World Countermarks on Medieval and Modern Coins

An anthology edited by
Gregory G. Brunk

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WORLD COUNTERMARKS ON MEDIEVAL AND MODERN COINS

Gleanings from *The Numismatist*

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Volume 3. *Token Collector's Pages* by George and Melvin Fuld
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Volume 8. *World Countermarks on Medieval and Modern Coins* edited by Gregory G. Brunk

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Gregory G. Brunk

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Foreword

An attempt has been made to provide an anthology that will serve as a general reference on countermarked coins. There is no better source for material on countermarks than *The Numismatist*. The most cited countermark series was authored by a former editor of *The Numismatist*, F.G. Duffield. In addition, Howland Wood's classic on West Indies issues has been reprinted here from the *American Journal of Numismatics*.

While it will not be possible to identify every countermark using this volume, the Supplementary Bibliography has been constructed with an eye to listing other major references on countermarks. The price guide at the end of this anthology contains a listing of countermarks based on what is to be seen on today's market, in addition to all the pieces illustrated in this book.

There is no lack of controversy over where certain countermarks are to be assigned. Most disputes in the past have been settled by the discovery of original documents authorizing the issue of particular countermarks. In an attempt to minimize confusion, remarks have been included where it is most certain these reprints are incorrect. (By no means, however, can it be claimed that the corrections are perfect.) By the same token, a few articles that have appeared in *The Numismatist* have been deleted because they contain incorrect material or repeat information others have put in a better way.

Our thanks go out to the large number of people who directly or indirectly provided information to make this work possible. In particular, we wish to thank Harry Bottenfield, Colin R. Bruce,

W.B. Butterworth, Daniel Clark, Darl Ehnes, Kenneth Hallenbeck and Patrick Hogan.

Thomas Dolan and Donn Gregory were kind enough to take photographs used for illustrating additional countermarks. Michael L. Bates searched the American Numismatic Society vaults to provide photographs used in the additional section on African, Asian and Middle Eastern countermarks. For that section the following are A.N.S. photographs: 10, 11, 17, 25-28, 30, 41, 44, 48, 64-66, 69, 71, 72, 75-77. The British Museum provided photographs 2, 22, 53, 56, and 61.

Gregory G. Brunk

Waterloo, Iowa
October 1975

WORLD

THE WORLD'S "HOLEY" DOLLARS

by Ray Byrne

Life Member #297, A.N.A., Life Fellow, R.N.S.

Copyright: 1969, Ray Byrne

THE EXISTENCE of emergency or necessity monies was best exemplified geographically by the early colonists, Spanish, French, English and Dutch alike, of the Caribbean and West Indies islands. Necessity being "the mother of invention," the principal factor giving birth to the "holing" and cutting of metallic coin available to the early settlers was the dire economic conditions prevalent during their growth which was brought about by the negligence and greed of the mother nations to provide any such medium of exchange.

In the primitive economic systems money is still closely related to a commodity even though it does not identify itself with the latter. In a tribal or subjugative regime such as the "villa" (French), "hacienda" (Spanish) or "estate" (English) whose heritage dates to the later Middle Ages, the producers are most frequently the consumers of their products and outside exchanges were made in the form of barter of a diplomatic nature. It is only under the more advanced economic systems that precious metals appear as the commodity best adapted to the convenience of exchange.

Money among modern nations tends to become a right to a claim — materialized by a note, ticket or bookkeeping entry on the whole of the assets produced by the national community. Its value, especially abroad, but also for the citizen, varies in accordance with the political and economic health of the nation concerned, which health is appraised on the whole, by the relationship of the production of the useful assets to the monetary mass. It may be further noted that the exchange function of money clearly excels its function of the saving and conservation of values. The latter is, to a large degree, assured by gold which remains an exchange medium only between nations.

Metallic money in early times was tied to a form of civilization with an agricultural base or it remained agricultural in its laws and customs. This tie was then equated to the civilizations which later developed an industrial base for their economy. Gold and silver in some ways represent products of the soil. In the commercial and maritime civilizations money begins to dematerialize by reason of the necessity of credit. The assets available with the merchants — assets not yet sold — are a promise of gold and silver. The trader and merchant, by way of the bill of exchange, quickly managed to transform this promise into real money. But in the industrial civilizations money dema-

terializes more completely and quicker. Here a promise of money is an asset not yet produced — not yet created. And the industrial community, aided frequently with some hesitation by the bankers, endeavors likewise to transform this promise into real money.

The purpose of these few pages on the monetary history of the creation, existence, specifics and economic import of the *World's Holey Dollars* is to represent the illustrations of these necessity pieces. It is hoped to portray a few pictures of numismatic history of a completed period, taken in an area which, by reason of the circumstances then existing, has passed more rapidly than even the mother countries, from a purely agricultural stage to a commercial, maritime and pre-industrial civilization.

It is, therefore, in the sense of a dematerialization that money has evolved.

The obsession for gold and silver dominated the nations of the world during the Middle Ages and up to the 20th century,but the nations sending their heroic discoverers to "The Indies" fell under the spell of their greed and in return for this wealth offered products and services to the colonists of the Americas and by so doing, equipped and industrialized themselves. It thus became necessary for the European nations to leave for the colonists only the extremely limited precious metal strictly indispensable for local trading and the direct result of this imbalance was aggravated by the effects of a private and local mercantilism still greedier. It was this local mercantilism that was, to a large degree, responsible for the prolific slave trading during the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries.

This raiding of the New World of its gold and silver ores forced the Americas and specifically the islanders of the West Indies to get along without it. It was this ardent search for gold and silver which brought about the upheavals for independence in the nature of protestations against the state of abandonment in which the mother countries, especially Spain, left their colonies and which will explain the essential problem of this early history ie, the scarcity of currency, the dearth of metal, both hoarded and flushed towards Europe.

From the early 17th century and up to cessation of the Spanish royalties in the Americas in 1824, the most prolifically produced coin was the Spanish "peso," "piastre" or 8-reales. Thus, it was this coin that made its way to the West Indies settlers via the hoardings of pirates and the industry of the buccaneers. In almost four centuries some 3½ billion of these pieces were struck by the Spanish American mints and made their way throughout the world as the standard of exchange acceptable by Asians, Europeans and American alike. Thus the "piece of eight" became "*real* merchandise."

It became most urgent, due to the dearth of small change and the resulting high cost for the simplest commodities on the islands, that the colonists devise and equip themselves with a varying series of values from the silver then extant. This was accomplished by cutting a center hole from the existing 8-reales pieces, quartering the whole coins and finally, for small change, cutting the "duros" into pieces equalling the values of the smallest denomination in need. In order to insure the containment of these cut pieces and holed dollars together with the resultant "plugs" therefrom, local council edicts in conjunction with passive permission from the mother nation involved in each instance, these "pieces of eight" passed current at a value proportionately higher than their intrinsic worth. In most instances, a control mark was an additional protection to the economy of the islanders so that the local treasuries could adapt an audit applicable to their particular

monetary base. The control mark also aided in the identification of the cut piece to a particular island, but in many instances these pieces travelled between islands via the merchants and examples of double and triple counterstamps have been noted.

Since this treatise deals almost exclusively with the holed 8-reales and the resulting plugs employed in the Caribbean and Australian areas, only those issues officially sanctioned for circulation will be considered. In each instance, along with the description and specifics given, mention will be made of the prevalence and existence of forgeries produced during the three periods of this infamous practice., ie, in England and European continent, 1880-1915; in London, 1915-20; in U.S.A., and Near East and Far East,1955 on. It is of note that, in some instances, the early dies, both original and forged, reached the American continent and resulted in an over-abundance of many issues in relationship to the original strikings. In some cases the number of counterfeits available outnumber the originals by six-to-one, thus making this series of numismatics one to approach with extreme caution, and above all with knowledgeability. One basic rule of thumb that may be utilized by the collector of this series is that, given the official edict for the implementation of these pieces, he may note that no originial coin bearing a later date than the decree making these legal tender in a particular island would be of official and contemporary issue. It is self-evident that this holing process or division must be of a later date than which the coin bears. In most cases, an examination of a number of pieces of each series for the different islands that established their use will show that the majority of the official issue are dated within several years, and a few within a decade or so of their local authorization.

It is also here, for the initial recording, that we report, with but little reservation, the existence of a "Holey Dollar" for the Island of Haiti. Although no positive and officially documented example is available for illustration, the verbatim quote from Robert Lacombe's work on Santo Domingo & Haiti (see bibliography) leaves no doubt that the official decree under President Alexander Petion, king of that French domain and later republic here quoted . . . "that the Senate of Petion, taking into consideration, the sudden disappearance of the gourdes (pesos of Spain) and other pieces of money, decided that the piastre gourdes then held by the government of Haiti, would be punched out with the pierced section thus preserving the value of the original piece and that, small billion coins would be manufactured with the metal of the thusly removed center portion . . ." This decree provided for the piercing of 100,000 pieces but only 40,000 were executed. The law also provided for the piercing of half-gourdes (4-reales) and quarter-gourdes (2-reales). The government of Haiti had then merely imitated measures taken by the English occupation forces a few months before at Guadeloupe, Dominica and Martinique. The Haitian edict for piercing these varied denominations of stored Spanish reales was dated June 27, 1811, while the British decree for the piercing and cutting of current monies in Guadeloupe and Martinique had been April 27th of the same year.

It is evident however that Petion did not have the same means of policing to prevent forgery of the new money since his cedulla stated that the holed piece should pass current at the same value as the unholed (entire) coin, while the center plug resulting would pass at the value of two-escalins (2-bits) which was an over-evaluation since the plug was only 1/5th by weight, thus initiating an excessive reduction of the metal

value of the coins. Petion had, however, in his request to the Senate, appealed to the members that the plug should reasonably be valued at 13 centimes or 1½ escalins but the Senate committee overruled this plea and established the value current for the plug at 18-centimes or 2-escalins (2-bits).

Of the total 7,000 Spanish 8-reales actually pierced by this Haitian act of June, 1811, all were withdrawn from circulation by a decree demanding their discontinuance dated June 30, 1814.

The existence of the center plugs from Spanish American minted cob-style coinage here illustrated as types of V.G. Nos. 1020 & 1021 proves beyond doubt that the Petion economic experiment and issuance of a coinage which would raise the value of exchange for the pierced dollar and plugs so authorized did, in fact, take place and these pieces were circulated for a period (officially) of 3-years (1811-1814). The continued practice of employing the Haitian adopted counterstamp of "Crowned 'C' and Anchor" (Cap Haitian) to coins of other nations by act of July 13, 1781 at Cap Francais as available to indicate their identification for this area is also evidenced by the full coin bearing this stamp and also illustrated here, thus supporting the accepted fact of the dearth of small coins in all the West Indies and in particular, Haiti during this revolutionary period of "Hispaniola Divided." (*)

It remains, however, for some future historian to uncover an edict creating the existence and type of piercing for the Holey Dollar illustrated and ascribed to St. Kitts by Howland Wood (Fig. 26). This type of cutting was a simple smooth, round center hole of 15 mm (cut from obverse to reverse side of coin used) with no mark of any nature being applied to the holed dollar itself to indicate either a value or identification. In this work we have been most cautious to describe only those examples and their accompanying illustrations of the coins in the author's cabinet and which have been carefully examined for their genuiness.

In addition to the pierced dollars and plugs circulating and attributed to the West Indian area, a separate section giving the specifics and illustrations of those employed in the Prince Edward Island and Australian areas is also included.

(*) Hispaniola Divided" (Ray Byrne), A.N.A. Reprint Monograph, 1965.

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Abbreviations

Wt., Weight (given in grams (grs.) and grains, (grains)
Diam., Diameter (Given in millimeters)
Bits: As Bits — equal to 1 real, 15-pence (Colonial) (12-pence, British)

Rarity

Rarity for the Holey Dollars and resultant center cuts (Plugs, Mocos) are established from scarcity of the item and especially from the availability of the pieces in today's coin market (1969), as follows:

Rarity 8	Less than 50	6	Less than 100	4	Over 200
7	Less than 75	5	Less than 200		

Prices on the rarity table can be estimated as follows:

*R-8; $750-$1000.00 R-6; $250-$350.00
R-7; $350-$500.00 R-5; $175 to $250
R-4; (Commonest) $125-$175.
*P.E.I., Australian, E. & D., Martinique (1).

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Gibbs, Howard D.; Hans Schulman, New York, March 18, 1966

BRITISH GUIANA

(Essequibo & Demerara)

References:	Dollar	Plug
H.W.	120	121
SDNSA	6	—
Scholten	1441	1442
Pridmore	2	3
Mezard	27	28

No. Cut: Unknown

Rarity: 8

Weight, Illus. Coin:

Dollar: 22.4 grams

Plug: 4.61 grams

Edict: Policy Court, Dec. 9, 1808, under British Rule of Essequibo & Demerara, the Dutch portion of Guiana.

Value at Issue: 3 Guilders — 12 bits, 60 pence, 5 shillings
(Plug: ¾ Guilder, 3 bits, 15 pence)

Weights (official at issue):
Dollar: 312 grains, 20.22 grams
Plug: 104 grains, 6.74 grams
*Slight tolerances allowed due to cutting of rough-toothed edges.

Description:

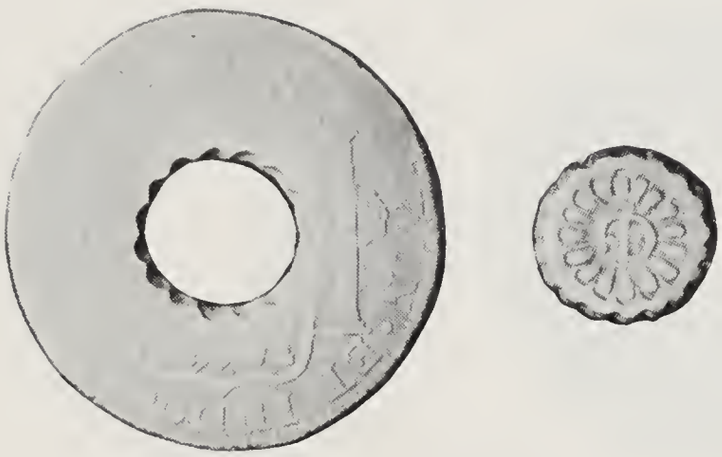
Dollar: Cut from Spanish 8-reales from Spanish-American Mints, Mexico, Lima, Potosi. = Charles III, IIII; Ferdinand VII. Center Hole has 19-crenelles (serrated, teeth-like projections). Counterstamp: Circle of Beads (34) surrounding "E.&.D/(over) 3.G.l". (Two lines) The circle of beads is oval in shape and measures horizontally, 15 mm.

Plug: Center portion from original Spanish American Minted Dollars, measuring, 18 mm. with 19 crenations (serrated edges). Stamped with a prepared die with inscription (Obverse), "E.&.D/3.Bts" in two lines surrounded by round circle of beads numbering 34. Reverse side of plug is blanked.

Note: Contemporary and modern forgeries of the counterstamp officially employed are common. Periods of counterfeiting were: England, 1885-1910; Europe, 1915-20; Far and Near East, 1940-60; U.S. 1955-66.
No edict for withdrawal noted. These circulated 1809-1838.

DOMINICA

(Type No. 1)



References:	Dollar	Plug
H.W.	2	4
Pridmore (Ty. 5) ..	21	22
*SDNSA	3	—

No. Cut: 4,000 to 5,000 pieces
Rarity: 4
Weight of Piece Illustrated:
Dollar: 23.2 grams (358 grains)
Plug: 3.2 grams (40.4 grains)

*Illustrated piece in SDNSA is modern copy of forgery.

Edict: Sept. 14, 1798, His Majesty's Council.* Minutes. (J. D. German produced the dies) All officially holed dollars cut from reverse side of coin used.

Value at Issue Date: 8 shillings, 3 pence for the dollar: 13½ pence; 11 bits for the dollar. The plug passed at 1 shilling, 3 pence or 15 pence (1½ bits).

Weights at Date of Issue (Official):

Dollar: 23.33 grams, 360 grains. The plug: 48 grains, 3.11 grams.

Description:

Spanish-American minted 8-reales (All Bust Type only) with center hole (13 mm.) punched out, which center hole has 15 serrated edges (crenations). The plug is the center portion removed from the dollar and measures, due to its being planned and flattened by the striking of the indigenous design of a script letter "D" surrounded by rays and having either one or two pellets to left and under top loop of "D" and a small star within the loop. Some cataloguers have indicated that the pellets, either one or two indicated passing at either one or two bits. This is erroneous as various dies were used. Also it can be noted that the variance in weights of some 40 of these "Mocos" examined range from 1.36 grams (21 grains) to 3.37 grams (52.0 grains). This can be explained by the relative ease with which these were (and are) counterfeited. Since the total amount of this type of Holey dollar was limited to a total amount of 5,000, leaving but the same amount of plugs which was completely insufficient to take care of the demands for a small valued currency, they were immediately (1798-1810) counterfeited, resulting in lightweight pieces following flattening of pieces taken from both eight and four reale-sized pieces of the original mother coin. Later (Abt. 1802, larger center hole cut (15 mm.) see Type 2. Four-real denominations of the Spanish-American coins were also cut and holed, (see photo example) and these plugs are also considered as the lightweight "mocos." They are apparent by their thinness and weight.

*This date correct rather than Sept. 12 as noted by other references. See Chalmers "History of Currency, Br. Colonies," p. 74.

DOMINICA

(Type 2)

In this example which made its appearance between 1802-1810, a slightly larger hole was punched out measuring 15 mm. It can be noted that the cut was very neatly accomplished and still bears the 15 crenations around the periphery.

No edict was uncovered for this increase in the opening employed and the only advantage was the increase in size of the resulting plug which is, as illustrated above, slightly larger in circumference (diameter) 19 mm. following the flattening and striking of the designed script "D." The plug also has 15 crenelles and in this instance weighs 3.4 grams (52.5 grains). It, the dollar and the plug, can be easily distinguished from the type used on the island of Tobago which bore a crude and sharper pointed-type cut which was effected at a slanted angle from obverse to reverse side of coin. The holed dollar passed at 8-shilling, 3-pence, while the plug passed at 2 dwt. or 13½-pence as a result of the 1798 edict and it is most likely that the dollar of this type increased to 9-shilling and the plug to 15-pence, thus enhancing the values of exchange in favor of the colonists and merchants.

DOMINICA 4-REALES

Note: Although no mention is made in the official edict for anything but the 8-reale-cutting, it is likely that smaller denominations were likewise cut, since but two values of coins resulted in the first instance. It can be noted that the cutting was identical to the 8-reales types I & II, with neat circular hole bearing in this case 16 crenations and weighing, 10.8 grams (155.5 grains), while the plug is, naturally, of lighter weight than that evolved from the 8-reales, this one weighing 2.65 grams (40.9 grains).

DOMINICA

(Type 3)

References:	Dollars	Plugs
H.W.	6	4
Pridmore	24	22
SDNSA	4	—

No. Cut: Unknown

Rarity: 5

Edict(s): Privy Council Edict(s) Aug. 7 and 21,* 1813 (see note below.

Value at Issue: 16 Bits or 12 shillings (unstamped dollars at 10 shillings) . The 1798 issue, if unstamped, passed at old value of 11 bits or 8-shilling, 3-pence. This cutting created a total value for ring dollar and plug of 18 Bits as the plug from this same sized cut as Type I dollar would be 2-Bits.

Weights at Issue:

Dollar: 360 grains (23.33 grams). (Counterstamped, crown "16").
Plug: 46 grains (2.59 grams). Stamped (prepared die) Script "D".

Description (Crowned "16"):

Dollar: 8-reales of Spanish-American Mint cut from obverse side (only) with small central hole (13 mm.) bearing 15 crenations. Further marked with prepared die (crowned "16") stamp, at approximately 12 o'clock obverse side and 6 o'clock on the reverse side.

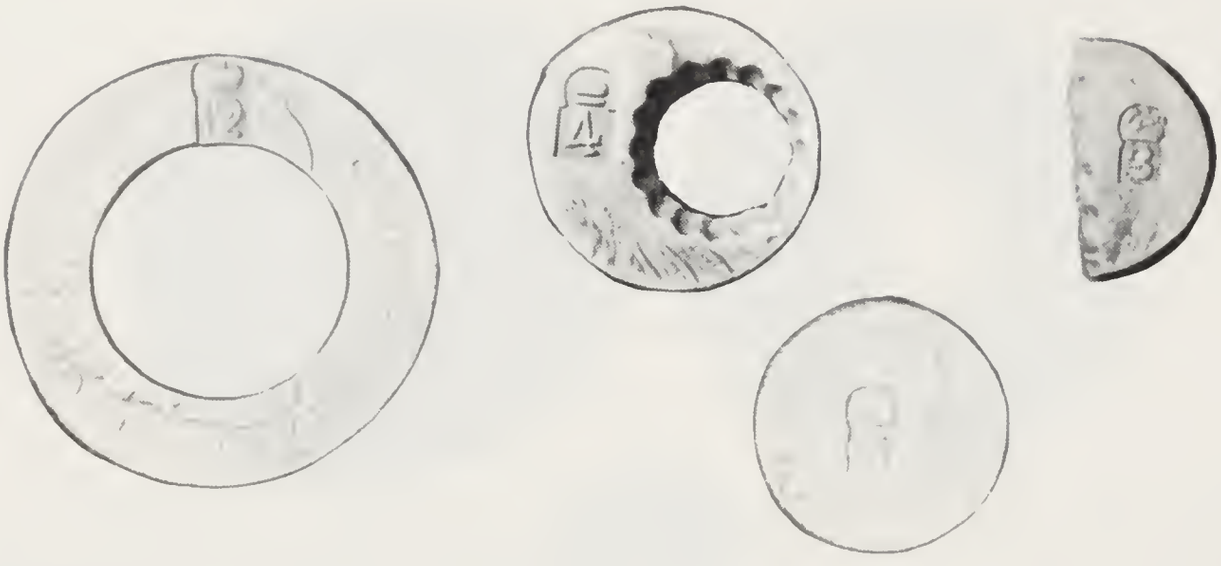
Plug: Same as for 1798 (Type I) issue. Prepared die stamp script-lettered "D", serrated borders and having 15 crenelles on edge.

*The council declaration for the Type 2 (crowned "16") appears to have been covered by the August 21, 1813 session rather than Aug. 7th, which was specific for the Type 4 (crowned "12") type.

Notes: A Mr. J. D. German is mentioned in the minutes of the council meetings of both the 7th and 21st of August, 1813 as the die cutter and stamper entrusted to accomplish the work on the holey dollars of Types 3 & 4.

DOMINICA

(Type 4)



References:	Dollars	Plugs
H.W.	7	8
Pridmore	25*	27
SDNSA	5	—

No. Cut: Approx. 9,200

Rarity: 6

Edict: Privy Council Meeting Act, Aug. 7, 1813; Aug. 21, 1813.
These dollars and plugs withdrawn from circulation, Dec. 1815.

Value at Issue:

Dollar: 9 shillings, 12 bits.

Plug: 4-sh., 6d., 6 bits; holed plug (crowned "4"), 4 bits (3 shillings), ½ cut plug: 1½ bits (1-shilling, 1-pence).

Weights at Issue:

Dollar: 18 grams or 278 grains.

Plug: 9 grams or 138 grains to 10.6 grams or 162 grains.

Holed Plug: (crowned "4"); 5.83 grams (90 grains); ½ cut plug: 4.47 grams (69 grains).

Description:

Spanish-American milled dollars cut with a central hole (23 mm.) with plain edges. In addition to hole a prepared die stamp was placed on the holed section showing a "crown over 12." (12 bits)

The plugs, (22 mm.) were stamped with a prepared die bearing "crowned 6" (six bits). These have been noted stamped on either obverse or reverse.

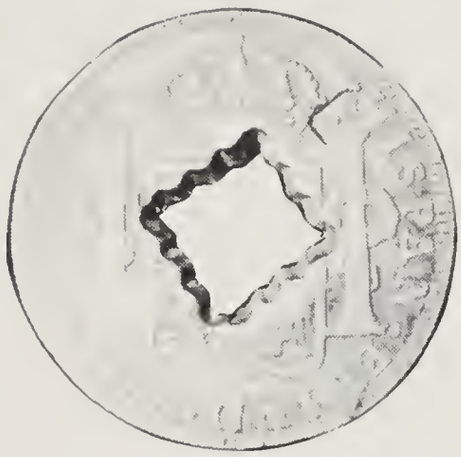
Note:

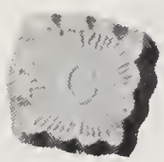
The center plugs of above Type 4 Holey Dollars was also segmented further with following cuts and markings: Act of Sept. 20, 1813).

1. Center portion of the plug was pierced with a hole (13 mm.) similar to Type I styling and this hole also has 15-16 crenations, the holed plug weighing 90 grains (5.83 grams) and is additionally stamped with a "crowned 4" (4 bits) to increase its circulating value over its intrinsic worth to 3 shillings.
2. The original plugs were also halved and each portion bore crenated (rough) edges and were stamped with die "crowned 3" (3 bits), 2/,3d. The round portion of the edge was also roughly grained (to prevent filing).

(Illustrations of the holey plug and half-cut plug are included here.)

GUADELOUPE





References:	Dollars	Plugs
H.W.	50	52
Pridmore	2	3
Mezard	45	46
Zay	5	6
SDNSA	12	—

No. Cut: 10,000

Rarity: 4

Edict: May 9, 1811. (Ordinance of Colonial Prefect.)

Value at Issue:

Dollar: 9 livres or 9 shillings.
Plug: 20 sous, 1 shilling.

Weight at Issue:

Dollar: 370 grains (23.98 grams).
Plug: 46 grains (2.98 grams).

Description & Notes:

Spanish-American minted 8-reales bearing square cut segment from the center (some are cut off center), the hole being 13 x 13 mm. and bears a total of 12 crenations (4 each side).

The plug or center portion (square) is 13 x 13 mm. and has been planed down and struck with a prepared die showing a radiated letter "G". The edges are crenellated with 12 pointed edge projections.

The crown or holey dollar of Guadeloupe was officially counterstamped, once on each side of the coin with a small "crowned G" in oval indent. The significance of this crowned "G" was to imply British rule and represents the reigning monarch of the time, George III. (Mezard, p. 76)

The plugs were withdrawn from circulation May 23, 1817, but the dollars continued to circulate until 1858 at reduced values from time to time.

A Messr. Pothier was assigned to do the cutting and piercing of all cut money at Guadeloupe. He was a resident of Pointe-a-Pitre.

MARTINIQUE

(Early Type)*

*These and Second Type with blunt shaped heart occurred only on Pillar type Spanish Dollars (8-reales).

References:	Dollar	Plug
H.W.	p. 111	p. 111
*Pridmore	Ty. 1	—
Mezard	78-81	—
Zay	46	—
SDNSA	—	—
VG	1115	—

No. Cut: Unknown

Rarity: 8

Weight: Illus. Coin

Dollar: 23.1 grams

Plug: 2.99 grams

*Pridmore assigns all heart shaped and circular hole cutting to Dominica.

Edict: None available for heart shaped cutting but all occurred on Pillar style Spanish 8-reales and is believed to have been accomplished between 1755 and 1772.

This early type with crude sharped edged and shaped hole is dated about 1761 as earliest noted coin bearing this type cut has been 1755. The British occupied the island early 1761.

Value at Issue: 5-shilling. Issued only to keep the money on the island.

Weight: (Official at Issue Date):

Dollar: Not known. No known official plugs are known for this early type. The edges of the heart-type hole are beveled inwards from obverse to reverse.

Description & Notes:

Since no official edict is available with regards to the official cutting (heart-shaped center cutout), it is upon the single reference in the French department of records which Mezard states in his work, (see bibliography) that . . . "During the English occupation, (1761-1763 & again, 1793-1801, 1809-1814), one gourde, half-gourde, quarter-gourdes, etc., were pierced with a heart-shaped cutout in order to reduce the value to the colonial system." In Pridmore's work, he states that . . . "since these heart-shaped cutout pieces were found circulating in Dominica . . .", we must, without further authentication, accept Mezard's statement, as the simple existence and circulation of a mutilated currency would not give credence to its origin. Martinique and Dominica lay side by side (or rather head to toe) in the Leeward grouping of the West Indies Islands and Martinique was the major French naval and military base, while Dominica was the same to the British. The easy exchange between islands of all currency barring

official edicts to the contrary was effected until the major British takeover of most of the West Indies (1798-1804), so that the arbitrary assignment of both the heart-shaped cutting as well as the circular (crenated) hole cutting to Dominica would seem that a much larger than necessary (& confusing) currency would therefore be assigned to a single island than could be coped with.

To further substantiate our proposition that the coinages of all types, whole or pieces in addition to the counterstamped and pierced dollars did, indeed circulate among the islands and in particular between the adjacent islands of Martinique and Dominica, we quote from Chalmers, "History of Currency in the British Colonies" page, 73 . . . wherein Mr. Chalmers quotes from the island council meeting minutes as follows:

> "Early in 1798 Martinique (at which time Martinique was a temporary British possession) passed an Act raising the value or rating of the dollar (to 9 shillings) comparable to the values given it on Antigua, & Grenada, while previously it had passed on Martinique at only 8-shilling, 3 pence. Hence, 'of necessity and not of choice, Martinique copied its neighbors.' In the autumn of 1798 (Sept. 14th), Dominica likewise passed a Currency Act 'following the standard in Martinique, between which and this island the relation is so great and the communication so easy, that any difference in the values established in the two colonies must make gold and silver the subject rather than the medium of trade between them,' thus indicating that their monies had been and was at this time circulating and acceptable to both. As a result there was one uniform rate for the dollar acceptable throughout the Leeward grouping of islands with the exception of the Virgin Islands (northwards). The newly established rate of the dollar for this group of British possessions during this period was 12 Bits, or, 9 shillings."

In Mezard's work, we quote . . . "During the British occupation of Martinique, 1762 and again in 1798-1804, the one-gourde (8 reales), half-gourde and smaller two-gourdes and 1 and ½ gourdes were pierced in the center with a heart-shaped cutout (Mezard illustration numbers, 30 & 31) *in order to reduce the value to the (French) colonial system.*"

MARTINIQUE

(Late Type)

eferences:	Dollar	Plug
H.W.	89	90

No. Cut: About 10,000

*Prid.	16	—	**Rarity:** 6
V.G.	1122	1123	
Zay	49	50	**Weight, Illus. Coin:**
Mez.	81	82	Dollar: 22.5 grams
SDNSA	13	—	Plug: 4.54 grams

*Pridmore also assigns this type heart-shaped cutout to Dominica along with all the varieties of the crennated circular hole cutouts.

Edict: None available. All occurred on Pillar type Spanish American 8-reales, 1741-1772. This later type is believed to have been accomplished 1775-1780, during French control and ownership. A re-evaluation of the then (1798) circulating heart-pierced dollars was effected by an ordinance on Dominica dated Sept. 12, 1798. The dollars and plugs were withdrawn from circulation by French edict of Feb. 15, 1817.

Value at issue date: 5 shillings (English); 9 livres, French.

Weight at Issue: Unknown: the plug is 16mm.

Description:

Spanish Milled "Pillar" Dollars, dated 1741-1772 bearing a broad, smooth edge heart shape cutout, the horizontal measurement of the hole being 17mm. The border surrounding the hole was embellished with a 3 mm. border bearing close serrations. The plug was unmarked and measures 15-16 mm. depending on the exactness of the cut.

Note:

It is the authors opinion that the very sharp pointed and irregular heart-pierced dollars and fractions (See Mezard, 79, Pridmore 6 (Type 2), V.G., Nos. 1116, 1119) are contemporary (1760-1798) forgeries of local origin.

This opinion is compounded with regards to the piercings represented on the smaller denominations of 2 and one reals illustrated as H.W. 93, Pridmore Nos. 8, 10, 13; V.G. Nos. 1118, 1119, Mez. 80, 80b., 80c. The basis for this reasoning is that in all official cut and counter-stamping of West Indian coinage, a particular and specific cut or mark was employed that would make it difficult to forge or counterfeit. The types mentioned here are the work of crude nature and improper tools in the hands of unskilled natives. Hence, the protection of the counter-stamping and cutting employed with early type (beveled edge hole) and later issue with serrated bordered surrounding the cut.

ST. VINCENT ISLE

References:	Dollar	Plug
H.W.	66	67

No. Cut: 8,000 (1811)
8,000 (1814)

Prid.	10	12	**Rarity:** 6
SDNSA	9	—	

Edict: Legislative Council, Sept. 3, 1811
July 25, 1814

Value at Issue:

Dollar: (8-shilling, 3-pence) 12 bits: Increased to 9 shilling current.
Plug: 4-shilling, 6-pence; 6 bits (⅓ weight of the holed dollar).

Weights at Issue:

Dollar: 277 grains, 17.94 grams
Plug: 139 grains, 9.0 grams

Description:

Spanish American minted dollars (8-reales) bearing a large central hole (22mm.) in size, the resulting ring portion being stamped in a six-sided indent with letters "S XII", in two lines thus, S (12 bits).
XII

The plug of 22 mm in diameter resulting from the piercing of the 8-real pieces used was stamped, also in a six-sided indent with the letters "S VI" thus S . The value being implied at 6 bits.
VI

(The width of the indented space on the dollar at its base was 6 mm. The width of the indented space on the plug at its base was 4 mm.)
The heighth of the indents used was 5 mm (dollar) and (plug).
The cut money, consisting of the dollar and plug was demonetized in 1818.

Introduction to
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Past numismatic historians and cataloguers have, without exception, followed the lead of their predecessors in attributing the pierced dollar bearing an octagonal cut from the center to the island of Tobago.

It has been through the excellent efforts of Mr. Fred Pridmore of England who has now set forth positive proof that this type (Octagonally pierced dollar) does, indeed belong to the currency history of Trinidad. For certification of this premise, we here quote from the official Minutes of the Trinidad Council of June 19, 1811, as set forth in Mr. Pridmore's monumental work on the *British Commonwealth of Nations* work, *Part III, West Indies* . . . "It was then moved, seconded and resolved to name one, John O'Brien, the appointed Deputy Clerk, who was directed to prepare an instrument in the form of an 'Octagon' for the purpose of cutting out of the centre of each dollar tendered, a piece, the value of one shipping (1-bit), (which piece was returned to the person submitting the whole dollar for cutting) and the dollars so submitted were to be received at the local Treasury of this Island by the said John O'Brien and thus deposited until cut, when they will, with the pieces so cut out, be delivered to the parties lodging them (with the Treasury)."

From this action taken by the Trinidad Council, it is now obvious that the holey dollars pierced with the slanted and crenallted hole and the resulting plug which was, contrary to the simple letter "T" being incused struck on the above Trinidad pieces, flatened and a prepared die with a script letter "T" surrounded by rays, was the issue legally processed and struck for the Isle of Tobago.

TOBAGO

(Please note the re-assigning of all reference numbers)

References:	Dollar	Plug
H.W.	82	83
Prid.	1	2
V.G.	—	—
SDNSA	11	—

No. Cut: Unknown

Rarity: 6

Edict:

No official island action on this type holey dollar has ever come to light. It is believed that this peculiar style center-cutting which is much cruder in nature than that employed on the Island of Dominica, made its appearance in the latter part of 1798.

Value at Issue:

8-shilling, 3 pence or 11 bits. (In 1811, the value was raised to 12 Bits or 9 shillings).

The plug was put into circulation at 1-bit.

Weight at Issue:

Dollar: 23.85 grams (368 grains)

Plug: 3.11 grams (48 grains)

Description:

Spanish American Minted (Bust Type) 8-reales bearing a central hole having 14 roughly slanted edges (crenated). The cutting was done from the obverse side of the coin used and measures, 12 mm. from the reverse side. The plug resulting from this piercing of the dollar was planed and then stamped (obverse) with a prepared die employing a script letter "T" and surrounded by 18 rays. The edges have been crenallted with 14 cuttings or crenations.

Notes:

This type of holey dollar persisted to circulate until the 1860s although by this time it had been locally demonetized to 3-shilling, 9-pence, or roughly its basic silver value.

TRINIDAD

References:	Dollar	Plug
H.W.	74	75-76
Prid.	3	4
Mezard	95	96

No. Cut: Approx. 25,000

Rarity: 4

V.G.	1176	1177
Zay	88	89
SDNSA	10	—

Edict:

June 17-19, 1811 by Act of Council of Trinidad. The action specified that not more than 25,000 dollars be so pierced and that the official to do the work and to prepare the octagonal die would be one, John O'Brien.

Value at Issue:

Dollar: 12 Bits (9 shillings)
Plug: 1 Bit (9 pence)

Weights at Issue:

Dollar: 23.97 grams (370 grains)
Plug: 2.98 grams (46 grains)

Description:

Spanish American Minted (Bust Type) 8-reales cut from obverse side of coin employed with an octagonal hole (13 mm.)
The plug (octagonal) at 12 mm. resulting from the cutting was stamped with an incuse letter "T."

Notes:

This type and the Guadeloupe pierced dollars were the most prolifically counterfeited specie of holey dollars, hence its low rarity evaluation.

EPILOGUE

The St. Kitts & Haiti Enigmas

The above are photos of two, as yet unofficially assigned, holey dollars. The illustration to the left is an example of the piece appearing as Howland Wood's photo,(No. 26) which he attributed to St. Kitts with the explanation . . . "per-

haps or possibly the cut but uncounterstamped dollar here shown and having a round hole of 15 mm. wide may be the piece referred to in the records . . ."(1)

(1) From Robert Chalmers's "History of British Currency in the British Colonies" published in London, 1893 in which he states . . . "St. Kitts passed an act identical to that on the Virgin Islands, Feb. 3, 1801 pertaining to the cutting and stamping of silver and copper coins." No mention is made therein relating to a pierced dollar, simply the stamping and cutting of monies then available with a specific stamp to be determined by the local council members.

The illustration to the right above is that of an additionally unassigned holey dollar of the Potosi mint, dated 1795 which bears an 18 mm. hole and stamped on the king's head (Charles IIII) with a small circle surrounded by 12 rays. The plug from this coin (also shown) is likewise, 18 mm. in diameter and stamped with identical mark of 'sun-rayed' symbol. The crude "scooped-like" cutting for the center hole in the dollar leads us to believe that this is a typical forgery made in the United States from 1955, hence we cannot, in all conscience, assign this piece as a contemporary or legitimate issue but rather an obvious attempt to counterfeit the Prince Edward Holey dollar.

PETION'S HAITIAN EDICT FOR HOLEY DOLLAR

During the second year of Alexander Petion's reign as President of Haiti (1810-1818) he petitioned his Senate on June 27, 1811 (2), "that the Senate of Petion taking into consideration the sudden disappearance of the gourdes (Spanish piastres), decided that the 8-reale pieces then in government possession be punched out with a pierced hole and 'thus preserve the value of the original coin circulating at its full value'." It was thus that Petion imitated the identical procedure adopted at Guadeloupe (also French) under the British rule just 3 months before (April 27, 1811). In Petion's petition he also asked . . . "that the plug (coin) resulting pass at 1½ escalins or its true intrinsic value but the Senate overruled this motion and declared the plugs value at a full 2-escalin or 18 centimes." Of the 7,000 Spanish 8-reales (cob-styled) pierced under this act of 1811, all were withdrawn from circulation June 30, 1814 following the issuance of a standard currency bearing the portrait of Petion which began in the year AN.10 (1813).

It can be concluded from the above edict that a Holey dollar for official use on the southern portion of Haiti (Petion's domain) was in fact a reality but the only recorded remnants of this action are the small "plugs," circular in proportion bearing the official Haitian counterstamp of a "crowned anchor with letter 'C,'"illustrated above. All are from cob-styled Spanish American minted coins from reigns of Ferdinand VI and Charles III, of the Potosi and Lima Mints (1747-1762).

The edict for production and circulation of the small rounded plugs from the

piastre gourdes (8-reales from Spanish American Mints) and including the prescribed counterstamp to be placed upon these and other smaller Spanish coins of 1 and 2 reales denomination of the "crowned letter 'C' and anchor" was issued and passed at Cap Francais, Haiti, on July 13, 1781. (From Robert Lacombe's reference work, "Histoire Monetaire De Saint Dominigue et de la Republique D'Haiti (prior to 1874)," published in Paris, 1958. Mr. Lacombe was the chief inspector and historian of the Bank of Paris and accomplished his monumental work regarding the historical date necessary at the National Library and other governmental departments on the Island of Haiti.

Illustrations of these counterstamped pieces from the author's cabinet accompany this article.

The Australian Holey Dollar

This, now rare species of Holey Dollars, had its inception as a projected currency in July, 1813, when the then governor of Australia, Lachlan Macquarie, decided that the dire necessity of a local monies demanded the issuance of a currency that would, by edict for its exchange value, remain in the colony.

It was not until the arrival of His Majesty's Sloop, "Samarang" at Fort Jackson at Sidney, Australia (New South Wales), bearing 10-thousand pound (40,000 pieces) of Spanish milled dollars that his project became a reality. This "windfall" of hard money, purchased in Madras, India, via decree of September 30, 1813, was then created on Nov. 26, 1813, and the following weeks into what the local colonists labeled as the Australian "holey dollar," "ring dollar" or "colonial dollar." This importation of coins supplanted, temporarily, the dangerously low amount of coins then available for circulation which situation was due to the rapid exporting of all metallic monies. It was, in fact, Governor Macquarie's farsightedness and predilection together with his dated proclamation of July 1, 1813 making his subsequent actions possible that aided in the temporary salvation of a localized medium of exchange for the colonists in New South Wales.

The decree aforementioned also set up the values of the "manufactured" pieces resulting from the holing process at 6-shilling, 3-pence for the both pieces although the dollar portion passed by the edict at 5-shilling while the dump passed at 15-pence. The record showed that some 39,300 pieces were so made. Again we here have the continued imitation of a created currency as begun in the British Colonies in the West Indies with the introduction of the Dominica, Martinique, Guadeloupe, etc. holey dollars.

A description of the illustrated piece, as well as all other officially issued ones, show the Spanish dollars having their centers punched out leaving a 19-milimeter hole. A 3 mm space around the hole was planed down leaving a smooth surface and in the process reducing opening of center hole to 17 mm , on which (obverse) was lettered, "New South Wales, 1813" below, accompanied by laurel or olive wreaths as stops. The flattened area around the periphery of the hole was milled with small serrations. The reverse side of the piece was likewise milled and flattened and bears the inscription, "Five Shillings" and again employing laurel wreath at the bottom.

The "dump" was planed down to remove all evidences of the original coin used and then inscribed with the legend "New South Wales" around the upper portion and the date 1813 below; in center was placed a Regal crown

(British, naturally). The dump was also encumbered with a serrated border on both sides as well as a rough oblique reeding on the edge. The reverse of the dump was labeled with the value "Fifteen Pence" in two lines. The serrations in both instances of the dollar and the dump were of 1 mm. size. The dump measures 19 mm. (outside).

The stamping and cutting of these pieces was entrusted to a silversmith by the name of Henshall (first name either William or John, not positively established) and whose initial "H" was included in the stamping on both coins. The letter "H" appears on the dollar-size piece adjacent to the olive spray on the planed portion around the hole on reverse of the piece while the same marking (letter "H") appears in the center, between the two lines "Fifteen Pence" on the dump. Several dies were undoubtedly used as examples showing a variation of the positions on the inscriptions between obverse and reverse stampings as well as on the dump. Henshall was subsequently arrested and convicted for counterfeiting the dumps.

Counterfeits of both the dollars and dumps exist; some appeared bearing the date reading "3181" rather than "1813;" others having a larger hole in center and crude workmanship in the cutting and stamping processes are extant.

The original date of issuance was set for Nov. 26, 1813, but circulation did not begin until the first three months of 1814. Although the edict, under Gov. Brisbane in 1823 and again in 1825, at which times the value of the circulating holey dollars was reduced when being exchanged at the Treasury, the dollars and dumps persisted in circulating and being locally acceptable until 1829 by an official decree of September 30, that year.

THE AUSTRALIAN HOLEY DOLLAR

References:

See bibliography following

Edict:

July, 1813: Implemented, Nov. 26, 1813: Actual distribution, Jan.-Feb-Mar., 1814.

Value at Issue:

Dollar: 6-shilling, 3 pence (Both dollar & plug)
Plug: 15-pence
Dollar: 5-shilling

Weights at Issue:

Dollar: 20.91 grams (322.7 grains)
Plug: 5.53 grams (85.4 grains)

No. Cut: 40,000 (ordered) 39,300 received

Rarity: 8

Description: Notes:

See prologue preceding this table.

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The Prince Edward Island "Holey" Dollar

As in all cases of necessity monies, the Prince Edward Island holey dollar had its beginning in lieu of a lack of coins existing for circulation in all British colonies during the period, 1798-1820.

The action and proclamation for cutting and stamping of 1,000 Spanish milled dollars can be read in the minutes of Council, dated September 22, 1813 at Charlottstown, Prince Edward Island. It reads in part . . . "All Spanish milled dollars (Both Pillar and Bust Type) were to pass current at 5-shillings as agreeable to the Act of General Assembly while Spanish dollars, limited to 1,000 in number, to be cut at the Treasury by having a circular piece removed from the center of each piece; the center portion to be issued from and received by and at the Treasury at one shilling each . . ."

The illustration of the accompanying specimen in the author's collection was originally in the cabinet of Fred Bowman, eminent Canadian numismatist and writer, and is the plate coin shown on page 178 of the Canadian Numismatic Journal, Vol. 5.

The description of these original PEI holey dollars states . . . "that they shall bear a (counter)mark or circle surrounded by 10 teeth-like projections, thus creating a "rayed sun" effect, applied partially in the field, just before the word 'Dei' of inscription on the original Spanish coin, and slightly on the King's portrait on the forehead. On the plugs, this same (counter)mark is to be applied to the cheek of the King's portrait . . ."

The counterfeits appearing 1813-1823 which were done on original and full weight Spanish coins were simply an imitation of the specified official (counter)mark. This imitated countermark is apparent by the irregularity of its makeup; some have appeared with 9-11 teeth-like or rayed projections while others show only a circle of broken lines (11-15). Recent copies with the countermark in the field opposite the king's nose are quite obvious forgeries. The contemporary counterfeit pieces were made shortly after the official issue (1813) and up to the time the issue was withdrawn officially, September 28, 1814. However, the circulation of these persisted until as late as 1830 due to the local merchants agreement to accept both the originals and the ones bearing the counterfeit counterstamps side by side as tokens for exchange at reduced rates because of the official weight silver content. The treasurer's notice of August 28, 1814,for the discontinuance of use of the holey dollars did little to effect the acceptance of these historic pieces which passed at a value over the prescribed whole coins which were current at 5-shillings. (See table of exchange rates for the British Colonies of 1800 which follows).

Although the decision of 1813 established the cutting of Spanish dollars in the total amount of 1,000 with the 15 mm. (11/16th in.) center hole with the resulting plugs, in addition to rating the holed dollar at 5-shillings and the plugs at 1-shilling, it became evident that these plugs were indeed worth ⅓d. (15 pence). However, the act did much to temporarily alleviate the dire necessity of a local coinage, even though the plugs did disappear quickly from circulation giving rise to the myth handed down to us which here bears repeating. According to the story propounded in order to explain the extreme rarity of the plugs it seemed that . . . "one George Birnie, a Scottish importer, gathered in all available examples of the plugs, basing his action on the belief that the plugs were worth 15 pence rather than 12 pence or 1-shilling each, to have them shipped to England for smelting and thus make a gain of threepence each on the deal. His venture went for naught, however, since the boat carrying these plugs went down at sea thus explaining the scarcity of the plugs for current day collectors." Now, if Birnie had been successful in garnering all the plugs available from the 1,000 cut dollars, the cost of shipping, insurance, the discount in terms of sterling silver resulting from the smelting, then his economic adventure would have resulted in a net profit of less than 12 pounds, 10 shillings, not a very profitable endeavor to say the least. In fact, we are indebted to Fred Pridmore in his work on this subject which appeared in the *Numismatic Circular* published by Spink & Son of London and the untiring efforts of Robert C. Willey, the eminent Canadian numismatist and historian for exploding such a theory regarding these rare PEI center plugs.

The first illustration of a Prince Edward Holey Dollar is one that bears an additional counterstamp in an oval indent showing a crowned letter "V." This mark, in addition to the officially adopted 10-rayed sunburst type for the island, has variously been attributed by past and recent cataloguers as 1, a validating mark; 2, an identification marking for the island of Vancouver in British Colombia, sic "V;" and 3, for the island of Vieque (Crab Island) in the West Indies. Lastly, it has also been assigned to act as a symbol for Queen Victoria (crowned V). It is quite obvious that the last mentioned attribution, (V for Victoria), on this type and period of coin is absurd as the issue was created and circulated during the reign of George III, (1760-1820) and ceased to circulate during the reign of her predecessor, George IV (1820-1830) immediately prior to the reign of William IV (1830-1836). In addition thereto it was during the second year of Victoria's reign that the British acted to cease the issuance of all such monies in her colonies (1838), thus obviating any future use of any such markings and cutting of coins. The date of issuance for the stamping of Spanish dollars with the large letters "P E I" on both the pillar and bust type coins, and in some instances these pieces appearing with an additional mark of the letters "VR" crowned while others employed the mark of "5/" implying the coin was valued at 5 shillings, would indicate that these type of countermarked coins were indeed for Prince Edward Island but the edicts for their use is unknown. The suggestion that these pieces were of private issue and that the stamp was indeed meant to signify "Victoria Regina" (VR) crowned) is most probable.

The last illustration is one of a contemporary forgery of the intended counterstamp for Prince Edward Island. The dollar illustrates the crude scooping type of implement employed in the holing process as is shown by the illustrations in Pridmore's work both under the concoctions for Dominica (Fig. 42) and again as a modern fabrication of the St. Vincent holey dollar shown as Figure 31 under this heading. It is shown with a plug identically stamped with

The rarest "plug", in the world, the Prince Edward holey dollar plugs. c/s with "10-rayed, sunburst."

a crude attempt at imitating the PEI stamp and which exactly fits the pierced dollar. The plug is underweight and of "German Silver" and appeared in a late 1966 sale in this country, being assigned to Vieque Island.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND HOLEY DOLLAR

References:

Bowman, Fred., C.N.A. Journal, Vol. 5, "The PEI & Other Holey Dollars"
Willey, R. C., C.N.A. Journal, Vols. 2, 3, 5, "Coins & Tokens of Canada"
Willey, R. C., "Imitations of Canadian Coins & Tokens" CNA Jour. Vol. 2.
Reid, R. L., (The Numismatist, Vol. 42) "The Holey Dollar of P.E.I."
Willey, R. C., "Canada Calling," Numismatic News, Oct. 7, 1969.

Edict:

Council Minutes of Prince Edward Island, September 22, 1813, at Charlottsville, P.E.I.

Value at Issue:

Dollar: 5-shillings
Plug: 1-shilling

No. Cut: 1,000
Rarity: 8

Weight at Issue:

Dollar: 22 grams (339.5 grains)
Plug: ?

Description & Notes:

See prologue this section on P.E.I. Dollar Contemporary and modern forgeries abound for this type. The counterstamp placed on both the dollar and plug was a small circle of 10 teethed rays. The hole in the dollar measures 15 mm.

P.E.I. "HOLEY" DOLLAR

Contemporary (1813) Merchant–Type Applied Counterstamp which circulated as was accepted along side of original stamped type. (Ex J. D. Ferguson Collection).

Table of Exchange Values of Foreign Coins
in British Colonies, 1800.

Gold	£	S.	D.	Silver	£	S.	D.
Guinea	1	2	0	Spanish Dollar	0	5	0
Johanna (Port)	4	0	0	Rupee (India)	0	2	6
½ Johanna	2	0	0	Guilder (Dutch)	0	2	0
Ducat (Europe)	0	9	6	Shilling (English)	0	1	1
Mohur (India)	1	17	6	Copper Coin (1 oz.)	0	0	2
Pagoda (East)	0	8	0				

The above table will precisely illustrate the unbearable economic conditions prevalent in this period of history in the colonial empire. Even with such a divergence of coins circulating, it was next to impossible to have this monies retained in the islands and colonies which themselves had little or nothing to export. Each ship arriving with goods for exchange or sale took away with it whatever currencies then existed in the colony. Such was the basic reason for the establishment of a medium of exchange which would remain in the local merchants' hands, hence the passing of laws creating cut, counterstamped and holed monies which would pass current only in the island of identification by such mutilation at a higher rate than the intrinsic value of the piece(s) so manufactured.

This then has been, for the main, a corollary of the continuing and untiring efforts of past researchers and historians, here brought together so that the current day collector of these rare numismatic items, which represent an epoch in the economic trials of the colonists, may have a better understanding and knowledge of his prized numisma and in addition, an insight for discerning the "Noble from the Rogue."

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Canadian Numismatic Journals:
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Willey, R. C.; "Imitations of Canadian Coins & Tokens," Vol. 11
Bowman, Fred & H. R. Stewart; "P.E.I. & Other Holey Dollars," Vol. 5
Chalmers, Robert; "Colonial Currency," London, 1893
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A TRIAL LIST OF THE COUNTERMARKED MODERN COINS OF THE WORLD.

By F. G. DUFFIELD.

An attempt has been made in the following to compile a list of the modern coins of the world that have for one reason or another been countermarked. No pretense is made that it is complete, and it would be too much to expect that it is free from errors. For these reasons it is designated as a "trial list." However short it may fall of including ALL existing countermarks, and whatever errors it may contain, it is believed to include at least all the important and better-known issues, as well as many of lesser importance, and it further has the merit, I believe, of being the first list of its kind to be published.

The source from which the greater part of the data has come is the auction sale catalogue, both domestic and foreign, for many years prior to 1915, when the list as it now stands was completed. From the same source since that time it might be possible to add other coins or dates to the list, as well as, possibly, a few more countermarks. The writer has always had a friendly feeling for these issues, though he has not collected them extensively nor studied them more than superficially. The list was compiled for his own use in the hope that at some future time he might be able to pursue the subject further. It is given here, with whatever merit it possesses, to those who are interested in the series.

One of the greatest difficulties in compiling the list has been to identify some of the countermarks from the catalogue description. This will vary according to the cataloguer, and they are not all agreed on the attribution of some of the stamps. The countermark, being impressed on an uneven surface, frequently fails to show all details clearly, especially when the impression is not strong, and that will account for some of the differences in describing the same countermark. The date or denomination of the original coin is often omitted in the catalogue description.

The reasons for countermarking coins are numerous, and in many instances are given below in connection with the coins. In the main, the reasons can be summarized in a single word—necessity. This, of course, refers to official issues. Many of them represent makeshift coinages by Governments without coinage facilities of their own, the original coins being those of other countries. Numerous instances are found where the countermark is for a different value.

Closely related to countermarked coins are those known as overstrikes—coins which have been used as planchets for a subsequent issue. These were not always the result of necessity, though many of them doubtless were. Governments have sometimes resorted to this practice, perhaps, because of lack of facilities for melting the old coins and fashioning new planchets, or as a measure of economy. Others of this class would seem to be only pieces struck as die trials. In but few instances does there seem to be anything like an extensive issue of any particular overstruck coin. As these are similar to countermarked pieces, they have been included in the list.

In addition to the official countermarks there are many coins which bear stamps evidently the work of vandals. And yet a name or initials, or a word or words, or a phrase, have frequently been stamped on coins for a legitimate purpose. Which of these to place in the list and which to discard was not easy to determine, so the writer has included them all, and passes up to the reader or collector the task of discrimination.

The collector who hesitates about admitting to his cabinet any coin that is not beautiful or in splendid condition will not grow enthusiastic over countermarked issues. Some of them may have been in desirable condition

as original coins, but the countermarking has in most instances disfigured or defaced them, and the wear from circulation which followed has rendered them unattractive to the eye trained to enjoy only handsome coins.

Frequent explanations of the countermarks or comments on them will be found throughout the list. Many of these have also been taken from sale catalogues. Regarding many of them there is little or no difference of opinion among the cataloguers or others. Opinion seems to be divided as to the purpose or use of some of the other stamps.

An arrangement of the pieces in the list that would be satisfactory from every point of view has been impossible. The most satisfactory arrangement seemed to be the grouping of the countermarks, regardless of all things else, and this has been followed.

The list is divided into three sections, as follows:

Section I comprises the coins of the world, except the West Indies and the United States.

Section II comprises the coins of the West India Islands under their respective names.

Section III comprises the coins of the United States that have been countermarked for use in foreign countries; foreign coins that have been countermarked for use in the United States, and United States coins that have been countermarked for use at home.

The arrangement of the details of the coins is, first, the list number; second, the name of the country issuing the original coin; third, the denomination; fourth, the date (when given) of the coin, or the ruler under whom issued, followed by the countermark appearing on it, and placed under the name of the country in which it was intended to be used after being countermarked. Where the latter has not been determined, the coin is placed under the name of the country originally issuing it.

The abbreviation "Cm." indicates "countermarked."

SECTION I.

Comprising the Countermarked Modern Coins of the World, Except the West Indies and the United States.

ANGOLA.

The following three issues are coins of Brazil countermarked with the arms of Portugal for circulation in Angola:

1. 40 Reis, 1753, 1757, Cm. arms of Portugal.
2. 20 Reis, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1753, 1757, Cm. arms of Portugal.
3. 10 Reis, 1753, 1757, Cm. arms of Portugal.

The following four issues are coins of Angola countermarked with the arms of Portugal in 1814 during the regency (1799-1816) to double the value of the coins:

4. 2 Macutas, 1785, 1786, Cm. arms of Portugal.
5. 1 Macuta, 1762, 1763, 1770, 1783, 1785, 1786, 1789, 1814, Cm. arms of Portugal.

No. 6—Half Macuta of Angola, 1786, Cm. Arms of Portugal.

6. ½ Macuta, 1762, 1763, 1770, 1785, 1786, 1789, Cm. arms of Portugal.
7. ¼ Macuta, 1762, 1763, 1765, 1770, 1771, 1785, Cm. arms of Portugal.
8. 1 Macuta, ——, struck over another coin.
9. 2 Macutas, 1815, struck over another coin.
10. 2 Macutas, 1816, struck at Rio over a 1 Macuta of Joseph, then Cm. for Angola with arms of Portugal.
11. 1 Macuta, 1763, Cm. arms of Portugal and "N. A. LULL."

ARGENTINA.

12. Argentine Peso, Cm. (date not given and countermark not described).
13. Argentine Half Peso, Cm. (date not given and countermark not described).
14. Buenos Ayres, Token of Coliseo de Buenos Ayres, Cm. "P" and fleur-de-lys.
15. Corrientes, Real, Cm. "R. A." (for Republica Argentina).

The above piece is said to be a necessity issue during the war between Urquiza and Rosas in 1851.

16. Spanish Peso of Ferdinand VII, Cm. "R. P." (for Rio de la Plata).

AUSTRALIA.

The private tokens of the Australian series have been countermarked extensively with names, initials, devices, etc., too numerous to mention here. These were for local use only.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The coins listed under the heading "Austria-Hungary" include those issued within the boundaries of the dual monarchy as it existed in 1914. The coins are not issues of Austria-Hungary as an empire, but have been thus grouped for convenience.

17. Transylvania, Nagybanya Thaler, 1621, Cm. "1771" before the bust.
18. Transylvania, Nagybanya Thaler, 1622, Cm. "1771" behind the bust.
19. Hungary, 10 Poltura of the Malcontents, 1704, 1705, Cm. the Madonna.

The countermark on the above piece is sometimes described as the Madonna and sometimes as the Madonna and child. They are said to have been countermarked in Eperies by Commander Vilson.

Numerous coins are found with a countermark consisting of a shield with the crowned arms of Salzburg and "1681," called for convenience the Salzburg stamp.

20. Crown of Leopold, 1621, Cm. Salzburg stamp.
21. Brandenburg, Half Gulden, 1673, Cm. Salzburg stamp.
22. Tyrol, Thaler, 1622, Cm. Salzburg stamp.
23. Salzburg, Thaler of Wolf Dietrich, ——, Cm. Salzburg stamp.
24. Salzburg, Thaler of Paris, 1624, Cm. Salzburg stamp.
25. Tyrol, Thaler, Leopold, 1632, Cm. Salzburg stamp.
36. Salzburg, Thaler, 1654, Cm. Salzburg stamp.
27. Deutscher Order Thaler of Maximilian, 1603, Cm. Salzburg stamp.
28. Bohemia, Prague, Groschen, Wenceslaus III, ——, Cm. Salzburg stamp.
29. Reuss-Schleitz, Gulden, Henry I, 1678, Cm. Salzburg stamp.
30. Prague, 10 Ducats, 1620, Cm. on obverse with "X."
31. Prague, 5 Ducats, 1638, Cm. on reverse with "5."

The above two pieces can hardly be classed as countermarks, although the stamp was placed upon them after having been struck, and was probably only intended to indicate the value of the coins.

32. Prague, Gros., Cm. two wheels.

AZORES.

Silver coins of Portugal are found countermarked with an "A" and a falcon, said to have been so stamped about 1578-80, under Antonio I, for use

in the Azores. The "A" is probably for Agra, where coins were also issued for the Azores.

33. Portugal, 3 Reals, Sebastian (1557-1578), Cm. a falcon.
34. Portugal, 5 Reals, Sebastian, Cm. a falcon.
35. Portugal, 10 Reals, Sebastian, Cm. a falcon.
36. Portugal, 10 Reals, John III (1521-1557), Cm. a falcon.
37. Portugal, Tostao, Antonio I (1580), Cm. a falcon.

For use in the Azores many coins of other countries are found stamped with the letters "G. P." crowned, for "Governo Portuguez." The countermarking is said to have been done in 1887.

ON COINS OF PORTUGAL.

38. 80 Reis, Peter II, Cm. crowned "G. P."
39. 80 Reis, John VI, Cm. crowned "G. P."
40. 100 Reis, Maria I, Cm. crowned "G. P."
41. 100 Reis, John, P. R., Cm. crowned "G. P."
42. 200 Reis, 1752, 1780, 1818, Cm. crowned "G. P."
43. 400 Reis, John, P. R., 1811, 1816, Cm. crowned "G. P."
44. Cruzado, 1807, Cm. crowned "G. P."

ON COINS OF BRAZIL.

45. 160 Reis, Maria I and Peter III, Cm. crowned "G. P."
46. 300 Reis, 1771, Cm. crowned "G. P."
47. 320 Reis, 1699, 1756, 1787, 1821, Cm. crowned "G. P."
48. 640 Reis, 1749, Cm. crowned "G. P."
49. 960 Reis, 1812, 1814, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1821, 1824, Cm. crowned "G. P."
50. 1000 Reis, 1860, Cm. crowned "G. P."
51. 2000 Reis, 1865, Cm. crowned "G. P."

ON MISCELLANEOUS COINS.

52. France, 1 Franc, 1846, Cm. crowned "G. P."
53. Spain, ½ Reals, 1774, 1786, Cm. crowned "G. P."
54. Spain, Reals, 1734, 1739, 1751, 1774, 1796, 1821, Cm. crowned "G. P."
55. Spain, 2 Reals, 1718, 1722, 1732, 1758, 1759, 1769, 1800, 1848, Cm. crowned "G. P."
56. Spain, 4 Reals, 1811, Cm. crowned "G. P."
57. Spain, ½ Peso, 1790, 1821, Cm. crowned "G. P."
58. Spanish-American Peso, 1801, 1817, Cm. crowned "G. P."
59. Spanish-American Peso (copper counterfeit), ——, Cm. crowned "G. P."
60. Spain, 40 centimos, 1866, Cm. crowned "G. P."

Azores, Madeira, Mozambique, St. Thomas and Prince's Island.

Coins of Brazil found countermarked with a Portuguese crown are said to have been so stamped about 1871 for use in the Azores, Madeira, Mozambique, St. Tnomas and Prince's Island.

61. Brazil, 20 Reis, 1819 (struck at Rio for St. Thomas and Prince's Island), Cm. a Portuguese crown.
62. Brazil, 40 Reis, 1819, 1821 (same issue as the preceding), Cm. a Portuguese crown.
63. Brazil, 80 Reis, 1820 (same issue as the preceding), Cm. a Portuguese crown.
64. Brazil, 200 Reis, 1856, 1861, 1863, Cm. a Portuguese crown.
65. Brazil, 500 Reis, 1851, 1856, 1863, Cm. a Portuguese crown.
66. Brazil, 1000 Reis, 1852, 1860, 1866, Cm. a Portuguese crown.
67. Brazil, 2000 Reis, 1856, Cm. a Portuguese crown.

BOLIVIA.

68. Potosi Peso, ——, struck over one of the medallic issues of Bolivia, dated 1825, the original piece being a mule from dies for two different medallic issues, both dated 1825.

69. Triangular (1-6th) portion of 20-centavos of Bolivia, Cm. "M Z" in an oval.
70. One-fourth part of Bolivian 2 Reals, Cm. "M Z" in an oval.
71. Bolivia, 4 Sueldos, 1824, Cm. on obverse with a small seven-pointed star within a circle of pellets, the whole within an eight-pointed star.
72. Bolivia, Medallic 4 Sueldos, 1855, with busts of Melgarejos and Munoz, Cm. with a striated hexagon.

BRAZIL.

Under the reign of the Philips Spanish pesos were current in Brazil for 400 Reis. By the law of 1643 their value was increased 20 per cent, and the value of the Peso then became 480 Reis. In 1663 the value was increased to 600 Reis. The following pieces were countermarked to show the increased value:

73. Irregular Spanish Peso, Cm. "400" within an oblong indent, afterward Cm. "480" under a large crown, and finally Cm. "600" under a small crown, all on one side of the coin.
74. Irregular Spanish Peso, Philip IV, Cm. "600" under a small crown.
75. Irregular Spanish Half Peso, Cm. "240" and "300" under a crown.
76. Irregular Spanish Half Peso, 1658, Cm. "300" under a crown.
77. Irregular Spanish 2 Reals, Cm. "150" under a crown, and afterward Cm. "200" under a crown.
78. Portugal, Tostao, Sebastian, Cm. "150" under a crown, afterward Cm. "200" under a crown.
79. Portugal, Tostao, Philip, Cm. "200" under a crown.
80. Portugal, Tostao, John III, Cm. "200" under a crown.
81. Portugal, Half Tostao, Philip, Cm. "75" under a crown.
82. Irregular Mexican Peso, Cm. "480" under a crown.
83. Irregular Spanish-American Peso, 1653, Cm. "600" under a small crown.
84. Portugal, Cruzado (400 Reis), John IV, Cm. "500" under a crown.

The following, all coins of Brazil, were countermarked with the arms of Portugal to increase their value. The countermarking is said to have been done in 1809, but it appears on coins struck several years later than that. The practice may have continued for several years.

No. 88.—Brazil, 40 Reis, 1796, Cm. Arms of Portugal.

85. Brazil, 5 Reis, 1768, 1774, 1778, 1781, 1782, 1784, 1786, 1787, 1790, 1791, Cm. with arms of Portugal.
86. Brazil, 10 Reis, 1719, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1734, 1736, 1749, 1752, 1753, 1762, 1773, 1774, 1775, 1776, 1778, 1781, 1782, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1790, 1796, Cm. with arms of Portugal.

87. Brazil, 20 Reis, 1694, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1719, 1735, 1736, 1749, 1752, 1753, 1761, 1762, 1773, 1774, 1775, 1776, 1778, 1781, 1782, 1784, 1786, 1787, 1799, 1802, 1813, 1815, 1816, Cm. with arms of Portugal.
88. Brazil, 40 Reis, 1753, 1760, 1762, 1774, 1778, 1781, 1786, 1787, 1790, 1791, 1796, 1799, 1815, 1816, 1818, 1820, Cm. with arms of Portugal.

In 1836-37, under the Empire, the old coins of Brazil were countermarked with figures reducing their value. In most cases the decrease in value was for one-half. But there was a great variation in the size and weight of coins of the same denomination in different years and in the different provinces, so the reduction in some cases seems to be 75 per cent, and in a few instances at least the reduction was still greater—where a piece of 80 Reis of 1820 was reduced to 10 Reis.

The 80 Reis of 1825 countermarked "20" is from the Bahia mint, and one cataloguer observes that this pieces is the only one within his recollection where the large module 80 Reis has been countermarked with "20."

89. Brazil, 20 Reis, 1775, 1776, 1778, 1802, 1803, 1815, 1816, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, Cm. with "10."
90. Brazil, 40 Reis, 1820, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, Cm. with "10."
91. Brazil, 80 Reis, 1820, 1828, Cm. with "10."
92. Brazil, 40 Reis, 1753, 1762, 1812, 1814, 1816, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1832, Cm. with "20."
93. Brazil, 80 Reis, 1818, 1820, 1825, 1826, 1828, 1830, 1833, Cm. with "20."
94. Brazil, 80 Reis, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, Cm. with "40."

Another series of countermarked coins are those stamped under Portugal with its arms and figures to increase their value, and later countermarked under the Empire with figures to reduce their value, as in the preceding series.

95. Brazil, 10 Reis, 1774, Cm. "40" under a crown, and afterward Cm. "10."
96. Brazil, 20 Reis, 1775, 1778, 1784, 1787, 1802, Cm. with arms of Portugal, and afterward Cm. with "20."
97. Brazil, 40 Reis, 1762, Cm. with arms of Portugal, and afterward Cm. with "40."

During the reign of Joseph I, in addition to the regular denominations, there was an issue of silver coins of 75, 150, 300 and 600 Reis, between 1752 and 1774, by virtue of a provision of March 13, 1752. They bear the mint marks of Rio and Bahia, and were for circulation only in the mining districts. A number of these pieces were countermarked in 1809 with the arms of Portugal, increasing their value to 80, 160, 320 and 640 Reis, placing them on a par with the other issues. In most cases a single impression of the stamp was made, but some are found with the stamp on both sides of the coin.

98. Brazil. 75 Reis, 1755, Cm. with arms of Portugal.
99. Brazil, 150 Reis, 1754, 1755, 1760, Cm. with arms of Portugal.
100. Brazil, 300 Reis, 1753, 1754, 1757, 1758, 1764, 1771, Cm. with arms of Portugal.
101. Brazil, 600 Reis, 1754, 1756, 1758, 1764, 1771, 1774, Cm. with arms of Portugal.

Ceara.

In 1833-34 coins of Brazil of preceding reigns were countermarked for the Province of Ceara during the insurrection with a five-pointed star enclosing the letters "C E A R A" in a star in the center.

102. Brazil, 960 Reis, 1823, Cm. "Ceara" within a star.

103. Brazil, 80 Reis, 1823, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1832, Cm. "Ceara" within a star.
104. Brazil, 80 Reis, 1827, Cm. "Ceara" within a star over one also countermarked for Maranhao.
105. Brazil, 40 Reis, 1827, 1828, Cm. "Ceara" within a star.
106. Brazil, 20 Reis, 1821, 1825, 1828, Cm. "Ceara" within a star.

Maranhao.

In 1834-35 coins of Brazil, principally of the reign of Peter I, were countermarked for use in the Province of Maranhao, reducing their value 75 per cent. Two types of countermark were used—one a large "M," and the other an "M" with "X" or "XX" (denoting value) below it.

107. Brazil, 20 Reis, 1829, Cm. a large "M."
108. Brazil, 80 Reis, 1831, 1830, 1832, Cm. a large "M."
109. Brazil, 40 Reis, 1813, 1816, 1831, Cm. "M" and "X."
110. Brazil, 80 Reis, 1824, 1827, 1828, 1830, 1832, 1835, Cm. "M" and "XX."

All Brazilian silver coins of dollar or crown size (960 Reis) during the reign of John as Prince Regent (1799-1818) and some as John VI, as well as some of less than dollar size, were struck over other coins.

111. Brazil, 320 Reis, 1813, struck over 300 Reis of Joseph I of Brazil.
112. Brazil, 640 Reis, 1809, struck over another coin.
113. Brazil, 640 Reis, 1811, struck over a Cruzado of Portugal.
114. Brazil, 640 Reis, 1811, 1812, struck over 600 Reis of Joseph I of Brazil.
115. Brazil, 640 Reis, 1812, struck over 600 Reis of Joseph I of Brazil that had been countermarked with the arms of Portugal to increase its value to 640 Reis.
116. Brazil, 960 Reis, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, struck over Spanish and Spanish-American Pesos.

In the early years of the Empire under Peter I (1822-1831) some of the pieces of dollar size were also struck over other coins.

117. Brazil, 960 Reis, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, struck over Spanish and Spanish-American Pesos.
118. Brazil, 960 Reis, 1825, struck over a Spanish Peso. This particular piece was sold in the Ulex Collection in 1908 for 100 marks, and differed from the other overstruck pieces in having "Alvarez" on the band encircling the globe. (Juan Alvarez (1790-1870), Mexican general and President.)

No. 119—Spanish-American Peso, 1806, Cm. Arms of Portugal and a globe.

No. 101—Brazil, 600 Reis, 1758, Cm. Arms of Portugal.

During the reign of John as Prince Regent coins of dollar size of other countries were countermarked on one side with the crowned arms of Portugal between two branches, 960 below, and on the other side with a globe or sphere. The coins used for countermarking were principally Spanish-American pieces of Potosi, Santiago, Lima, Mexico and Rio de la

Plata mints. These countermarked coins are attributed to the Province of Minas Geraes.

119. Spanish-American Pesos, 1777, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, Cm. arms of Portugal and a globe.
120. Lima Peso, 1800, Cm. arms of Portugal and a globe, with an "M" on the band around the globe, attributed to Maranhao.
121. Spanish Peso, 1809, Cm. arms of Portugal and a globe, with a "P" on the band for Pernambuco.
122. Potosi Pesos, 1808, 1813, Cm. arms of Portugal and a globe, but with "960 C," attributed to Cuyaba.
123. Rio de la Plata Peso, 1815, Cm. arms of Portugal and a globe, but with "960 C," attributed to Cuyaba.
124. Rio de la Plata Peso, 1813, Cm. arms of Portugal and a globe, but with "960 C," and below it "GROSSO" from an older countermark, attributed to Cuyaba.
125. Rio de la Plata Peso, 1815, Cm. arms of Portugal and a globe, but with "960 C," and below it "MATO GROSSO."
126. Potosi Peso, 1808, Cm. arms of Portugal and around it * MAT . . . OSO * and a globe, attributed to Mato Grosso.
127. Potosi Peso, 1808, Cm. arms of Portugal and around it * CUYAB . and a globe, attributed to Cuyaba.
128. Mexican Peso, 1808, Cm. arms of Portugal as preceding pieces, but without the countermark of the globe on the reverse. Said to have been issued by Don Miguel of Braganza, 1828-29.

The three following coins were described in a sale catalogue as being countermarked with "arms," and are the only ones of their class that have come to my notice. I believe they are pieces struck over the coins struck for circulation in the mining districts during the reign of Joseph I, and that the countermark on them was the one placed there subsequently to slightly increase their value (referred to above), and which was still visible after overstriking. These pieces are dated during the period when many overstrikes were issued, and I have listed pieces of 640 Reis and 320 Reis among the overstruck coins that was catalogued in the manner I have just mentioned.

129. 640 Reis, 1809, 1812, Cm. arms.
130. 320 Reis, 1813, Cm. arms.

MISCELLANEOUS COUNTERMARKS.

131. Mexico, 8 Reals, 1823, Cm. with an oval stamp with two clasped hands holding sword and Liberty cap.
132. Cundinamarca, Peso, 1821, Cm. a crude design of two clasped hands holding a pole and cap in an oval depression. Said to have been countermarked for 960 Reis.
133. Rio de la Plata, 2 Sueldos, 1826, Cm. a design similar to the preceding, but better executed. Said to have been countermarked for 240 Reis.

The above three pieces were so countermarked for the Province of Sao Pedro do Sol during the war of separation, 1835-37.

134. Brazil, 960 Reis, 1814, Cm. "T K" and "1815."
135. Spain, Peso, ——, Cm. "1000."
136. Spain, 10 Reals, 1821, Cm. "M."
137. Brazil, Silver 80 Reis, 1779, Cm. "8."
138. Brazil, Gold Peca, 1745, Cm. "A S."
139. Brazil, 80 Reis, 1820, struck over one of Maria I.
140. Brazil, 80 Reis, 1825, struck over one of Joseph I.
141. Brazil, 75 Reis, 1823, struck over a colonial piece.
142. Brazil, 20 Reis, 1820, 1827, struck over pieces that had been countermarked with arms of Portugal.
143. Caracas, ¼ Real, 1821, Cm. a large "C," probably for Cuyaba.
144. Brazil, 80 Reis, 1820, Cm. a "C," probably for Cuyaba.
145. Brazil, 80 Reis, 1821, Cm. eight times with a cup within a lozenge shaped depression.
146. Brazil, 80 Reis, 1828, Cm. "J L" within a square.

147. Brazil, 80 Reis, 1828, Cm. "40" and "S A" within a square.
148. Brazil, 80 Reis, 1829, Cm. "40," with the 4 retrograde.
149. Brazil, 40 Reis, ——, Cm. "F. P."
150. Brazil, 20 Reis, ——, Cm. "SAVLL & NEVA . . . . . LOND . ."

BRITISH GUIANA.

The three colonies of British Guiana (Berbice, Demerara and Essequibo) long retained the mode of reckoning by guilders which had been in vogue under Dutch rule.

Berbice.

151. Brazil, Gold Half Dobra, 1754, Bahia mint, Cm. a script "B' in relief in an oval depression (for Berbice).

Demerara and Essequibo.

152. Mexico, 8 Reals, 1791, Cm. on obverse "E. & D. 3 G. L" within a border of pellets in relief in an oval depression. Below the countermark a circular piece with crenated edges has been cut from the coin.
153. Spain, 8 Reals, ——, Cm. and cut piece as preceding.
154. The round piece cut from Spanish or Spanish-American 8 Reals stamped "E. & D. 3 BTS" in two lines in a border of pellets. (I have a memorandum which says that these pieces were so struck by General Kersaint.)
155. Portugal, Gold Half Dobra, 1786, Cm. "E D" in an oval. (This piece was attributed in an auction catalogue to Essequibo and Demerara.)
156. Brazil, Half Dobra, 1773, Cm. "E D" in an oval depression. (Said to have been so stamped in 1798.)
157. Mexico, 2 Reals, 1774, Cm. on obverse "E D" in relief in an oblong depression. (Unattributed, but placed here because of the similarity to the preceding and following piece.)
158. Otherwise blank planchet stamped "E D" in relief within heart-shaped depression. Attributed to Essequibo and Demerara. (This piece may have been a coin originally, but worn smooth.)
159. England, Sixpence, Cm. a stamp resembling a horseshoe.
160. Worn copper coin, Cm. "P R S" in monogram.
161. British Guiana copper coin, Cm. "J. WOFFENDEN."
162. British Guiana copper coin, Cm. "H. PASS."
163. Essequibo and Demerara ½ Stiver, 1813, Cm. "I. S. T."

New Amsterdam.

The following pieces were attributed to New Amsterdam, in British Guiana, and said to have been so stamped in 1816, but very similar stamps are also attributed to Curacao and Dominica.

164. Triangular portion of Mexico 8 Reals of Ferdinand VII, Cm. "5" within a circle (for 5 Guilders).
165. Triangular portion of Spanish-American 8 Reals of Ferdinand VII, Cm. a crowned "3" in a notched circle (for 3 Guilders).
166. Triangular portion of Spanish-American 8 Reals of Ferdinand VII, Cm. "3" in a circle (for 3 Guilders).

CANADA.

The name of "Devins & Bolton, Montreal," is found stamped on a number of coins and tokens. This was a firm of druggists in Montreal.

167. City Bank Penny, 1837, Cm. "DEVINS & BOLTON, MONTREAL."
168. Quebec Bank Penny, ——, Cm. same.
169. Quebec Half Penny, ——, Cm. same.
170. B 961, Cm. same.
171. Montreal Sou Token, Cm. same.
172. Deanston Cotton Mill Token, Cm. same.
173. Lauzon Ferry Token, 1821, Cm. "J. McK."
174. Lauzon Ferry Token, 1821, Cm. "J. T."

The initials "J. McK." are those of J. McKenzie, who operated the ferry as the successor of its founder, John Gouldie. The initials "J. T." are said to be those of John Thomson, also connected with the enterprise.

175. England, Penny, 1797, Cm. "PAQUETTE & CIE (a beaver), MONTREAL MNFRS." incuse.
176. Blacksmith Halfpenny, Cm. a harp.
177. Blacksmith Halfpenny, struck over a Halfpenny of 1825.
178. Blacksmith Halfpenny, struck over another Blacksmith Halfpenny.
179. New Brunswick, Cent, 1864, Cm. a stamp resembling a thistle.
180. Brass Token, Obv. similar to B. 960, Rev. similar to B. 1005, Cm. "H, B. P."
181. Sixpence Token of Headquarters G. A. D. F. Saloon, struck over Prince Edward Island Token, B. 917.
182. Token of Thomas Church, Ottawa, struck over an English Florin.
183. Token of Thomas Church, Ottawa, struck over a Canadian Cent.
184. Token of Jeremiah Gibbs, Hamilton, Ont., struck over an English "Godless" Florin, 1849.
185. Wellington Halfpenny Token, B. 972, struck over another token.
186. Victoria Nobis Est Token, B. 982, struck over a Bristol & London Co. Halfpenny.
187. Sou Token, B. 674, struck over the 1812 brass token.
188. Halfpenny Token, B. 994, struck over an English token.
189. Sou Token, B. 683, struck over a Spanish Real of Charles III.
190. Lesslie Twopense, B. 717, Cm. "BROWN."
191. Lesslie Halfpenny, B. 718, Cm. "C. S. BALL."
192. Bank of Upper Canada Penny, 1850, Cm. "J. JONES" in small letters and "T. AUBRY" in large letters.
193. Quebec Penny Bank Token, Cm. "O. LAGACE."
194. Montreal Sou Token, Cm. "ROULEAU."
195. Bank of Montreal Side View Halfpenny, 1839, Cm. "F. P."
196. North American Token, 1781, B. 1013, Cm. "G. D."
197. Billon Marque, B. 508, Cm. "T. P. O."
198. Canada Cent, 1884, Cm. "ROBINSON'S CARRIAGE WORKS, KINGSTON."
199. Ships, Colonies & Commerce Token, Cm. "U. S."
200. Sou Token, B. 674, Cm. "R. L. RALPH."

COSTA RICA.

Within a space of less than 10 years Costa Rica used four varieties of countermarks on coins for circulation in that country. The first is said to have been in 1842, under President Carrillo. Under Carrillo there had been a small issue of gold escudos and silver half-reals of a different type than the preceding coinage. The principal design was a radiant star. About the same time he authorized the countermarking of coins of other countries, and evidently some of Costa Rica's own coins, the stamp consisting of a radiant star. This is the rarest of the Costa Rican countermarks.

201. Costa Rica, Gold 4 Escudos, 1837, Cm. a radiant star.
202. Spain, 8 Reals, 1821, Cm. a radiant star.
203. Peru, 8 Reals, 1834, Cm. a radiant star.
204. Guatemala, 2 Reals, 1773, Cm. a radiant star.
205. Mexico, 2 Reals, 1826, Cm. a radiant star.
206. Mexico, ½ Real, 1795, Cm. a radiant star.

The second countermark is said to have been used between 1846 and 1850, perhaps earlier. It consists of two circular stamps, the obverse having a female head with "COSTA-RICA" above and "2 R" below. The reverse stamp has a tree with "HABILITADA POR EL GOB." (Gobierno) surrounding. Specimens are rarely found showing distinctly all parts of both stamps. This countermark was used exclusively on the 2-Real pieces of Spanish mints, and never on pieces of Spanish-American mints.

207. Spain, 2 Reals, 1774, 1776, 1784, 1788, 1801, 1808, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1820, 1822, 1823, 1826, 1828, 1830, 1831, Cm. female head and tree.
208. Spain, 2 Reals, 1795, 1810, Cm. female head and tree, and an additional Cm. of a square with nine compartments and a star. (This latter countermark is attributed to Trinidad.)

In 1846 a number of coins, principally the cob money of Mexico and South America, were countermarked for use in Costa Rica with the dies used for the regular coinage of Costa Rica as a State of the Republic of Central America. As these dies were for only ½, 1 and 2 Reals, the countermarked coins for larger denominations had an additional stamp of "4" or "8" for 4 or 8 Reals.

209. Irregular Spanish-American Peso, #——, Cm. of 1846 and "8."
210. Irregular Lima Peso, 1728, Cm. of 1846 and "8," and an additional Cm. of sun over three mountains, for Guatemala.
211. Bolivia, 4 Sueldos, 1830, Cm. of 1846 and "4".
212. Irregular cob piece, Cm. of 1846, for 2 Reals.
213. Mexico, 2 Reals, ——, Cm. of 1846.
214. Irregular Spanish-American Real, Cm. of 1846, for 1 Real.

About 1850 coins of Costa Rica and other countries were countermarked with a small lion, "HABILITADA POR EL GOBIERNO" between two con-

centric circles, surrounding. This stamp is sometimes found only on one side of the coin; on others, on both sides.

215. England, Shilling, 1816, 1817, 1820, 1826, 1840, 1846, Cm. a small lion.
216. England, Sixpence, 1840, 1846, 1850, Cm. a small lion.
217. Costa Rica, Gold Half Escudo, 1828, 1846, 1847, 1848, Cm. a small lion.
218. Costa Rica, Gold Escudo, 1844, 1848, 1849, Cm. a small lion.
219. Costa Rica, 2 Reals, 1849, Cm. a small lion.
220. Costa Rica, 1 Real, 1831, 1848, 1849, Cm. a small lion.
221. Costa Rica, Half Real, 1831, 1842, 1843, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, Cm. a small lion.

COUNTERMARKED COINS OF COSTA RICA.

First Row—Nos. 207 and 208—Spanish 2 Reals, Cm. with female head and tree.
Second Row (Left)—No. 209—Irregular Peso, Cm. of 1846 and "8."
Second and Third Rows (Right)—No. 212—Cm. of 1846, for 2 Reals.
Third Row (Left)—Nos. 220 and 221—Real and Half Real, Cm. a small lion.
Fourth Row (Left)—No. 222—Bogota 50 Centavos, Cm. of 1890.
Fourth Row (Right)—No. 215—English Shilling with a variety of small lion countermark.

MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

About 1890 coins of half-dollar size of the United States of Colombia were countermarked for use in Costa Rica. The countermark is circular. The center has a small lion, the inscription "HABILITADA POR EL GOBIERNO" between two concentric lines, surrounding. The reverse stamp has the Costa Rican shield, with "COSTA-RICA" above. Coins of both the Bogota and Medellin mints were so stamped.

222. United States of Colombia, 50 Centavos, Bogota, 1870, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, Cm. of 1890.
223 United States of Colombia, 5 Decimes, Medellin, 1872, 1881, 1882, 1884, Cm. of 1890.

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224. Costa Rica, Peso, ——, struck over a Spanish-American Peso.
225. Costa Rica, 1 Real, 1849, Cm. "( ) + X" (the plus mark resembles a Maltese cross.

CHILE.

226. Rio de la Plata, 2 Sueldos, 1815, Cm. a square with beaded border containing three volcanos, under them "VALP." (for Valparaiso).
227. Mexico, Peso, 1823, Cm. same as preceding.
228. Rio de la Plata, 2 Sueldos, 1813, Cm. three volcanos, under them "CHIL."
229. Rio de la Plata, 2 Sueldos, 1813, Cm. three volcanos, under them "SAN" (for Santiago).
230. Chile, 20 Centavos, 1880, Cm. "2.B" and "L-P."
231. Chile, 20 Centavos, 1893, Cm. "F D."

DENMARK.

232. Denmark, Rigsdaler, 1797, Cm. "18 K."

DUTCH GUIANA.

233. Peru, 8 Reals, 1812, the center of which has been cut out, Cm. "S | XII" in two lines.
234. The central portion of a Spanish 8 Reals, ——, Cm. "S | VI" in two lines.

Zay, in Spink's Numismatic Circular, refers to these countermarked pieces, and says that the circular pieces removed measure 22mm.

235. Cayenne Sou, Cm. "P" (for Pernambuco, about 1818).
236. Bolivia, 2 Sueldos, 1830, Cm. "P" in beaded circle.

ENGLAND.

During the reign of Queen Elizabeth (1558-1602) testoons or shillings, mainly of the reign of Edward VI (1547-53), were countermarked with a greyhound and a portcullis, in order that they might be current for 2¼ pence and 4½ pence, respectively. The countermark is chiefly before the bust, and it occurs on coins of various mints. The countermarked coins are rare.

237. England, Testoon or Shilling, Edward VI, 1549, 1551, 1552, Cm. a portcullis.
238. England, Sixpence, Edward VI, ——, Cm. a portcullis.
239. England, Groat, Mary, ——, Cm. a portcullis.
240. England, Testoon or Shilling, Edward VI, 1550, Cm. a greyhound.

In 1797 a number of coins, chiefly of dollar or crown size, and principally of Spanish or Spanish-American mints, were countermarked with the bust of George III in a small oval depression. In 1804 other coins were countermarked with a larger bust of the king in an octagon depression. The causes leading up to the use of these countermarks and some facts in connection with the issues are given in an article by Mr. Howland Wood in THE NUMISMATIST for December, 1904, extracts from which are reprinted here:

"In England in the latter part of the eighteenth century the lack of change and silver was very greatly felt, the Government not having coined any silver larger than fourpence for some years. * * * At that time the Government was in possession of a large number of Spanish dollars, taken at various times from captured prizes. To relieve the pressure for change the Government took steps to place these pillar dollars on the market, and, to give sanction to the experiment, caused the king's head, as used at Goldsmith's Hall for marking silver plate, to be stamped on the head of the Spanish king. Therefore, on March 6, 1797, a public notice appeared to the effect that the bank would supply dollars, stamped at the mint, at the rate of 4/6 per dollar. Before the day of issue it was discovered that the bullion value of the dollars was 4/8, and to prevent the issue going into the melting pot for the twopence profit, a new notice appeared three days later stating that the dollars would be put in circulation at the rate of 4/9.

"The need of silver was so great that there was a great rush for this counterstamped money, and 2,325,099 of these dollars were issued. * * * Almost as soon as these dollars were issued by the bank counterfeit stamps of the king's head were made, and Spanish dollars were stamped by private people. * * * This necessitated the Bank of England calling in the dollars and issuing a notice that they would not be current after October 31, 1797. Mr. Phillips states that the issue of these dollars was quietly resumed in January, 1803. As in the previous instance, spurious coins and forged countermarks quickly became prevalent, so that in 1804 the stamp was changed to an octagon form with the king's head as used on the silver penny. This stamp was somewhat larger than the former oval marks. It is needless to say that this new mark was soon counterfeited."

In his article Mr. Wood gives a few instances where both the oval and

octagon stamps are found on United States dollars and half dollars. These will be mentioned in the United States section of this series of countermarked coins.

241. Spain, 8 Reals, 1772, 1773, 1776, 1786, 1787, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1794, 1796, Cm. head of Geo. III in oval.
242. Mexico, 8 Reals, 1779, 1789, 1790, 1791. 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1801, Cm. head of Geo. III in oval.
243. Peru, 8 Reals, 1776, 1777, 1794, Cm. head of Geo. III in oval.
244. Bolivia, 8 Reals, 1790, 1794, 1795, Cm. head of Geo. III in oval.
245. Venice, Tallero, 1786, Cm. head of Geo. III in oval.
246. Mexico, 8 Reals, 1795 Cm. head of George III in oval, also Cm. "G. R."
247. Spain, 4 Reals, 1782, 1791, 1792, 1794, 1796. Cm. head of Geo. III in oval.
248. Mexico, 4 Reals, 1738, Cm. head of Geo. III in oval.
249. Chile, 1786, 4 Reals, Cm. head of Geo. III in oval.
250. Bolivia, 4 Reals, 1791, Cm. head of Geo. III in oval.
251. Mexico, ½ Real, 1747, 1781. Cm. head of Geo. III in oval.
252. Spain, ½ Real, ——, Cm. head of Geo. III in oval.
253. Contemporary counterfeits of Mexican 8 Reals in brass (silvered) and copper, 1791, 1795, both Cm. head of Geo. III in oval.
254. Counterfeit 8 Reals of Spain, 1792, Cm. head of Geo. III.

No. 241—Spain, 8 Reals, 1792, Cm. head of George III in oval.

No. 260—Spain, 4 Reals, 1796, Cm. head of George III in octagon.

255. Mexico, 8 Reals, 1797, 1799, 1801, Cm. head of Geo. III in octagon.
256. Peru, 8 Reals, 1799, Cm. head of Geo. III in octagon.
257. Spain, 8 Reals, 1803, Cm. head of Geo. III in octagon.
258. France, 5 Francs, An. 5, Cm. head of Geo. III in octagon.
259. Spain, 8 Reals, ——, Cm. head of Geo. III in octagon, also Cm. "E."
260. Spain, 4 Reals, 1796, Cm. head of Geo. III in octagon.

Between 1810 and 1820 coins of England and other countries were countermarked by banks, firms and individuals, principally with name and value. The greater part of these issues are attributed to localities in Scotland. They are all included here under "England" rather than some under "Scotland," because at that time Scotland did not have a separate coinage, and also for the reason that it seems best to group them all under one heading. The descriptions of the countermarks are given here as found in the different catalogues in which the coins appeared, and that will account for the differences in describing what is probably the same countermark.

261. England, Half Crown, Charles II, ——, Cm. "ADELPHI COTTON WORKS" in a circle, the value "4/6" expressed on both obverse and reverse. (Attributed to Perthshire, Scotland.)
262. England, Halfpenny, Geo. III, ———, Cm. "ADELPHI COTTON WORKS."

263. England, Halfpenny of George III, ——, Cm. "BALFRON : VICT : SOCIETY" incuse in a circle in relief.

264. Bank of England, Dollar, 1804, Cm. "BRADFORD WORKHOUSE." (Attributed to Yorkshire.)

265. Bank of England Three Shilling Token, 1811, Cm. "BRADFORD WORKHOUSE."

266. Birmingham Copper Co. Token, 1812, Cm. "BRADFORD WORKHOUSE." (This piece is said to have been used to take the place of the Bradford Penny after the destruction of the Workhouse by fire in 1813, when the dies were destroyed.

267. Mexico, 8 Reals, 1798, Cm. a circular depression with "CROMFORD, DERBYSHIRE," forming a circle enclosing "4/9."

268. Spain, 8 Reals, 1799, Cm. "CROMFORD, DERBYSHIRE," enclosing "4/9."

269. France, 5 Francs, ——, Cm. "PAYABLE AT DALZELL FARM." (Attributed to Lanarkshire, Scotland.)

270. England, Penny, Geo. III, ——, Cm. "DEANSTON—COTTON MILL."

271. Spain, 8 Reals, 1799, Cm. in an oblong depression, "W. G. & CO. 4/9." (Said to have been current in Greenock, Scotland.)

272. Spain, 8 Reals, 1795, Cm. "A. GIBSON & CO., LOCHWENNOCH, 5S." (Attributed to Lochwennoch, Renfrewshire, Scotland.)

273. Mexico, 8 Reals, 1807, Cm. with round stamp, "GLASGOW BANK" enclosing "5/—." (Attributed to Lanarkshire, Scotland.)

274. Spain, 8 Reals, ——, Cm. "THOMAS KIRK, DUNDEE, 4/6." (Attributed to Forfarshire, Scotland.)

275. Spain, Pillar Peso, ——, Cm. an incuse circle bearing the inscription "PAYABLE AT LANARK MILLS," the raised center having "5/—." (Attributed to Lanarkshire, Scotland.)

276. Mexico, 8 Reals, 1794, Cm. a round stamp, "PAYABLE AT LANARK MILLS," enclosing "4/9" (incuse).

277. Spain, 8 Reals, 1800, Cm. "PAYABLE AT LANARK MILLS," enclosing "5/—."

278. Mexico, 8 Reals, 1801, Cm. "PAYABLE AT LANARK MILLS," enclosing "5/—."

279. Mexico, 8 Reals, 1808, Cm. an incuse circle bearing the inscription "PAYABLE AT LANARK MILLS." the raised center having "5/—" incuse.

280. France, Half Crown, Louis XV, ——, Cm. "PAYABLE AT LANARK MILLS," enclosing "2/6."

281. Merico, 8 Reals, 1791, Cm. "McFIE, LINDSAY & CO.Y, G(lasgow?)" in a circle enclosing "4/6," the denomination being in a border of pellets.

282. Piece (probably Spain, 8 Reals), Cm. "J & A. MUIR, GREENOCK, 4/6." (Attributed to Renfrewshire, Scotland.)

283. Spain, 8 Reals, ——. Cm. "JOHN MORRIS PAISLEY" in a circle, and within an inner circle "5/3." (Attributed to Renfrewshire, Scotland.)

284. England, Halfpenny, Geo. III, ——, Cm. Obv. "JOHN QUEREND PORTADOWN, P. III, 1736." Cm. Rev. "I PROMISE TO PAY THE BEARER THREE PENCE." (Attributed County Armagh, Ireland.)

285. Mexico, 8 Reals, 1806, Cm. "HENRY REID . . . . ." In the center, "5/—." (This piece was described as being imperfectly countermarked, all of the inscription not showing.)

286. Spain, 8 Reals, ——, Cm. "ROTHSAY COTTON WORKS. 4/6, 1820." (Attributed to Buteshire, Scotland.)
287. Mexico, 8 Reals, 1789, Cm. in a circle, "PAYABLE AT ROTHSAY MILLS," and in the center, on a cotton bale, "5/—."
288. Spain, 8 Reals, ——, Cm. in a circle, "PAYABLE AT ROTHSAY MILLS," and within an inner circle, "5/—."
289. Spain, 8 Reals, ——, Cm. in a circle, "PAYABLE AT ROTHSAY COTTON MILLS," and in the center, on a woolsack, "5/—." a star of six points on the head of the king.
290. One-half of a Mexican 8 Reals, ——, Cm. "PAYABLE AT ROTHSAY MILLS," in the center, "2/6."
291. One-third of a Mexican 8 Reals, Cm. in an incuse circle, "PAYABLE AT ROTHSAY MILLS," in the center "1/8."
292. England, Penny, Geo. III, ——, Cm. "PAYABLE AT ROTHSAY MILLS."

293. Mexico, 8 Reals, 1819, Cm. "A. STEVEN & SONS—GLASGOW" within a milled border, "4/6" in a field within a corded circle.

294. Mexico. 8 Reals, 1791, Cm. a round stamp with "THISTLE BANK," in the center, "4/9" within a border. (Attributed to Lanarkshire, Scotland.)
295. Spain, 8 Reals, 1797, Cm. with the stamp of the Thistle Bank for four shillings and ninepence.
296. Spain, 8 Reals, 1797, Cm. with the stamp of the Thistle Bank for four shillings and ninepence, and on the reverse a thistle.
297. Peru, 8 Reals, 1801, Cm. "THISTLE BANK," enclosing "4/9," and on the reverse a thistle.

The dies for the Bank of England Five Shillings of 1804 were used for several years afterward. The coin was demonetized in 1818. Some of them were struck over coins of crown size of other countries.

298. Bank of England Five Shillings, 1804, struck over an Ecu of Louis XIV, ——.
299. Bank of England Five Shillings, 1804. struck over Spanish 8 Reals, 1802.
300. Bank of England Five Shillings, 1804, struck over Lima 8 Reals, 1810.

MISCELLANEOUS COUNTERMARKS ATTRIBUTED TO ENGLAND.

301. Bank of England Five Shillings, 1804, Cm. "ING" in relief.
302. Bank of England Five Shillings, 1804, Cm. a cross and "IT" in relief, both probably hallmarks.
303. Bank of England Five Shillings, 1804, Cm. "H. B."
304. Bank of England Five Shillings, 1804, Cm. "H. B.," a star and "L. W." in an oblong indent.
305. England, Rose Noble of Edward IV, Cm. on side of the ship with a shield having a double-headed eagle. (Possibly a countermark for use in some other European country.)
306. Mexico, 8 Reals, 1762, Cm. "G R | 5 | ORD" in three lines, all incuse and crude.
307. Spain, 8 Reals, ——, Cm. "G R 5" with a vertical line through the "5."
308. Spain, 8 Reals, ——, Cm. "5 G P."
309. England, Crown, Charles I (1625-49), Cm. a crown and an anchor over the horse.
310. England, Half Crown, Cm. "H B."
311. England, Eighteen Pence Bank Token, 1812, Cm. "L A" and "4."
312. England, Eighteen Pence Bank Token, 1812, Cm. "MOR | GAN" in two lines.

313. England, Shilling Bank Token, 1813, Cm. three "B's" incuse and "T. W." in relief.
314. England, Nineteenth Century Silver Token of Doncaster, Yorkshire, Cm. an "S" on each side.
315. England, Hammered Sixpence of Elizabeth, 1569, Cm. on obverse with an escallop shell, obliterating the bust of the Queen. Called the "Pudzey" Sixpence.
316. Birmingham Copper Threepence. Cm. in five places, obverse and reverse, with a small "S."
317. Birmingham Workhouse Token, 1788, Cm. "W."
318. England, Shilling, 1816, Cm. * F. G *
319. Nineteenth Century Halfpenny Token, Cm. "ALLOA COLLIERY."
320. Seventeenth Century Token of Benjamin Cowell, Great Chesterford, Essex, Cm. a lys in a diamond.
321. Seventeenth Century Token of Benjamin Orwell, Great Chesterford, Essex, 1667, Cm. a lys in a diamond. (This is probably the same piece as the preceding.)
322. England, Crown, Charles II, 1662, Cm. a crowned "V" in small oval indent.
323. Essequibo and Demarara, 1 Guilder, ——, Cm. a shield of arms in oval indent.
324. England, Newark Siege Shilling, 1646, Cm. with royal arms after striking.
325. France, 1/8 Ecu, ——, Cm. a shield with ship sailing; above it, "SO. SHIELDS." (Attributed to Durham.)
326. Thirsk Association Token, ——, Cm. "SCURR THIRSK."
327. Bank of England Three Shilling Token, 1811, Cm. "A."
328. England, Half Crown, Charles II (1660-85), Cm. "WM. CUFF" in a crenellated oblong; also "THOMAS" incuse.
329. England, Half Crown, William III, ——, Cm. "C P" in square indent and "C P" incuse.
330. England. Half Crown, Geo. III, ——, Cm. "W B" incuse.
331. England, Anglesey Mines Halfpenny Token, Cm. "I B" (large) on both sides.
332. England, Halfpenny, Geo. III, ——, Cm. "I F" in oblong indent.
333. England, Halfpenny Token ("Long Live the King"), 1795, Cm. "I H."
334. England, Anglesey Mines Halfpenny Token, 1789, Cm. "I A."
335. England, Halfpenny, Geo. II, Cm. "I P."
336. England, Halfpenny, Geo. III, 1799, Cm. "I P" and four ornaments.
337. England. Penny, 1797, Cm. a crowned "S."
338. England, Penny, 1797, Cm. "S. H." in two places. (These initials are for "Samuel Hamer," an uncle of Mr. S. H. Hamer, of Halifax, Yorks, England, the prominent collecter of English tokens, and a member of the American Numismatic Association.)
339. England, Halfpenny, 1799, Cm. a crowned "P." Rev. Cm. crowned "W. H."
340. England, Halfpenny, Geo. III, Cm. "S. BAGSHAW" and a crowned "E."
341. England, Penny, 1797, Cm. "I B" on Obv. On Rev., Cm. "W. SIMONS, 1800."
342. England, Halfpenny, 1718, struck over a shilling of William III.
343. Token of Robert Hopwood & Son (B. 898, but probably an English token), Cm. "R. H. & S." and "446."

FRANCE.

344. France, Double Louis d'or, 1791, Strassburg mint, struck over another coin.
345. France, Louis d'or, 1692, Dijon mint, struck over a piece from the Lyons mint.
346. France, Louis d'or, ——, Lyons mint, struck over another coin.
347. France, Ecu, 1704, 1715, 1716, 1793, struck over other coins.
348. France, Half Ecu, 1693, 1694, 1701, struck over other coins.
349. France, Pattern 10 Cts. struck over 1 Ore of Adolph Frederick of Sweden.
350. France, Ecu, 1772, Cm. a blazing sun.
351. France, 5 Francs, 1812, Cm. an owl's head.
352. France, 5 Francs, 1830, Cm. "B" on bust.
353. France, 5 Francs, 1843, Cm. crowned monogram (not described).
354. France, Grand Blanc, Louis XI (1461-83), Cm. a lily in oval.
355. France, Decime of First Republic, Cm. with bust of Napoleon I in oval depression.
356. France, Decime of First Republic, Cm. with the Emperor standing on globe in oval depression.
357. France, Two Decimes, First Republic, Cm. "UN."
358. France, Decime of First Republic struck over 2 Decimes.
359. Perpignan, 2 Sols, Philip II (1556-98), Cm. head of St. John.
360. Perpignan, 2 Sols, 1593, Cm. head of John the Baptist.
361. Perpignan, 2 Sols, 1598, Cm as Maillet 62-9.
362. Perpignan, 2 Sols, 1645, Cm. (not given).
The preceding four pieces are probably with the same countermark.
363. France, Franc, ——, Cm. "Sedan" across Napoleon's face.
364. Lorraine, Double Denier, Charles III (1545-1608), Cm. an eagle under Henry (1608-24).
365. France, Dix Centimes, ——, Cm. "PEAR'S SOAP."

FRENCH GUIANA.

366. Sou, 1792, Cm. an incuse "C."
367. Billion Coin, Cm. a crowned crescent and a crowned square, attributed to Cayenne.

GERMANY.

The countermarked coins described under the heading of "Germany" are issues of the old German States prior to the confederation. The writer feels that it is far from a complete list of them, but it contains practically all that have come to his attention in an examination of auction sale catalogs, from which source, as was stated in the opening installment, the greater part of his data has been obtained. It will be noted that many of the countermarks are not described, even in a general way, and that coins with apparently the same countermark are placed under different State headings, giving them different attributions. This fault should be charged against the cataloguers rather than against the compiler. The greater part of the data on the German countermarks has been taken from foreign catalogs, mostly German, where it is presumed collectors are much more familiar with the countermarks than they are in this country. It is quite possible that some of the stamps are for States other than the ones under which they are here placed.

Aachen.

368. Aachen, Necessity Piece, 1 Bush—6 Heller, 1590 (Obv., spread eagle within wreath, Rev., "B" and date), Cm. eagle of the city.
369. Aachen, Necessity Piece, 2 Bushes—12 Heller, 1590 (Obv., spread eagle within wreath, Rev., "BB" and date), Cm. eagle of the city.
370. Aachen, Copper Necessity Piece, 12 Bushes, 1597 (Obv. eagle, Rev., "BB" and date), Cm. a small eagle.

The above pieces were originally private issues, and the countermark of the eagle was probably placed on them as an official stamp.

Anhalt.

371. Tournois of Bronkhorst (Giesbert V, 1328-56), Cm. for Anhalt (not described).

Augsburg.

372. Prague (Bohemia) Groschen, Wenzel IV, Cm. with Augsburg stamp (not described).
373. Prague (Bohemia) Groschen, Wenzel II (1278-1305), Cm. (not described).
374. Bohemia Groschen, ——, Cm. of Hall and Augsburg (not described).

Bremen.

375. Prague, Groschen, Charles I, Cm. with Bremen key.
376. Holstein, Double Schilling, 1604, Cm. with Bremen stamp.

Breslau.

377. Breslau Poor Hospital Token, ——, Cm. "A. S." (Armen Spital).
378. Breslau, Klippe 3 Groschen, 1645, Cm. "A. S."

Brunswick.

379. Brunswick, Crown, Fredk. Ulrich, 1622, Cm. "T. A."

Cologne.

380. Hildesheim, Gulden, 1690, 1694, Cm. with Cologne countermark (not described).
381. Hildesheim, 6 Mariengroschen, 1666, 1673, 1676, 1689, 1690, 1694, 1763, Cm. with Cologne countermark (not described).

Constance.

382. Constance, 15 Kreuzer, 1715, Cm. with countermark of the State (not described).

Erfurt.

383. Hesse, Groschen of Ludwig I (1413-58), Cm. with Erfurt stamp (not described).
384. Saxony, Groschen of Frederick II, ——, Cm. a wheel and "B."

Franconia Circle.

For a history of the Franconian Circle, or "Kries," and its regularly issued coins the reader's attention is directed to an article on the subject by Mr. Moritz Wormser in the May, 1916, issue of THE NUMISMATIST.

The countermark is "F C" in monogram, the letters in ornamental script, with "60 N" above, all in relief, in an oval depression. In foreign catalogs this stamp is usually referred to as the countermark of the Franconian Circle. In domestic catalogs it is almost invariably unattributed. The description of the countermark on the pieces is given just as it appeared in the sale catalogs. It will be noticed that the descriptions vary considerably, though they are no doubt intended to describe the same countermark. These variations will show one of the difficulties encountered in attempting to compile a list of such pieces.

No. 397—Henneberg 2-3 Thaler, 1692, Cm. of Franconia Circle.

No. 484—Waldeck, 6 Pfgs., 1622, Cm. a star.
No. 486—Waldeck, 3 Pfgs., 1638, Cm. a star.

385. Saxe-New Weimar, ⅔ Thaler John Ernest, 1677, Cm. "C T" below "60 N."
386. Lubeck, ⅔ Thaler, Augustus Fredk., 1678, Cm. "60 N T. E. C."
387. Lauenburg, Gulden, Julius Francis, 1678, Cm. Circle Franconia.
388. Saxe-Weimar, Gulden, John Ernest, 1678, Cm. Circle Franconia.
389. Montfort, ⅔ Crown, 1678, Cm. "F G" below "60 N."
390. Westphalia, Julius Francis (?), ⅔ Thaler, 1678, Cm. monogram, etc.
391. Reuss-Schleitz, Gulden, Henry I, 1678, 1679, Cm. Circle Franconia.
392. Montfort, ⅔ Thaler, Th. Jean VIII, 1679, Cm. Circle Franconia.
393. Lauenburg, ⅔ Thaler, Julius Francis, 1687, Cm. "C F" under "60 N."

394. Embden, ⅔ Thaler, 1689, Cm. "C T" (ornate script) below "60 N."
395. Montfort, ½ Crown, 1690, Cm. "F G" below "60 N."
396. Montfort, Gulden, Anton Admin, 1690, Cm. (not given).
397. Henneberg, ⅔ Thaler, 1692, Cm. "C F" below "60 N."
398. Henneberg, ⅔ Thaler, 1693, Cm. "C T" (ornate script) below "60 N."
399. Henneberg-Ilmenau, Gulden, 1693, Cm. Circle Franconia.
400. Henneberg-Ilmenau, under the dukes of Saxe-Weimar and Gotha, ⅔ Thaler, 1693, Cm. "F C" under "60 N."
401. Anhalt-Dessau, Gulden, John George, 1693, Cm. Circle Franconia.
402. Henneberg, ⅔ Thaler, ——, Cm. "C R C N" in script monogram.

Gottingen.

403. Hesse, Groschen of Louis, ——, Cm. crowned "G" (for Gottingen).

Hall.

404. Bohemia, Groschen, ——, Cm. of Halle and Augsburg.

Hesse.

405. Hesse, Groschen, Ludwig I, ——, Cm. "h" (unattributed; similar to countermark attributed to Hildesheim).
406. Hesse, Groschen, Ludwig I, Cm. standing lion.
407. Hesse, Groschen, Ludwig I, Cm. walking lion.
408. Hesse, Groschen, Ludwig I, Cm. half wheel.
409. Hesse, Groschen, Ludwig I, Cm. two half wheels.
410. Hesse, Groschen, Ludwig I, Cm. whole wheel.

Hildesheim.

411. Bamberg (Bishopric), Schilling of Anton of Rotenham (1431-1459), Cm. crowned "h" for Hildesheim.
412. Hildesheim, lead necessity piece, 1681, Cm. with city arms. (This may be an original piece.)
413. Hildesheim, Grain Token, 1658, Cm. "h."

Holstein.

414. Gelderland, Florin d'Or of Arnold (1423-1473), Cm. arms of Holstein (description not given).

Isny.

415. Bohemia, Groschen, ——, Cm. a star.
416. Bohemia, Groschen, Wenceslaus IV (1378-1419), Cm. a horseshoe.

Juliers.

417. Silver Siege Piece of Juliers, 20 Sols, 1621, struck over an older coin.

Kempton.

418. Bohemia, Groschen, ——, Cm. crowned "K" (for Kempton).

Lubeck.

419. Lubeck, Schilling, 1789, struck over an English shilling.
420. Lubeck, Ducat, ——, Cm. double eagle of Lubeck.
421. Julich, Goldgulden (1402-1423), Cm. shield of arms of Lubeck.

Luneburg.

422. Lubeck, Ducat, ——, Cm. with Luneburg lion.
423. Bohemia, Groschen, ——, Cm. with stamp of Luneburg.

Munster.

424. Munster, 12 Pfennigs, 1603, Cm. "L V B" with three "Z's" below.
425. Munster, 3 Schillings, 1608, Cm. "E V B" (Ernest von Brabeck).

Nordlingen.

426. Bohemia, Groschen, Wenceslaus III, ——, Cm. "n" for Nordlingen.

Osnaburg.

427. Berg, Gros Tournois, William II (1360-1408), Cm. wheel of Osnaburg.
428. Weidenbruck, 6 Pfennigs, 1663, Cm. wheel of Osnaburg.
429. Osnaburg, 5 Pfennigs, ——, Cm. wheel.
430. Osnaburg, 3 Pfennigs, ——, Cm. wheel.

Paderborn.

431. Paderborn (Bishops), 2 Marien Groschen, 1653, Cm. "P."
432. Paderborn (Bishops), 6 Pfennigs, 1706, Cm. (not given).
433. Paderborn (Bishops), 6 Pfennigs, 1706, Cm. monogram (not described).
434. Paderborn (City), 4 Pfennigs, 1622, Cm. with figures "32."

Pfalz-Zweibrucken.

435. Pfalz, Raderalbus, Ludwig, ——, Cm. "h" (unattributed, but similar to stamp for Hildesheim).

Prussia.

436. Brandenburg in Franconia, Reichsthaler, 1752, Cm. with Prussian stamp (not described).

Ratisbon.

437. Bohemia, Groschen, ——, Cm. with Ratisbon and Ulm stamps (not described).

Ravensburg.

438. Ravensburg, 12 Pfennigs, ——, Cm. with city arms (three chevronels).

Rostock.

439. Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel, Double Schilling, 1620, Cm. Rostock stamp (not described).

Rottweil.

440. Bohemia, Groschen of Wenceslaus II, Cm. an eagle.

Saxony.

The following coins of Saxony, all countermarked, were unattributed in sale catalogs.

441. Saxony, Groschen, Frederick II, ——, Cm. half eagle.
442. Saxony, Groschen, Frederick II, ——, Cm. two half eagles.
443. Saxony, Groschen, Frederick II, ——, Cm. lion.
444. Saxony, Groschen, Frederick II, ——, Cm. "B."
445. Saxony, Groschen, Frederick II, ——, Cm. "b."
446. Saxony, Groschen, Frederick II, ——, Cm. "h."
447. Saxony, Groschen, Frederick II, ——, Cm. half wheel.
448. Saxony, Groschen, Frederick II, ——, Cm. two half wheels.
449. Saxony, Groschen, Frederick II, ——, Cm. a whole wheel.
450. Saxony, Groschen, Frederick II, ——, Cm. a flower (for Julich?).
451. Saxony, 2 Heller, ——, Cm. rooster.
452. Saxony, Groschen, William III, ——, Cm. half eagle.
453. Saxony, Groschen, William III, ——, Cm. "b."
454. Saxony, Groschen, William III, ——, Cm. half wheel.
455. Saxony, Groschen, William III, ——, Cm. whole wheel.
456. Saxony, Groschen, William III, ——, Cm. clover leaf.
457. Saxony, Groschen, Frederick II, IV and Sigismund, ——, Cm. a lion.

458. Saxony, Groschen, Frederick II and Margaretha, ——, Cm. "b."
459. Saxony, Groschen, Frederick II and Margaretha, ——, Cm. whole wheel.
460. Saxony, Groschen, Frederick II and William III, Cm. half wheel.
461. Saxony, Groschen, Frederick II and William III, Cm. two half wheels.
462. Saxony, Groschen, Ernest and Albert, ——, Cm. half wheel.
463. Saxony, Groschen, Fredk. II. IV and William III, Cm. two half wheels.

Sayn-Wittgenstein.

464. Sayn-Wittgenstein, false base coin of Gustav (1657-1701), Cm. with an eagle and "32." (The stamp "32" is elsewhere attributed to Paderborn.)

Schaumburg-Lippe.

465. Schaumburg-Lippe, copper coin, ——, Cm. twice with a rose.

Stralsund.

466 Schauenburg, Double Schilling, 1619, Cm. Stralsund stamp.
467. Brunswick-Luneburg, Double Schilling, Julius Ernest (1598-1636), Cm. Stralsund stamp.
468. Brunswick-Luneburg, Double Schilling, Wm. of Harburg (1602-1642), Cm. Stralsund stamp.
469. Brunswick-Luneburg, Double Schilling, August of Ratzeburg (1610-1635), Cm. Stralsund stamp.
470. Pomerania, Double Schilling, 1622, Cm. Stralsund stamp.

Strasburg.

471. Prussia, ⅓ Thaler, 1673, Cm. Strasburg stamp.
472. Brunswick-Luneburg, ⅔ Thaler, 1677, Cm. Strasburg stamp.
473. Saxony, ½ Gulden, 1674, Cm. lily (fleur-de-lys) (attributed to Strasburg).
474. Brandenburg, ½ Gulden, 1673, Cm. Strasburg stamp.
475. Lubeck, 2 Marks, 1672, Cm. Strasburg stamp.
476. Brandenburg, Gulden, 1675, Cm. Strasburg stamp.
477. Brunswick, Gulden, 1675, Cm. Strasburg stamp.

Torgau.

478. Torgau, Brewery Token, 1589, Cm. "4/9."

Ulm.

479. Bohemia, Groschen, ——, Cm. arms of Ulm.
480. Bohemia, Groschen, ——, Cm. Ulm and Ratisbon stamp.

Verden.

481. Verden, ½ Grote, 1621, Cm. "V D" in monogram.
482. Verden, 1 Grote, 1621, Cm. "V D" in monogram.
483. Verden, Double Schilling, 1621, Cm. "V D" in monogram.

The above pieces are said to have been countermarked three years later—in 1624.

Waldeck.

484. Waldeck, 6 Pfennigs, 1622, Cm. a star.
485. Waldeck, 4 Pfennigs, ——, Cm. an 8-pointed star.
486. Waldeck, 3 Pfennigs, 1638, Cm. an 8-pointed star.
487. Waldeck, 8 Pfennigs, ——, Cm. (not given).

Warburg.

488. Hanover, 1 Pfennig, Geo. II, ——, Cm. with four stamps (not described).

Westphalia.

489. Westphalia, 12 Pfennigs, ——, Cm. "37."

Wiedenbruck.

490. Wiedenbruck, 3 Pfennigs, 1622, 1670, 1681, 1683, Cm. with wheel with six spokes, the arms of the city.

Worms.

491. Hesse-Darmstadt, Albus, 1637, Cm. for Worms (not described).

Wurtemburg.

492. Wurtemburg, Thaler, 1537, Cm. (not described).
493. Wurtemburg, ½ Thaler, 1537, Cm. (not described).
494. Wurtemburg, ¼ Thaler, 1538, Cm. (not described).

GUATEMALA.

495. Mexico, Real, Charles and Joanna (1521-56), Cm. a lion (attributed to Guatemala, possibly).

The small circular countermark of the sun rising over three mountains is variously attributed to Guatemala, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. In this list it is placed under Guatemala because that country seems to be the favorite with cataloguers. From the date of the original coins it would appear that the countermark was used some time after 1836.

Other coins having this countermark on one side and a small circular stamp containing a star, bow, arrow and quiver on the other side, are attributed to Nicaragua, and also to the confederation of Nicaragua, Honduras and Salvador about 1850. These coins will be found listed under Nicaragua.

No. 496—Spanish-American Irregular 8 Reals, 1733, Cm. sun over mountains.

496. Spanish-American irregular 8 Reals, 1693, 1725, 1733, 1736, 1742, 1745, 1748, 1751, 1753, 1772, Cm. sun over mountains.
497. Spanish-American irregular 4 Reals, ——, Cm. sun over mountains.
498. Spanish-American irregular 2 Reals, ——, Cm. sun over mountains.
499. Peru, 8 Reals, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1836, Cm. sun over mountains.
500. Peru, 2 Reals, 1828, 1832, Cm. sun over mountains.
501. Peru, 2 Reals, 1828, 1832, Cm. sun over mountains, and also an additional countermark, said to be an assay stamp.

No. 501—Peru, 2 Reals, 1832, Cm. sun over mountains, also Cm. assay stamp.

502. Spanish-American Real, 1672, Cm. sun over mountains between "R G" (Republic of Guatemala).
503. Guatemala, 4 Reals, 1818, Cm. sun over mountains between "R G."

504. Spanish-American irregular 8 Reals, Cm. sun over mountains, and also with Costa Rican countermark of 1846 and "8."

505. Guatemala, 1 Centavo, 1871, Cm. "M."

506. Peru, Sol, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1885, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, Cm. with dies for Guatemala Half Real, 1894.
507. Chile, Peso, 1868, 1875, 1877, 1881, 1883, 1886, 1889, 1894, Cm. with dies for Guatemala Half Real, 1894.

No. 506—Peru, Sol, 1894, Cm. with dies for Guatemala Half Real, 1894.

The statement has been made that the above countermark was used by Guatemala in 1894 because of a scarcity of its own silver coins at that time. The Sols of Peru and the Pesos of Chile were used for countermarking because those countries would not redeem their coins if defaced, which would have the effect of keeping them in Guatemala. The half-real stamp is said to have been used because it defaced the coin less than if a stamp of a larger denomination had been used.

IRELAND.

508. England, Shilling, Elizabeth, ——, Cm. "Corke" in an oblong indention.
509. Spain, 8 Maravedi, Charles IV, ——, Cm. "Cork" in a straight line.
510. Ireland, Halfpenny, Charles II, ——, Cm. "K" and a castle.
511. Ireland, Halfpenny, Charles II, ——, Cm. a cinquefoil.
512. Seventeenth Century Token of Randal Lester, Dublin, 1655, Cm. "A K."
513. Eighteenth Century Farthing Token of Hutton, Dublin, Cm. "S."
514. Eighteenth Century Token of Clifton, 1735, Cm. on obverse "L. Walton," and on reverse "1735."
515. Eighteenth Century Token of Clifton, 1735, Cm. "L" (attributed to Wales).
516. Voce Populi Halfpenny Token, 1760, Cm. "Con McG."
517. Voce Populi Halfpenny Token, 1760, struck over another coin.
518. Ireland, Gun Money Crown of James II, 1691, struck over Gun Money Half Crown.
519. Ireland, Hibernia Halfpenny, 1691, struck over Gun Money large Shilling.
520. Ireland, Hibernia Farthing, 1691, struck over Gun Money small Shilling.

No. 518—Ireland, Gun Money Crowns struck over Half Crowns, showing well-defined peculiarities. On the first the crown in the center of the Half Crown is plainly seen (inverted) after being overstruck. The second shows almost the entire head of the king on the Half Crown after being overstruck. On the third the face of the king (in an inverted position) forms the flank of the horse after being overstruck.

521. Ireland, Gun Money Halfpenny, 1690, struck over a silver coin of Louis XIV of France. (This piece is probably a pattern, as it differed in type from the regular issue.)

ITALY.

522. Milan, Testone of Galeazzo Maria Sforza, Duke of Milan (1466-76), Cm. a crowned "L."
523. Cypress (under Venice), Nicosia, Silver Marcello of Agostino Barbarigo, Cm. with five countermarks (not described).
524. Mantua, Grosso of Charles I, Duke of Mantua (1627-1637), Cm. a woman's head.
525. Netherlands, Sovereign d'Or, Cm. (in Venice, 1798-1800) with the old Gunzburg stamp (not described).
526. Venice, 2 Lire, 1801, struck over an Austrian coin.

It is perhaps worthy of note that with the great quantity and variety of coins issued in the old Italian States, very few are found with a countermark, and practically none officially countermarked. In a very recent sale catalog there appeared a piece, which is now added to the list, that is very unusual, if officially countermarked, as follows:

527. Roman Republic, Baiocco, 1849, Cm. on obverse and reverse with the Pope's tiara and crossed keys (probably for an addition to the Papal series).

LIBERIA.

528. Republic of Colombia, 8 Reals, 1835, Cm. "Republic of Liberia, 1847" and head of Liberty. (This countermark is probably from the obverse die of a pattern dime of Liberia. This stamp is also found on a U. S. Cent of 1834, and probably on other coins.)

MALTA.

529. Malta, 4 Tari of Hugo de Loubens Verdalle (about 1590), Cm. with 3 stamps—a crowned crescent, head of John the Baptist, and a crowned fleur-de-lys.
530. Malta, 2 Tari of Lascaris-Castellar, ——, Cm. with three stamps.
531. Malta, 4 Tari, 1636, 1637, Cm. with two stamps.
532. Malta, 4 Tari, 1641, Cm. with three stamps.
533. Malta, 4 Tari, 1643, Cm. with head of John the Baptist.
534. Malta, 4 Tari, 1643, Cm. with head of John the Baptist, a crowned crescent, and "A. V." in monogram.

535. Malta, 4 Tari, 1643, Cm. with head of John the Baptist and double-headed eagle.

The 2 and 4 Tari of Lascaris-Castellar are frequently found countermarked with two or more stamps. (See note in Scott's catalog for explanation of them.)

MEXICO.

During the reign of Ferdinand VII (1808-21) a number of the pieces of 8 Reals, known as "Sand Dollars," from the fact that they were cast instead of struck from dies, were countermarked for use in Mexico or elsewhere. This was the period when revolutionists were active, and conditions in the country were no doubt responsible for most of these stamps. The pieces are listed here in as satisfactory a manner as the nature of the countermarks and the varied and often incomplete catalogue descriptions will permit.

536. Mexico, Sand Dollar, 1812, Cm. "I" with arms of Peru and "L V S."
537. Mexico, 8 Reals, ——, Cm. "L V S" and "L C M."
538. Mexico, 8 Reals, Chihuahua, Cm. "L C M."
539. Mexico, 8 Reals, Chihuahua, 1821, struck over an earlier peso and Cm. "L C M."
540. Mexico, 8 Reals, Zacatecas, Provisional, 1812, Cm. "L V C" and "7¾" (for 7¾ Reals?).
541. Mexico, Sand Dollar, 1809, 1810, Cm. "M V A | 1811."
542. Mexico, 8 Reals, 1799, Cm. with bust of Ferdinand VII, and also Cm. "M V A | 1811."
543. Mexico, 8 Reals, Chihuahua, 1818, struck over an earlier peso and Cm. "M V A | 1812."
544. Mexico, 8 Reals, Ferdinand VII, ——, struck over a peso of Charles IV and Cm. "M V A | 1812."
545 Mexico, 8 Reals, Zacatecas, 1811, Cm. "V L M P."

I have a memorandum taken from a foreign catalogue that the stamps "M V A" and "V L M P" are for "Municipa Valladolid" or "Valladolid Municipa." I also have a memorandum from a similar source that these pieces were countermarked for use in England, 1797-1813.

546. Mexico, Sand Dollar, ——, Cm. a sword and a human head.
547. Mexico, Sand Dollar, 1812, Cm. a small bust and the letter "I."

The above are also said to have been stamped for use in England.

548. Mexico, Sand Dollar, Chihuahua, 1811, Cm. twice on obverse (not described).
549. Mexico, Sand Dollar, Chihuahua, 1812, Cm. "T" and a crowned apple (?) between two pillars.
550. Mexico, Sand Dollar, Chihuahua, 1813, Cm. "T" and an unknown character.
551. Mexico, Sand Dollar, Chihuahua, 1813, Cm. "T" for Tortola.

It is probable that the above six pieces have the same countermark, but are differently described by the cataloguers.

552. Mexico, 8 Reals, Chihuahua, 1815, struck over another coin and Cm. several times.

553. Spanish-American 8 Reals, Sand Dollar, 1812, Cm. "J C M," also one incuse and one small Cm., similar to those on the Vargas dollars.
554. Mexico, 8 Reals, 1809, Cm. "J M L."
555. Mexico, 2 Reals, Zacatecas, 1811, Cm. "J M L | S. K. d."
556. Mexico, 2 Reals, Zacatecas, 1811, Cm. "J M L | S. M."
557. Mexico, 2 Reals, Zacatecas, 1811, Cm. a round stamp with arrow and flag and "J M L."
558. Mexico, 8 Reals, Zacatecas, 1811, Cm. "J L M," flag on staff; above, "A," below "X P. M." A second Cm., "UTIL*" in an oblong depression.
559. Mexico, 8 Reals, Zacatecas, 1811, Cm. "J M L | VE" and flag.
560. Mexico, 8 Reals, Zacatecas, 1811, Cm. "LINA | RES*" in two lines in an oblong indent with border of pellets. (This piece is attributed to San Felipe de Linares, in the State of Nueva Leon.

The following pieces, either the original coins or after being countermarked, relate to Morelos or the Central Junta.

561. Mexico, Silver 8 Reals of Morelos, 1812, struck over a peso of Ferdinand VII.
562. Mexico, Sand Dollar, 1810, Cm. with the stamp of the Central Junta, and afterwards Cm. twice with the monogram of Morelos between two stars, and a third Cm., smaller, of a monogram.
563. Mexico, Sand Dollar, 1811, Cm. with the stamp of the Central Junta and the monogram of Morelos.
564. Mexico, 8 Reals, Ferdinand VII, ——, Cm. with the stamp of the Central Junta.
565. Mexico, 2 Reals, ——, Cm. with the stamp of the Central Junta.
566. Mexico, Copper 8 Reals of Morelos, 1812, Cm. with monogram of Morelos. This particular piece (the original coin) was described as unpublished. The obverse had the bow, arrow and "SUD" and the inscription "Moneda Provi." The reverse had the inscription "Fabrica en Huatia" and the denomination and date.
567. Mexico, Copper 8 Reals of Morelos, 1812, 1813, Cm. with monogram of Morelos.
568. Mexico, Silver 8 Reals of Morelos (cast), 1813, with inscription "Prov. D. Oaxaca," Cm. with monogram of Morelos.
569. Mexico, 8 Reals (cast, in gold), 1813, Cm. with monogram of Morelos.
570. Mexico, Copper 8 Reals of Morelos, 1813, "T C" variety, Cm. with figure "2."
571. Mexico, Copper 8 Reals of Morelos, 1814, Cm. with monogram of Morelos.
572. Mexico, 8 Reals, 1800, 1807, 1811 (Zacatecas), 1812 (Durango), Cm. with monogram of Morelos.

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573. Mexico, 8 Reals (cast), 1812, Provisional, for Oaxaca, Cm. "IoI" crowned; a second Cm., "D."
574. Mexico, 8 Reals (cast), 1812, Provisional, for Oaxaca, Cm. "Mo" (similar to the mint mark for Mexico).
575. Mexico, 8 Reals (cast), 1812, Provisional, for Oaxaca, Cm. "R."

No. 577.

No. 576.

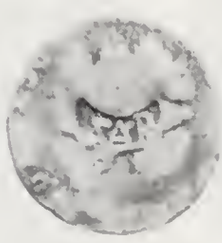
The following two pieces are said to have been countermarked during the revolution led by the Curate Hidalgo in 1810.

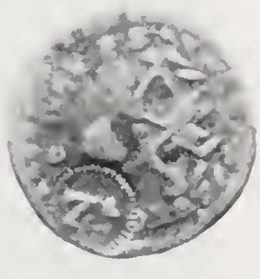
576. Mexico, oblong portion (about one-half) of 8 Reals, 1794, Cm. "I R. MON. PROV. DE | HIDALGO Mo." within a circle, all incuse.
577. Silver-gilt oval medal of devotion of Our Lady of St. John of Los Lagos, Cm. as preceding. (It is very unusual to find a medal countermarked for use as a coin.)

578. Mexico, oblong cob 8 Reals, ——, with two countermarks, one in Turkish characters.
579. Mexico, irregular 8 Reals, 1656, Cm. a wheel with eight spokes. (This is probably a foreign countermark.)
580. Mexico, cob 2 Reals, ——, Cm. "T R A" in monogram within wreath.
581. Mexico, portion (½) of Half Real, ——, Cm. "M C" in oblong.
582. Mexico, 2 Reals of Chas. III, ——, Cm. "G W" in square.
583. Mexico, 2 Reals, 1780, Cm. "F 12 M" in oval.
584. Mexico, 2 Reals, 1783, Cm. "J M."
585. Mexico, 2 Reals, 1783, Cm. "I M" in script.
586. Mexico, Real, 1803, Cm. "A S R" in monogram.
587. Mexico, 8 Reals, 1806, Cm. "I:R" in square with notched edges.
588. Mexico, Real of Ferdinand VII, ——, Cm. "R R R", each letter in an oval.
589. Mexico, 8 Reals, Chihuahua, 1816, with two countermarks (not described).
590. Mexico, 2 Reals, Zacatecas, 1831, Cm. "CUENCA."
591. Mexico, 2 Reals of the Republic, ——, Cm. an eye.
592. Mexico, Real of Ferdinand VII, ——, Cm. "J. M—D S" (attributed to Oaxaca).
593. Mexico, portion (½) of Half Real, 1850, Cm. "SAT" in monogram attributed to Santa Ana de Tamaulipas).
594. Mexico, portion (½) of Real, ——, Cm. "SAT" in monogram.
595. Mexico, portion (½) of Half Real, ——, Cm. "COSCOMO | TEPEC."
596. Mexico, 8 Reals, Zacatecas, 1862, Cm. resembling the sun.
597. Mexico, round section, 18 mm., cut from center of 8 Reals, Cm. on one side with Spanish arms, and on other side "MORALES Ho. 10 | JUNIO." (This countermark, or a very similar one, is found also on a U. S. Half Dime.)
598. Mexico, copper ⅛ Real of Jalisco, 1829, Cm. "J A." and "V."
599. Mexico, brass ¼ Real, 1831, Cm. "J M" (the initials of a moneyer which appear on silver coins).
600. Mexico, copper ¼ Real of Jalisco, 1833, Cm. "P."
601. Mexico, copper ¼ Real of Jalisco, 1834, Cm. "H S."
602. Mexico, copper ¼ Real, 1834, Cm. "D T" in oblong indent.
603. Mexico, copper ¼ Real, 1835, Cm. "ALVA | RADO" in two lines.
604. Mexico, copper ¼ Real of the Republic (1829-36), Cm. with dies for ⅛ Real, 1842. (Octavos were also struck from the dies used for this countermark.)
605. France, 20 Centimes of Napoleon III (1852-70), Cm. large "MM" on obverse and reverse. (Attributed to Mexico.)
606. Mexico, copper ¼ Real of Durango, 1860, Cm. "G" and Cm. "D K" in monogram.

No. 599.

No. 586.


No. 613.


No. 614.

607. Mexico, copper ¼ Real of Sonora, 1861, Cm. "J. G. DERBY."
608. Mexico, brass ¼ Real of Zacatecas, 1863, Cm. "I G R."
609. Mexico, copper ¼ Real of Durango, 1872, Cm. "R."
610. Mexico, brass ¼ Real of Zacatecas, ——, Cm. "VALDES."
611. Mexico, brass ¼ Real of Zacatecas, ——, Cm. "Z."
612. Mexico, brass ¼ Real of Zacatecas, ——, Cm. "A. G. CUERVO."
613. Mexico, brass ⅛ Real of Zacatecas, ——, Cm. "ZAR."
614. Mexico, brass ⅛ Real of Zacatecas, ——, Cm. "ZA" within a circle of pellets (for Zamora).
615. Mexico, copper ¼ Real of Jalisco, ——, Cm. "EL CAMBIO."
616. Mexico, copper ⅛ Real of Jalisco, ——, Cm. "EL CAMBIO."
617. Mexico, brass ¼ Real of Zacatecas, ——, Cm. "EL CAMBIO."
618. Mexico, brass ⅛ Real of Zacatecas, ——, Cm. "EL CAMBIO."
619. Mexico, ½ Real, 1845, Guadalaxara mint, struck over a copper coin.
620. Mexico, Real, 1846, Guadalaxara mint, struck over a copper coin.
621. Mexico, 2 Reals, ——, Guadalaxara mint, the reverse die struck on an octavo.
622. England, Halfpenny, 1749, Cm. an arrow and tomahawk in oval twice on obverse and reverse. (Attributed to Mexico.)
623. Obverse of Chihuahua coin with Indian, bow and arrow, struck over a Canadian Un Sou token.
624. Spain, Real, ——, Cm. Mexican eagle in oval.
625. Spain, 2 Reals, ——, Cm. Mexican eagle in oval.
626. Spain, Real, ——, Cm. Mexican eagle in circle.
627. Spain, 2 Reals, ——, Cm. Mexican eagle in circle.
628. Mexico, Camichines, copper Quartilla of Lazaro J. Gallardo, 1857, Cm. an eagle.
629. Mexico, Camichines, copper Octavo of S. A. Del Potrero, Cm. a dog.
630. Mexico, 2 Reals, Zacatecas, 1812, Cm. Mexican eagle; below it, "NORTE." (This piece is said to be an issue of Tamaulipas during the uprising of Antonio Canales (1836) and the formation of that State as a separate division under the title of Estado de Norte.)

MOZAMBIQUE.

Coins are found with a countermark consisting of the letters "P. M." (for Provincia Mozambique) with a crown above, all within a circle, and are attributed to Mozambique.

631. Maria Theresa Crown, 1780, Cm. "P. M." crowned.
632. Mexico, 8 Reals of Zacatecas, 1871, Cm. "P. M." crowned.
633. India, Rupee, 1862, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1891, 1892, Cm. "P. M." crowned.

NETHERLANDS.

In 1573 many of the coins of the Netherlands, as well as some coins of other countries, were countermarked with the arms of Holland, a lion rampant, to increase their value one-eighth, to help pay the expenses of a new army to raise the siege of Harlem. There are varieties of this stamp, but as the particular variety is seldom mentioned in sale catalogs, the pieces are listed here without distinction. The countermark is sometimes round and sometimes oval in shape, and is both with and without a border of pellets. The stamp is found principally upon coins of the Netherlands under Spain, but is also found on coins of other countries. It occurs sometimes on the obverse, sometimes on the reverse.

634. Aachen, Thaler, 1570, Cm. as above.
635. Brabant, Half Real d'Or of Philip II, struck at Antwerp, Cm. as above.
636. Brabant, Billon 4 Patards of Chas. V, 1537, Cm. as above.
637. Brabant, Daalder, 1557, struck at Antwerp, Cm. as above.
638. Brabant, Daalder, 1557, 1558, 1559, struck at Maestricht, Cm. as above.
639. Brabant, Half Daalder, 1563, 1567, struck at Antwerp, Cm. as above.
640. Brabant, 1-5 Daalder, 1564, 1566, 1567, 1572, Cm. as above.
641. Brabant, 1-10 Daalder, 1565, 1571, 1572, struck at Antwerp, Cm. as above.
642. Brabant, 1-10 Ecu, 1572, struck at Maestricht, Cm. as above.
643. Brabant, Ecu, 1569, struck at Maestricht, Cm. as above.
644. Brabant, ¼ Daalder for Bourgoyne, 1570, struck at Antwerp, Cm. as above.
645. Cambrai, Archbishopric, Half Ecu of Maximilian de Berghes, 1568, Cm. as above.
646. Cologne, Thaler, 1570, Cm. as above.
647. England, Rose Noble of Edward IV (1461-1483), Cm. as above.
648. England, Angel of Henry VIII (1509-46), Cm. as above.
649. Flanders, Half Real d'Or of Philip II, Cm. as above.
650. Flanders, Daalder of Philip II, 1557, 1558, Cm. as above.
651. Flanders, 1-5 Ecu of Philip II, 1566, Cm. as above.
652. Flanders, 1-10 Daalder, 1571, Cm. as above.
653. France, Lorraine, Testoon of Charles III (1545-1608), struck at Nancy, Cm. as above.
654. France, ¼ Ecu of Henry II, 1559, struck at Bordeaux, Cm. as above.
655. Gelderland, Real d'Or of Philip II, Cm. as above.
656. Gelderland, Ecu of Philip II, 1557, 1558, 1561, Cm. as above.
657. Gelderland, Half Ecu of Philip II, 1564, Cm. as above.
658. Gelderland, 1-5 Ecu of Philip II, 1567, Cm. as above.
659. Gelderland, 1-10 Ecu of Philip II, 1571, Cm. as above.
660. Holland, Ecu of Philip II, 1557, 1567, Cm. as above.
661. Holland, Half Ecu of Philip II, 1572, 1573, Cm. as above.
662. Holland, 1-5 Ecu of Philip II, 1567, 1572, Cm. as above.
663. Italy, Milan, Gros of Charles V, Cm. as above.
664. Italy, Venice, Marcella of Andrew Gritti (1523-34), Cm. as above.
665. Juliers, Cleves and Berg, Thaler of William V, 1568, Cm. as above.

666. Liege, Bishopric, Rixdaler of Gerard de Groesbeeck, 1567, 1569, 1571, Cm. as above.
667. Lubeck, Thaler, 1568, Cm. as above.
668. Nuremburg, Florin d'Or, 1524, Cm. as above.
669. Overyssel, Thaler, 1563, Cm. as above.
670. Overyssel, 1-5 Ecu of Philip II, 1566, 1567, Cm. as above.
671. Overyssel, 1-10 Thaler, 1571, Cm. as above.
672. Saxe-Weimar, Thaler of John William, 1567, Cm. as above.
673. Spain, Real of Ferdinand and Isabella (1474-1516), Cm. as above.
674. Stablo (Abbey), Thaler of Christian Count de Manderscheidt, 1570, Cm. as above.
675. Thoren (in Brabant) (Abbey), Ecu of Marguerite IV de Brederode, 1569, 1570, Cm. as above.
676. Thoren (in Brabant) (Abbey), Half Ecu of Marguerite IV de Brederode, 1569, Cm. as above.
677. Utrecht, Ecu, 1570, Cm. as above.
678. Utrecht, Half Ecu, 1568, Cm. as above.

No. 684.

No. 661.

The following coins were countermarked with the arms of Zealand at the same time and for the same purpose as the preceding:

679. Brabant, Half Ecu, 1567, Cm. arms of Zealand.
680. Gelderland, Half Ecu, 1563, 1564, Cm. arms of Zealand.
681. Zealandia, 1-5 Ecu, 1573, Cm. arms of Zealand.
682. Holland, Half Ecu, 1573, Cm. arms of Zealand.
683. Brabant, Daalder, 1573, struck at Maestricht, Cm. arms of Zealand.

During the 17th century there were many coins in circulation in the different provinces of the Netherlands that were below the legal requirements as to weight and fineness. In 1693 these coins which met the legal requirements were countermarked and continued in circulation. For Holland the coins were countermarked "HOL"; for Utrecht, "UTR"; for Friesland, the arms of Friesland; for Groningen, "G. O." (for Groningen and Ommelanden), and for the States-General, a bundle of arrows.

Holland.

684. Campen, 28 Sous, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1685, 1686, Cm. "HOL."
685. Deventer, 28 Sous, 1684, Cm. "HOL."
686. Friesland, 28 Sous, 1665, 1683, 1690, 1692, Cm. "HOL."
687. Groningen, 28 Sous, 1675, 1676, 1684, 1685, 1692, Cm. "HOL."
688. Nymwegen, 28 Sous, 1686, 1690, Cm. "HOL."
689. Overyssel, 28 Sous, 1685, 1686, Cm. "HOL."
690. West Friesland, 28 Sous, 1686, Cm. "HOL" (described as a counterfeit).

Utrecht.

691. Groningen and Ommelanden, 28 Sous, 1675, Cm. "UTR."
692. Groningen, 28 Sous, 1677, Cm. "UTR."
693. Nymwegen, 28 Sous, 1686, Cm. "UTR."

Friesland.

694. Zwolle, 28 Sous, 1684, Cm. arms of Friesland.

Groningen.

695. Campen, 28 Sous, 1686, Cm. "G. O."
696. Groningen, 28 Sous, 1681, 1692, Cm. "G. O."

States-General.

697. Campen, 28 Sous, 1685, Cm. bundle of arrows.
698. Deventer, 28 Sous, 1664, 1684, Cm. bundle of arrows.
699. Gelderland, 28 Sous, 1682, Cm. bundle of arrows.
700. Groningen, 28 Sous, 1681, 1692, Cm. bundle of arrows.
701. Nymwegen, 28 Sous, 1690, Cm. bundle of arrows.
702. Overyssel, 28 Sous, 1675, Cm. bundle of arrows.
703. Utrecht, 28 Sous, 1679, 1680, Cm. bundle of arrows.
704. Zwolle, 28 Sous, 1680, Cm. bundle of arrows.

It is quite probable that the following were also countermarked at the same time and for the same purpose:

705. Deventer, 28 Sous, ——, Cm. an "L."
706. Groningen, 28 Sous, 1692, Cm. a large "L" within a circle.

The above are said to have been countermarked by the city of Leeuwarden, in Friesland.

707. Friesland, 28 Sous, 1690, Cm. arms of Overyssel. (This also probably belongs in the same class.)

Attributed to the Netherlands are a number of coins countermarked with a fleur-de-lys in a beaded oval, said to have been so stamped in 1672-74, upon the invasion of Louis XIV of France.

708. Friesland, Sou, ——, Cm. a fleur-de-lys.
709. Burgundy, Sou, ——, Cm. a fleur-de-lys.
710. Gelderland, 8 Sous, 1618, Cm. a fleur-de-lys.
711. Groningen, 8 Sous, 1627, Cm. a fleur-de-lys.
712. Overyssel, 2 Sous, 1616, 1618, Cm. a fleur-de-lys.
713. France, base coin, 1592, Cm. a fleur-de-lys.
714. Lot of 10 base coins of Holland, Cm. a fleur-de-lys. (These were attributed to Guadeloupe, but probably belong to this series.)

Certain Spanish-American coins are said to have been countermarked about 1652 with the Golden Fleece for use in the Netherlands. A number of the coins with this stamp are dated later than 1652.

715. Spanish-American 8 Reals, Philip II (1556-59), Cm. Golden Fleece.
716. Spanish-American irregular Peseta, Philip III (1593-1621), Cm. Golden Fleece.
717. Spanish-American irregular Peso, Philip III, Cm. Golden Fleece.
718. Mexico, irregular Peso, 1656, Cm. Golden Fleece.
719. Bolivia, irregular Peso, 1660, Cm. Golden Fleece.
720. Nicaragua, 8 Reals, 1662, Cm. Golden Fleece.
721. Mexico, irregular Peso, 1671, Cm. Golden Fleece.

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722. England, Noble, Henry VI, Cm. with arms of the city of Harlem, those of the Province of Holland, and the date, "1572."
723. Holland, Gros Tournois of William III (1305-1337), Cm. a star with seven rays (attributed to Campen).
724. Patagon (50 Stuivers) of Philip IV, 1632, struck at Antwerp, Cm. an eagle. (Said to have been countermarked by the city of Deventer when besieged by the Bishop of Munster and by the French in 1672.)

725. England, Rose Noble, Edward VI, Cm. arms of Deventer.
726. Zealand, Noble d'Or, 1583, Cm. arms of the city of Groningen.
727. Lille, Obsidional 5 Sols, 1708, Cm. with diamond-shaped shield with flag; above, "M. L."; below, flying bird.
728. Spain, Cob 8 Reals, ——, Cm. "VIGOS 1702" in cartouche. (This piece was attributed to Holland.)
729. Tournay, 2 Petards, 1709 (copper siege piece), struck over a Double Liard of Rhetel, 1613.
730. Tournay, 2 Petards, 1709, struck over a Liard of Maximilian Henry of Liege.
731. Tournay, 2 Petards, 1709, struck over a Double Doit of Zealand.
732. Tournay, Church Token, Cm. with three dates.
733. Arnheim, Half Sou of Philip II, Cm. arms of Utrecht.
734. Utrecht, Doit, 1675, 1676, 1684, Cm. arms of Utrecht.
735. Flanders, Ecu, Philip, 1558, Cm. crowned "Y" (for Ypres).
736. Holland, Half Real d'Or of Charles Quint, Cm. crowned "Y" (for Ypres).
737. Nymwegen, 2 Sous, 1620, Cm. an eagle.
738. Nymwegen, Sou, 1581, 1582, 1583, Cm. small arms of Nymwegen.
739. Zealand, Noble, 1583, Cm. arms of Groningen.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Frey's "Dictionary of Numismatic Names" contains the following on the Holey Dollar:

"Holey Dollar, also called Ring Dollar. In the year 1813 Governor Macquaire of New South Wales procured some £10,000 worth of Spanish Dollars, from the centers of which he had circular discs cut. Around the edges of the perforation, which is milled, the words "NEW SOUTH WALES, 1813" were stamped, and on the reverse "FIVE SHILLINGS, 1813." This coin received the name of the Holey Dollar. The circular central piece was known as a Dump. It was countermarked with a crown and the value, "FIFTEEN PENCE." The Holey Dollar was current until 1829."

740. Spanish 8 Reals, ——, from the center of which a circular piece has been cut, and Cm. around the hole, on obverse "NEW SOUTH WALES 1813," and on the reverse "FIVE SHILLINGS."
741. Mexico, 8 Reals, 1794, same as preceding, except that it does not mention any countermark on reverse.
742. The circular central portion of Spanish 8 Reals, Cm. on one side with a crown in center and "NEW SOUTH WALES 1813" around it, and on the other side "FIFTEEN PENCE" in two straight lines.

NICARAGUA.

A countermark consisting of the letters "NR" so joined that it can also be read "MR" is occassionally found.

743. Lima, 8 Reals, 1765, Cm. "NR."
744. Austria, Thaler, ——, Cm. "NR."
745. Guatemala, 8 Reals, ——, Cm. "NR."
746. Spain, 8 Reals, 1776, Cm. "NR."

Two of the above four pieces were attributed to Montserrat in the sale catalog of a foreign dealer. One was listed in the Fonrobert catalog among the coins of Nicaragua. The fourth was in an American sale catalog and attributed to Nicaragua. The stamp, which is large and bold, is similar to the mint mark, sometimes in monogram, found on coins often attributed to Nicaragua. The belief is gaining ground that this attribution is an error, and that the letters "N R" stand for Nuevo Reino de Granada, and that they constituted the mint mark for coins issued at the Bogota mint. The date of the above countermark is said to be about 1820-1825.

In a single catalog the following countermarks were listed, all upon nickel centavos of Nicaragua of 1878: "B. A." "E. B." "F. M." "F. S." "G. S." and "B. A." "L." "L" and "S. L." "R. D." "S" and "C. S." "T. S.' A circle. Three circles. Ornamental "V." Circle with notched border enclosing a star.

The following pieces are sometimes attributed to Nicaragua, and also to the confederation of Salvador, Nicaragua and Honduras, formed about 1851:

747. Peru, Lima, Peso, 1828, 1834, Cm. sun and mountains, and star, bow, arrow and quiver.
748. Peru, Cuzco, 8 Reals, 1831, Cm. sun and mountains, and star, bow, arrow and quiver.
749. Peru, Peso, 1832, 1833, 1835, Cm. sun and mountains, and star, bow, arrow and quiver.

No. 749.

750. Bolivia, Potosi, Peso, 1834, 1840, Cm. sun and mountains, and star, bow, arrow and quiver.
751. North Peru, 8 Reals, 1837, Cm. sun and mountains, and star, bow, arrow and quiver.
752. Confederation Peru-Bolivia, 8 Reals, Cuzco, Cm. sun and mountains, and star, bow, arrow and quiver.
753. Bolivia, 8 Sueldos, 1838, Cm. only with the star, bow, arrow and quiver.

PARAGUAY.

Occasionally coins are found bearing a countermark of a sitting lion, pole and Liberty cap in rays between the date "18 68," said to have been so stamped by Francisco Solano Lopez in the war between Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay.

754. New Granada, 8 Reals, 1839, Cm. as above.
755. Guatemala, 2 Reals, 1864, Cm. as above.
756. Peru, Lima, 2 Reals, 1828, Cm. as above.

This countermark is also sometimes found on United States large cents.

PERU.

757. Peru, Doubloon, 1745, Cm. "J. E."
758. Peru, Half Doubloon, Philip V, ——, Cm. "I. R."
759. Peru, Quarter Doubloon, Philip V, ——, Cm. "D. H."
760. Peru, Lima, 2 Reals, 1796, Cm. "M—4" and a pomegranate in lozenge-shaped depression (for Bogota, 4 Reals (?).
761. Peru, Lima, 8 Reals, 1811, Cm. "NOR" in monogram.
762. Peru, 8 Reals, pillar type, ——, struck over copper 2 Reals of Carthagena, 1813.
763. Peru, 8 Reals, 1822, 1823, Cm. a crown, below it the date, "1824."

The countermark just mentioned, a crown and the date "1824," is said to have been used by the Royalists under General Canterac before the people of Peru finally achieved their independence from Spain. The original coins are the first issue of 8 Reals of the Republic.

764. Peru, 8 Reals, 1822, Cm. a crown, and below it the date, "1824," and subsequently Cm. with a round stamp bearing a star, bow, arrow and quiver on obverse and the sun over three mountains on reverse.

An extremely interesting coin, because first countermarked by the Royalists in Peru in 1824 and several years later countermarked for use in Central America.

765. Peru, 8 Reals, 1834, Cm. a round stamp with 4-pointed ornament composed of 4 loops.

No. 763.

766. Peru, 8 Reals, 1835, Cm. a star.
767. Peru, 2 Centavos, 1863, Cm. "T. C."

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

768. Peso, ——, Cm. "MANILA" in radiated wreath.
769. Peru, Sol, ——, Cm. arms of Spain crowned and "MANILA 1828."
770. Peru, Sol, ——, Cm. "MANILA 1828."
771. Mexico, Peso, ——, Cm., "MANILA 1828."
772. Peru, Sol, 1826, 1827, Cm. "MANILA 1828."

Though the descriptions of the above countermarks differ or are sometimes incomplete in sale catalogs, they refer to a single countermarked issue. As a rule, these coins are in poor or fair condition, and portions of the countermark do not show. The following piece is of the same issue, but also has a second countermark (for Cuba).

773. Peru, Sol, ——, Cm. "MANILA 1828," and also Cm. with a crowned "YII."

774. Mexico, Peso, Charles III, ——, Cm. "M L" in monogram (attributed to Manila).

POLAND.

Danzig was besieged by Stephen Bathori, King of Poland, in 1577, which is said to have been responsible for the following countermarked issue:

775. England, Rose Noble, Edward IV, ——, Cm. with the arms of Danzig.
776. Kremnitz, Ducat, 1543, Cm. with Danzig stamp.
777. Breslau, Ducat, 1559, Cm. with Danzig stamp.

Coins bearing a countermark of the letters "S A" in monogram, a crown above, separating the date, "15 64," are said to have been so stamped by Sigismund Augustus during the war between Poland and Russia.

778. Half Thaler, Chas. V, ——, Cm. as above.
779. Half Thaler, Philip II, ——, Cm. as above.
780. Naples and Sicily, Testone, Philip II, ——, Cm. as above.

781. Poland, Riga, Schilling, Sigismund III (1587-1632), Cm. "H B" in monogram.
782. Poland, Solidus, John Casimir (1648-68), Cm. a hand.
783. Bavaria, Groschen, Maximilian Emanuel, 1695, Cm. with a Lithuanian horseman.
784. Poland, 10 Groszy, 1840, Cm. with the Poland eagle in an eight-cornered field.

PORTUGAL.

785. Portugal, Tostao (100 Reis), Manuel I (1495-1521), probably struck for Guinea, Cm. a Gothic "T."

By the law of February 1, 1643, the coins of Portugal were countermarked to increase their value 20 per cent.

786. Half Tostao of Philip, ——, Cm. "60."
787. Half Tostao of Sebastian (1557-1578), Cm. "60."
788. Real of John III (1521-1557), Cm. "80."
789. Two Vintens (40 Reis) of Philip, Cm. "80."
790. Real of John III, Cm. "100."
791. Four Vintens (80 Reis) of Philip, Cm. "100."
792. Tostao of Emanuel (1495-1521), Cm. "120."
793. Tostao of John III, Cm. "120."
794. Tostao of Sebastian, Cm. "120."
795. Tostao of Philip, Cm. "120."
796. Tostao of Philip III, Cm. "120."
797. Tostao of Philip II-III, Cm. "200."

No. 797.

No. 786.

No. 794.

By the law of 1663 coins of Portugal were countermarked to increase their value 25 per cent.

798. Two Vintens of John III, Cm. crowned "50."
799. Two Vintens of John IV, Cm. crowned "50."
800. Two Vintens of Philip, Cm. crowned "50."
801. Half Tostao of Philip, Cm. crowned "60"
802. Half Tostao of Sebastian, Cm. crowned "100."
803. Four Vintens of John IV, Cm. crowned "100."
804. Half Tostao of John IV, Cm. crowned "100."
805. Tostao of Philip, Cm. crowned "200."
806. Two Tostaos of John IV, Cm. crowned "250."
807. Half Cruzado of John IV, Cm. crowned "250."
808. Half Cruzado of Alphonso VI, Cm. crowned "250."
809. Cruzado of John IV, Cm. crowned "500."
810. Cruzado of Alphonso VI, 1666, Cm. crowned "500."
811. Gold Four Cruzados of Alphonso VI, 1666, Cm. crowned "4" and also with crowned "4400."

Coins of dollar size of Spain or Spanish America bearing a countermark of the crowned arms of Portugal are said to have been so stamped to make them current in Portugal for 870 Reis during the reign of Michael (Usurper), 1828-1833, or shortly after his expulsion from Lisbon in the latter year.

812. Spain, Peso, 1798, 1816, 1818, 1819, 1821, 1823, Cm. crowned arms of Portugal.
813. Bolivia, 8 Reals, 1803, 1807, Cm. crowned arms of Portugal.
814. Mexico, 8 Reals, 1809, 1811, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, Cm. crowned arms of Portugal.
815. Brazil, 960 Reis, 1820, Cm. crowned arms of Portugal.
816. Portugal, Copper 40 Reis, 1847, Cm. "G. C. P." (for "Governo Civil do Porto").

RUSSIA.

During the war between Sweden and Poland, 1648-63, coins of other countries were countermarked by Alexis Michaelovitch, Grand Duke of Moscow, to increase their commercial value from 50 Kopeks to about 64 Kopeks. The countermark represents the Grand Duke counted on a horse, within a circle of pellets, in a circular depression considerably larger than the device; above it the date, "1655," in an oblong depression; all in relief.

No. 822.

817. Saxony, Thaler, Augustus, 1579, Cm. as above.
818. Brabant, Patagon, 1622, 1623, 1627, Cm. as above.
819. Poland, Thaler, Wladislaus IV, 1642, Cm. as above.
820. Saxony, Thaler, John George, 1646, Cm. as above.
821. Kremnitz, Thaler, Ferdinand III, 1650, Cm. as above.
822. Gelderland, Ecu, ——, Cm. as above.
823. Tournay, Patagon, Albert and Isabella, ——, Cm. as above.

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The following are all on coins of Russia:

824. 5 Kopecks, 1727, Cm. with a double eagle. (Said to have been so stamped under Ivan, 1740-41.)
825. Quarter Ruble, 1797, Cm. double eagle and "1795."
826. Silver 10 Kopecks, 1798, Cm. double eagle and "1795."
827. Silver 5 Kopecks, 1835, Cm. twice with standing lion in square field.
828. Quarter Ruble, 1705, Cm. with small stamp (not described).
829. One Kopeck, 1756, Cm. three times with a human face.
830. One-third Thaler, Elizabeth, 1761 (struck during the Prussian occupation, 1759-62), Cm. "G" in an oval.
831. Copper coin of Peter the Great, ——, Cm. "G."
832. Ruble, 1705, struck over a Waldeck Thaler.
833. Ruble, Elizabeth, 1742, struck over an older Russial Ruble.
834. Copper Five Kopecks, 1763, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1788, 1791, 1794, struck over copper 10 Kopecks.
835. One Kopeck, 1795, struck over a Kopeck of 1772.
836. Quarter Kopeck of Anna (1730-40) struck over a Kopeck of the preceding reign.

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SALVADOR.

837. Salvador, Necessity 2 Reals, 1828, Cm. small stamp (not described).
838. Salvador, Provisional 2 Reals, 1832, 1833, 1834, Cm. a leaf or flower.
839. Salvador, Provisional 2 Reals, 1833, Cm. "S A" in monogram.
840. Salvador, Provisional 2 Reals, 1834, Cm. a notched or serrated line.
841. Salvador, Provisional Real, ——, struck over an older coin.

842. South Peru, 8 Reals, 1837, Cm. a mountain in a square; below it, "1839."
843. South Peru, 2 Reals, 1837, Cm. a mountain in a square; below it, "1839."
844. Guatemala, Proclamation 2 Reals, 1837, Cm. a mountain in a square; below it, "1839."

A countermark that is found on a variety of small silver coins of other countries is attributed to Salvador of the period of 1839-40. Two of the coins are dated later than that. The countermark consists of a round device with a pyramid in a small shield, two cornucopias and a liberty cap and pole above it, two flags draped at the sides, the ends of the flags crossed at the bottom of the shield. There are at least three varieties of this countermark, differing only in slight details.

No. 864.

No. 851.

No. 860.

845. Spanish-American irregular Real, ——, Cm. as above.
846. Spanish-American Real, 1742, 1793, 1799, Cm. as above.
847. Lima, 2 Reals, 1753, Cm. as above.
848. Mexico, 2 Reals, 1754, 1789, 1790, 1819, Cm. as above.
849. Potosi, Real, 1773, Cm. as above.
850. Potosi, 2 Reals, 1773, Cm. as above.
851. Spain, Real, 1774, Cm. as above.
852. Guatemala, Proclamation Real, 1789, Cm. as above.
853. Spanish-American 2 Reals, 1792, Cm. as above.
854. Peru, 2 Reals, 1801, Cm. as above.
855. Mexico, Sombrette 4 Reals, 1812, Cm. as above.
856. England, Sixpence, 1817, 1819, 1834, Cm. as above.
857. England, Shilling, 1817, 1824, 1826, Cm. as above.
858. Spain, 2 Reals, 1817, Cm. as above.
859. Bogota, Real, 1838, Cm. as above.
860. New Granada, 2 Reals, 1844, Cm. as above.
861. Guatemala, Proclamation Real, ——, Cm. as above.
862. England, Shilling, 1817, Cm. as above, also Cm. on reverse with two crossed branches of laurel.

Silver coins of all denominations Guatemala issued under Carrera are found countermarked with an "R" within a circle of pellets in a round depression, and are said to have been so stamped by General Barrios as President of Salvador during the war between that country and Guatemala in in 1862. The letter "R" is sai dto signify "Revision."

863. Guatemala, Peso, 1859, Cm. as above.
864. Guatemala, 4 Reals, 1860, 1861, Cm. as above.
865. Guatemala, 2 Reals, 1860, 1861, 1862, Cm. as above.
866. Guatemala, Real, 1860, 1861, 1862, Cm. as above.
867. Guatemala, Half Real, 1862, Cm. as above.

868. France, Half Franc, 1867, Cm. on obverse, "1 R" and on reverse "1— R" and "R S" in monogram. (Attributed to Salvador.)

SCOTLAND.

In 1578, under the reign of James VI (1567-1625), coins issued under the reign of Mary I (1542-67) and under his own reign were countermarked with a crowned thistle and reissued at an increased valuation of 10 per cent.

869. Silver Ryal (Cruickston type), Mary and Henry, 1565, 1566, 1567, Cm. a crowned thistle.
870. Silver Ryal (Cruickston type), Mary, second widowhood, 1567, Cm. a crowned thistle.
871. Silver Ryal (Sword type), James VI, 1567, 1569, 1570, 1571, Cm. a crowned thistle.
872. Two-third Ryal, Mary and Henry, 1565, Cm. a crowned thistle.
873. Two-third Ryal, Mary, second widowhood, 1567, Cm. a crowned thistle.
874. Two-third Ryal, James VI, 1570, 1571, Cm. a crowned thistle.
875. One-third Ryal, Mary and Henry, 1565, Cm. a crowned thistle.
876. One-third Ryal, Mary, second widowhood, 1567, Cm. a crowned thistle.
877. Testoon, Mary, 1555, 1556, 1557, Cm. a crowned thistle.
878. Testoon, Francis and Mary, 1558, 1559, 1560, Cm. a crowned thistle.
879. Testoon, Mary, alc , 1561, Cm. a crowned thistle.

880. Silver Ryal, Mary and Henry, 1566, Cm. a crowned thistle, and a second Cm., a monogram.
881. Lion or Hardhead, Francis and Mary, 1559, Cm. a heart and a star.

SIERRA LEONE.

882. Sierra Leone, 50 Cents, 1791, Cm. "T. S."
883. Sierra Leone, 50 Cents, 1791, Cm. a small stamp (not described, but probably the same as preceding.)
884. Portion (one-fourth) of Spanish 8 Reals, Cm. crowned "W. R."

SPAIN.

885. Spain, Double Ducat of Ferdinand and Isabella, Cm. with small arms of Barcelona.
886. Spain, Double Ducat of Philip IV, 1629, 1632, Cm. with small arms of Barcelona.

The above are said to have been countermarked under Philip IV.

887. Spain, 4 Maravedi of Philip III, 1599, 1603, Cm. "VIII" crowned.
888. Spain, 8 Maravedi of Philip III, 1604, Cm. "XII" and "8."

889. Spain, 8 Maravedi, ——, Cm. "1642."
890. Spain, 8 Maravedi, ——, Cm. a monogram and "1652."
891. Spain, 8 Maravedi, 1618, Cm. "1652" and "8."
892. Spain, 8 Maravedi, 1621, Cm. "8."
893. Spain, 8 Maravedi, ——, Cm. "PHILIPPUS" (monogram), "REX" (monogram) and "1659."

No. 893.

894. Spain, 8 Maravedi, ——, Cm. "XII. C" and "636" beneath a crown.
895. Spain, 8 Maravedi, 1623, Cm. "VIII MD" and "1641" under a crown.
896. Spain, 8 Maravedi, 1624, Cm. "1642" and "XII."
897. Spain, 8 Maravedi, 1624, 1626, Cm. "XII."
898. Spain, 8 Maravedi, 1628, Cm. "REX" (monogram) crowned.
899. Spain, 8 Maravedi, ——, Cm. "* VIII *" with the Segovia mint mark above, five times on one side, and Cm. "1655' five times on the other side.

No. 899.

The above piece is quite remarkable for the number of countermarks upon it—ten. These stamps have obliterated almost every trace of the design of the original coin and materially altered its shape. It has been submitted by Mr. O. P. Eklund of Spokane, Wash. This and other coins listed above will give a fairly good idea of the manner in which many of the copper coins of Philip IV were countermarked.

900. Spain, 4 Maravedi, ——, Cm. "1642 . R . S" on one side and "* 4 *" on the other side.
901. Spain, 4 Maravedi, ——, Cm. "MD."
902. Spain, 4 Maravedi, ——, Cm. "1652."
903. Spain, Vich, Menut of Philip II (1556-1598), Cm. an eagle.
904. Spain, Necessity Real of Philip (1635), struck over a copper coin of Sebastian.
905. Spain, Gerona, Insurrection, 1640-43, 5 Reals, struck over an older coin.
906. Spain, early copper coin for Ivica, Cm. "1—A" within wreath.
907. Spain, Double Denier, 1708, 1709, struck over an Ardite of Louis XIV for Barcelona.
908. Spain, 2 Reals, 1785, Cm. "SIV ½ B" in cross-shape depression.
909. Spain, 8 Reals, Cm. crude bust of Ferdinand VII, "T" and Spanish pillars.
910. Spain, 10 Reals (½ Peso), 1821, Cm. fleur-de-lys within a shield.

911. Spain, Majorca, Duro, 1821, Cm. on both sides with a 12-pointed star.
912. Spain, 2 Reals, 1827, Cm. "20c."

SWEDEN.

913. Sweden, 5 Ore, Charles XI, 1690, Cm. "XII" in a circle with two ornaments at top and two at bottom.
914. Sweden, 5 Ore, Charles XI, 1693, Cm. of Chas. II.
915. Sweden, 1-12 Riksdaler, ——, Cm. a rose on stem.
916. Silver coin, size of 25 cents, Cm. "XII" in a circle.
917. Sweden, 5 Ore, Charles XII, 1699, 1712, Cm. "XII" within a crowned double C.
918. Sweden, 1-48 Riksdaler, 1691, Cm. a crown.

Although the descriptions of the countermark on the above pieces are differently described, they probably refer to the same stamp.

919. Sweden, 3 Dalers (1 Riksdaler) of Adolph Frederick, 1770, Cm. "A F" (Adolph Frederick) under the bust.
920. Sweden, Skilling, 1802, struck over a 2-ore piece.
921. Sweden, Skilling, ——, struck over English Penny of 1797.
922. Sweden, plate money, 2 Dalers, 1717, Cm. with Gothic lion in shield, dated 1718, in addition to the five regular stamps, probably added after the king's death.

SWITZERLAND.

A number of French silver coins of crown size are found countermarked for use in Switzerland. The stamp has the arms on the canton in a shield-shaped depression on one side of the coin, and on the other side the stamp denoting the value in a similar depression.

923. France, Ecu, 1714, 1726, 1728, 1760, 1765, 1768, 1771, 1780, 1781, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1788, 1790, 1791, 1792, Cm. with arms of Berne and "40 BZ."

924. France, 6 Livres, 1793, Cm. with arms of Berne and "40 BZ."

925. France, Ecu, Louis XV, ——, Cm. with arms of Vaud and "39 BZ."

No. 923.

The illustrations show the obverse of this countermark on the obverse of an Ecu of Louis XVI, 1781, and the reverse of the countermark on the reverse of an Ecu of 1792 under the "Reign of the Law."

Regarding the above countermarks Hazlitt ("Coinage of the European Continent," pp. 349-350) says: "The financial exigencies of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries had the effect of reducing the stock of old silver currency and checking the output of new, and the countermarked ecus of Louis XVI for some of the cantons demonstrate the course taken to meet the dilemma. These pieces, of which an enormous number were at that time in the country, were found in many instances of deficient weight, and the cantons stamped, to pass current for 39 or 40 Batzen, only such as were found to bear the test of the scales. They have become very uncommon, plentiful as they must have at the outset been."

The countermarking was authorized by a decree dated July 2, 1816.

926. Zug, ½ Thaler, Cm. "C R I" in monogram.

TRANSVAAL.

927. Transvaal, Gold Pond, 1898, Cm. "99" under the bust.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

928. Cundinamarca, 8 Reals, struck at Bogota, 1820, 1821, Cm. a pomegranate.
929. Cundinamarca, Real, 1833, struck at Bogota, Cm. a pomegranate.
930. Worn copper coins, ——, Cm. a pomegranate.

931. Cundinamarca, 8 Reals, struck at Bogota, 1821, Cm. a script "M."
932. Cundinamarca, 2 Reals, struck at Bogota, 1821, Cm. a script "M."
933. New Granada, 2 Reals, 1819, struck over an old Spanish 2 Reals.
934. New Granada, 2 Reals, 1849, Cm. an undetermined oval stamp.
935. Republic of Colombia, Real, Cm. "R."
936. Republic of Colombia, Real, 1832, Cm. "B."
937. Popayan, under Granada Confederation, ½ Real, ——, Cm. script "Zu."
938. Carthagena Necessity Copper 2 Reals, 1813, struck over another coin.
939. Carthagena Necessity Copper ½ Real, 1811, struck over a Spanish copper coin of Philip II.

940. Worn Real (undetermined), ——, Cm. "A A" in oval with border of pellets on one side, and Cm. "B" on other side.
941. Worn 2 Reals (undetermined), ——, Cm. "A A" in oval with border of pellets.
942. Worn 4 Reals (undetermined), ——, on one side Cm. "A A" in oval with border of pellets and "M" and "F," and on other side Cm. "N" in border of pellets.
943. Worn 4 Reals (undetermined), ——, on one side Cm. "A A" in oval with border of pellets and on other side Cm. "M" in a square with line and dotted border and "W h E."

The above four pieces are attributed to the United States of Colombia in the Fonrobert and Ulex catalogs.

URUGUAY.

944. Spanish-American Real, 1783, Cm. a small horse. (This countermark is attributed to Uruguay solely because the attitude of the horse in the countermark is the same as the one in the arms of Uruguay on that country's coins.)

VENEZUELA.

945. Caracas, copper ¼ Real, 1813, struck over another copper coin.
946. Caracas, copper ¼ Real, 1816, 1817, Cm. with an undetermined stamp.
947. Caracas, 2 Reals, 1818, struck over a Spanish Peseta of Joseph Napoleon.
948. Caracas, 2 Reals, ——, clipped to octagon shape and doubly countermarked.

With this installment is completed Section I of this article, which comprises the Countermarked Modern Coins of the World except those of the West Indies and the United States. Section II, which embraces the countermarked and cut issues of the West Indies, will begin next month.

SECTION II.

Comprising the Countermarked and Cut Coins of the West Indies.

The currency in use in the islands of the West Indies for many years was composed almost entirely of countermarked and cut coins, for which purpose the issues of Spanish American mints were largely used. The cutting of the larger silver coins in halves, quarters and smaller parts was for the purpose of providing pieces of small denominations, and the cutting of pieces of different shapes from the center of the larger silver coins served the purpose, perhaps, of keeping them from going very far from the respective islands responsible for their mutilation. The cut coins themselves form an interesting group, and a number of these received no further mark of issuing authority, while others bear a countermark. A number of the coins have two or more stamps, showing that they were current, perhaps at different times, in two or more of the islands. Authority for the use of many of the countermarks and for the cutting of the coins is found in the edicts, ordinances or laws of the different islands, but for the use of a majority of the stamps there does not seem to be any authority. Necessity, without legal sanction, may be responsible for these.

More than one countermark seems to have been used on many of the islands, the varying stamps having been used at different times, probably under a change of administration or sovereignty over the islands. Many of the stamps were within the period of the Napoleonic wars, when the ownership of several of the islands changed hands according to the fortunes of war.

ANTIGUA.

949. Antigua Farthing, 1836, Cm. with the figure "4."

BAHAMAS.

950. Cayenne Sou, Cm. "I" (for Inagua) within a square.
951. Cayenne Sou, Cm. "I" (for Inagua) within a diamond.
952. Spain, 2 Reals, 1724, Cm. "I" (for Inagua) within an octagon.
953. Mexico, 2 Reals, 1846, Cm. "2/5" with a line above and below (possibly an issue for English colony for 2/5).
954. Spain, 2 Reals, 1852, Cm. as preceding.
955. Spain, Peseta, 1853, Cm. "I" and "2/5" (probably same countermark as the preceding).

BARBADOES.

956. Barbadoes copper coin, Cm. "ANN BARBER."
957. Barbadoes copper coin, Cm. "R. LEWIS."
958. England, imitation Halfpenny, Geo. III, ——, Cm. "I. B." (possibly for "Island Barbadoes").

959. Barbadoes, Farthing of Moses Tolanto, Cm. with a deep oblong punch, a mark commonly found on these pieces.

BUEN AYRE (Dutch West Indies).

960. Lima, Real, 1786, Cm. a large "B." (attributed to Buen Ayre).

CUBA.

961. Spain, copper coin of Charles and Joanna (1521-56), Cm. a key.
962. Mexico, 2 Reals, 1862, Cm. a key.

The two following countermarks are generally attributed to Cuba, although Spain is said to have so stamped the coins for use in her colonies in general. The pieces bearing these stamps are silver coins of crown or dollar size and a few gold onzas. The stamp is either "F.7.o" for Ferdinand VII, or "Y.II." for Isabella II, beneath a crown, the whole in a circular depression. The earliest use of the stamp is believed to be 1832.

963. Mexico, 8 Reals, 1773, 1784, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1830, 1834, Cm. "F.7.o" crowned.
964. Peru, 8 Reals, 1822, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1833, Cm. "F.7.o" crowned.
965. Bolivia, 8 Sueldos, 1827, 1830, 1833, Cm. "F.7.o" crowned.

No. 965.

No. 971.

966. Chile, 8 Reals, 1833, Cm. "F.7.o" crowned.

967. Popayan Gold Onza (16 Pesos), 1825, Cm. "Y. II." crowned.
968. Mexico, 8 Reals, 1812 (cast), 1819, 1822, 1823, 1828, 1833, 1834, 1835, Cm. "Y. II." crowned.
969. Peru, 8 Reals, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, Cm. "Y. II." crowned.
970. Bolivia, 8 Sueldos, 1832, 1833, 1834, Cm. "Y. II." crowned.
971. Chile, Peso, 1833, 1834, Cm. "Y. II." crowned.
972. Republic of Colombia, 8 Reals, 1835, Cm. "Y. II." crowned.

CURACAO.

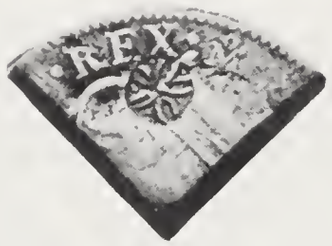
973. Triangular piece of Peso, Cm. a rose.
974. One-sixth part of Spanish-American Peso, Cm. a rose.
975. One-fourth part Spanish-American Peso, Cm. a rose.
976. One-fourth part Spanish-American Peso, Cm. a rose, and an additional Cm. of "21" in an oval.

The rose in the above countermark has five petals. The pieces are said to have been so stamped for use in Curacao during the English occupation, 1807-1815, with a value of 18 stuivers. The additional countermark of "21" on some of the pieces has not been explained. The cut edges of the coins are crenated.

977. One-fourth part Holland Gulden, Cm. a "C" in an oval depression.

This stamp is attributed to Curacao under English occupation, and also to a later period under the Dutch. The value is said to be for nine stuivers. The cut edges of the coin are also crenated.

A number of cut coins, as well as entire small coins, are found stamped with a figure, or a "C" and a figure or figures, which are attributed to Curacao. Some cataloguers attribute these to the English occupation, others to a period under the Dutch, and assign varying values to them. Catalogue descriptions are given on these, as follows:



No. 975.

No. 978.

No. 977.

978. One-fifth Spanish-American Peso, Cm. "3" in circular depression having border of dots, edges have 9 coarse diagonal crenations. For 3 Reals.

979. One-fifth Spanish-American Peso, Cm. "3" in circular depression having plain border, edges have 9 fine perpendicular crenations. For 3 Reals.

980. One-fourth Spanish Peso, Cm. "3."

981. Triangular piece of Peso, Cm. "3" in notched oval. For 3 Escalins or 15 Sous. Under Netherlands.

982. Triangular piece of Peso, Cm. "3" in a circle. For 3 Escalins or 15 Sous. Under Netherlands.

983. One-sixth Mexican Peso, Cm. "3" in a circle.

984. Triangular piece of Peso, Cm. "3." For 3 Florins.

985. Spain, Real, 1733, Cm. "3."

986. Spain, 2 Reals, 1721, Cm. a large "3" in an oblong indent. For 3 Bits.

987. Triangular piece of Peso, Cm. "5." For 5 Florins. Under Netherlands.

988. Spanish-American Real of Charles III, Cm. "6" in an oval. For 6 Stubers. Under England.

989. Windward Islands, Livre, 1731, Cm. "7" in an oval. For 7 Stubers. Under England.

990. Spain, Half Real, Cm. "C 5." For 5 Sous. Under England.

991. Spain, Real, Cm. "C 9." For 9 Sous. Under England.

992. England, Shilling, Cm. "C 18" under a crown. For 18 Sous. Under England.

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993. One-third Spanish Peso, Cm. with three stamps in the three angles. "T R" and "4" in relief and "C" incuse. For 4 Florins or 4 Bits. Under England. Probably current both in Trinidad and Curacao. (Although one of these stamps was catalogued as a "C," it was probably a "G," and it is also probable that the piece was intended for circulation in Trinidad only.)

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994. France, silver coin, 1728, with four Cms.: A flower, a small eight-cornered stamp with "C," and "14" in an oval, all on the obverse; on the reverse, a leaf and "R L" and a star. For 14 Stuber.

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995. Spain, 2 Reals of Ferdinand VII, Joseph Napoleon, and 1806, 1823, Cm. a stamp with 8 compartments, one of them having a star in it.

996. Mexico, 2 Reals, 1823, Cm. same as preceding.
997. Spanish-American 2 Reals of Charles III, Cm. same as preceding, and with an additional Cm. of an 8-cornered stamp with "18."

These pieces were all attributed to Curacao, but the stamp with 8 compartments, one of them having a star in it, probably belongs to Trinidad.

998. Spain, copper coin of Joseph Napoleon, Cm. for Curacao (not described).

DANISH WEST INDIES.

For use in the Danish West Indies, coins were countermarked during the war between Schleswig-Holstein and Prussia. The period usually assigned to the stamp is 1851. It consists of the letters "F R" (for Frederick VII, King of Denmark) in script monogram, "VII" below, a crown above. A variety of the countermark consists of "F. R." in monogram in smaller script letters, without the crown or "VII."

999. Brazil, 960 Reis, 1814, 1818, Cm. as above.
1000. Peru, Cuzco, Peso, 1838, Cm. as above.
1001. England, Penny, George III, ——, Cm. as above. For 2 Cents.

Both varieties of stamps are also found on United States silver and copper coins.

DOMINICA.

In 1798 a number of Spanish pillar dollars had a circular piece with crenated edges cut from the center of each. The coin thus mutilated was to have the value of eight shillings threepence, and the section cut from it was to have the value of one shilling three halfpence after being stamped with a script "D" enclosing a star, within a circle of rays. The section cut from the coin measured about 16 mm., and there were about 15 or 16 crenations on the edges.

No. 1006.

1002. Mexico, Peso, 1779, 1792, 1796, from the center of which a circular piece has been cut.
1003. Spain, Peso, 1795, from the center of which a circular piece has been cut.
1004. Potosi, Peso, 1789, from the center of which a circular piece has been cut.

1005. The center cut from a Peso and stamped with a script "D" enclosing a star, surrounded by a circle of rays.

The pillar dollars or pesos from which the circular pieces were cut were usually not countermarked. A few have been found stamped with "16," a crown above it.

1006. Spain, Peso, 1796, from the center of which a circular piece has been cut, Cm. "16" with a crown above it.

Other pieces attributed to Dominica are Pesos from which almost the entire center has been cut, the rim being countermarked with a "12" a crown above.

1007. Spain, Peso, 1803, the center of which has been removed, the rim Cm. "12" a crown above.
1008. Spain, 2 Reals of Philip V, ——, from which the entire center has been removed.

The centers cut from the preceding class of coins were also countermarked for varying values.

1009. The center portion cut from a Peso, Cm. a crowned "6."
1010. The center portion cut from a Peso, cut in two with crenated edges, Cm. a crowned "3."

No. 1011.

1011. The center portion cut from a Peso, which had previously had the small section cut from it, Cm. a crowned "4."

The following two pieces are from a London dealer's list, attributed to Dominica:

1012. Spain, Peso, from which a large circular piece has been cut, the rim Cm. "XII S."
1013. The center portion of a Spanish Peso, Cm. "VI S."

1014. England, Farthing of George IV, Cm. "I. D." (This was presumed to be for Island of Dominica.)

GRENADA.

In Grenada prior to 1798 there were many gold coins in circulation that were of light weight, principally the Half Dobra, of Brazil. In that year they were ordered to be plugged to bring them up to the required weight. Those up to the standard weight were to have a "G" stamped in the center; those below weight were to have "G" stamped three times around the edge. Other countermarks are found on these coins, for which no explanation has been given. Following are catalogue descriptions of such pieces attributed to Grenada.

1015. Brazil, Half Dobra, 1747, plugged in center, the plug Cm. "J W" or "I W" in script letters. Around the edge of obverse the letter "G" (for Grenada) is stamped three times (after 1798).
1016. Half Dobra, ——, Plugged in center, the plug Cm. "G H"; the center of the coin Cm. "TR," and close to the edge in three places an incuse "G" and an "S" in relief.

1017. Half Dobra, ——, Plugged and Cm. "J W" in an oval, "G H" in an oblong indent, an incuse "G" in three places, "20" in an oblong indent, and "S" in an oblong indent.

No. 1017.

1018. Half Dobra, ——, Cm. "J B" in large oval, "J B" in small oval, "G H" in an oblong, "E B" in an oval, "S" in a square three times, and "G" incuse three times.

Although one of the initials varies in the descriptions of the following four pieces, it is probably the same countermark. They are attributed to Grenada.

1019. England, Guinea of George II, clipped and plugged in center, the plug Cm. "I B" in monogram in script letters.
1020. England, Guinea, 1731, Plugged, the plug "Cm. "T B" in monogram.
1021. England, Guinea, 1731, 1760, plugged and Cm. "F B" in circular indent.

1022. A triangular part of Spanish Peso, Cm. an incuse "G."
1023. Zacatecas, 2 Reals, 1842, Cm. "9 G" (for 9 Bitts).

GUADELOUPE.

1024. Under the French in 1802 an edict provided that silver coins of dollar size should have a large octagonal section cut from the center and stamped "4 E," for 4 Escalins, and "R F."

1025. The rim of the coin was to be cut in eight pieces and each piece stamped "R F," to be current for 1 Escalin each.

In 1803 an edict was issued authorizing the stampinng of the Portuguese moidore with a large "G." Other coins also appear to have received this stamp.

1026. Brazil, Half Dobra, Cm. a large "G" in relief in a circular depression with notched edges.

1027. France, 30 Sols, 1791, Cm. as preceding.

1028. In 1793, copper coins issued by France for its colonies, dated 1767, were countermarked for use in Guadeloupe with "R F" in a garlanded oval depression, and placed in circulation with a value of 3 Sous 9 Deniers, or Quarter Escalin.

1029. The preceding countermark appears to have been used considerably later, probably during the French Revolution of 1848, as a quarter section of a French 5-Franc piece is known that has received this stamp over the stamp of the crowned "G" mentioned above.

1030. Miscellaneous small silver and copper coins were countermarked, probably about 1848, with "R F" in a small rectangular depression.

During the English occupation in 1811, coins of dollar or crown size, of Spanish-American mints, were countermarked with a crowned "G" in an oblong indention on both sides of the coin, and a square section with crenated edges cut from the center. When thus treated the coin was to pass current for nine livres, and the square section removed from the center was to have a value of 20 sous. The value at which these coins were to pass varies according to different cataloguers, as does also the size of the piece removed from the center, as the following descriptions will show:

1031. Spain, 8 Reals, 1789, Cm. crowned "G" and piece 11x11 mm. from center.

1032. Spain, 8 Reals, 1797, Cm. crowned "G" on both sides and square piece 11x11 mm. with four crenations on each side cut from center of the coin—9 Livres.

1033. Spain, 8 Reals, ——, Cm. crowned "G" on both sides and square piece cut from center of coin—Dollar.

1034. Lima, 8 Reals, 1802, Cm. crowned "G" on both sides and square piece cut from center of coin.

1035. Mexico, 8 Reals, 1802, Cm. crowned "G" on both sides and square piece 11x11 mm., four crenations on each side, cut from center of coin—Gourde.

1036. Spain, 8 Reals, 1805, Cm. crowned "G" on both sides and square piece with crenated edges cut from center of coin—Gourde, 10 Livres.

1037. Mexico, 8 Reals, 1805, Cm. crowned "G" on both sides, square piece 9x9 mm. cut from center—Gourde.

1038. Mexico, 8 Reals, 1807, Cm. crowned "G" on both sides, and square piece with crenated edges cut from center of coin—10 Livres.

1039. Peru, 8 Reals, 1808, Cm. crowned "G" on both sides, and square piece 10x10 mm. with crenated edges cut from center of coin—Gourde.

1040. Mexico, 8 Reals, 1809, Cm. crowned "G" on both sides and square piece with crenated edges cut from center of coin—9 Livres.

1041. Mexico, 8 Reals, 1810, Cm. crowned "G" on both sides, and square piece cut from center of coin—9 Livres.

1042. Peru, Lima, 8 Reals, 1811, Cm. crowned "G" on both sides and square piece with crenated edges cut from center of coin—10 Livres.

1043. The square section cut from the coins was stamped with a "G" with radiations covering the entire surface of the peice.

The preceding countermark of a crowned "G" was used about the same time in another form. Coins of crown size were cut in quarters with crenated edges, each quarter being countermarked at the three angles with a crowned "G."

1044. One-quarter of Spanish 8 Reals, the cut edges crenated, Cm. at the extreme edges with a crowned "G."

1045. One-quarter of French Ecu, the cut edges crenated, Cm. at the extreme edge with a crowned "G."

No. 1046.

1046. Still another form of cutting coins of crown size was used. A large square section with crenated edges was cut from the center of the coin, and the outer rim cut into quarters, each countermarked with a crowned "G."

An additional stamp for gold coins was also used with the above countermark of a crowned "G." This was an oblong indent containing the figures "82 10," for 82 Livres 10 Sous, directly under the countermark of the crowned "G."

1047. Brazil, Half Dobra, 1759, 1779, 1780, 1789, Cm. crowned "G" in oval depression, and also Cm. "82 10" in an oblong depression on both sides of the coin.

No. 1052.

No. 1049.

A distinct variety of the countermark of a crowned "G" was used also about the same time for stamping silver coins of smaller denominations. Both the crown and "G" are larger and are in a rectangular indent.

1048. England, Shilling, Anne (1702-1714), Cm. both sides with crowned "G."
1049. England, Sixpence, George III (1760-1820), Cm. crowned "G."
1050. France, One-fifth Ecu, 1786, Cm. crowned "G."
1051. France, One-fifth Ecu, ——, Cm. crowned "G" three times.
1052. France, Quarter Ecu, Louis XV (1715-1774), Cm. crowned "G."
1053. France, 12 Sols, 1756, Cm. crowned "G."
1054. France, 6 Sols, 1736, 1753, Cm. crowned "G."
1055. France, One-tenth Ecu, ——, Cm. crowned "G."

Various other countermarks are sometimes attributed to Guadeloupe by cataloguers. Some of them are at least uncertain, and they are included here because of the attribution in the catalogues in which they appeared:

1056. France, Half Sou, ——, Cm. "G."
1057. France, Jeton of Louis XV, Cm. incuse "G."
1058. France, 2 Sous, 1792, Cm. incuse "G."
1059. France, 5 Centimes, First Republic, Cm. incuse "G."
1060. France, 1 Centime, First Republic, Cm. incuse "G."
1061. England, Halfpenny, 1806, Cm. incuse "G."

1062. France, base coin, ——, Cm. fleur-de-lys.
1063. Spanish-American 2 Reals, 1736, Cm. two fleurs-de-lis.
1064. Spain, 2 Reals, 1756, Cm. fleur-de-lys.
1065. Mexico, 2 Reals, ——, Cm. fleur-de-lys.
1066. Mexico, Guanaxuato, 2 Reals, 1831, Cm. fleur-de-lys.
1067. Potosi, 4 Reals, 1774, Cm. fleur-de-lys.

1068. England, Farthing, 1674, Cm. "I G."
1069. Spanish-American Real, ——, Cm. "T G" in monogram, also Cm. a crowned anchor.
1070. Peru, Lima, 8 Reals, 1757, Cm. "G S."
1071. Portion (one-twelfth) of 8 Reals, Cm. "L B" in script in depressed scalloped oval.
1072. Spanish-American Half Real, ——, Cm. "14" under a crown.

HAITI.

1073. In 1781 certain Spanish-American coins were authorized to be stamped to make them current for one and one-half Reals in Haiti. The countermark consisted of a crowned anchor and "C" in an irregular indent. A ring was substituted for the crown during the first French Revolution.

During the uprising against the French under Jacques Dessaliens (1804-1806) coins were countermarked on one side with a crude bust of Dessaliens, a halberd, a small undetermined monogram, and figures denoting value. On the other side of the coin was a countermark denoting value.

1074. Naples and Sicily, 2 Carlini, 1798, Cm. as above with the figures "50" (for 50 Centimes of Half a Gourde).
1075. Spain, Real, 1721, Cm. as above, except figures "30" (for 30 Centimes).
1076. Worn silver coin, ——, Cm. as above, except figures "25" (for 25 Centimes).

The above countermark was also impressed on otherwise blank planchets.

1077. Haiti, 1 Centime, 1846, struck over a 2 Centime piece.
1078. Haiti, Pattern Piece, Cm. "B P 1 G—GL. H." (Bon Pour 1 Gourde—General Hippolyte?). It is very unusual to find pattern coins countermarked.

JAMAICA.

A law was passed by the Assembly of Jamaica in 1758 authorizing the stamping of gold and silver coins with the letters "G R" in a circular depression, the coins so stamped to have an increased value. The letters "G R" on this stamp were ornamental, usually styled "floral," on an otherwise plain field, and the stamp is invariably impressed on both sides of the coin.

1079. Mexico, 8 Reals, 1745, 1756, 1757, 1758, Cm. "G R" in floral letters.
1080. Spanish-American 8 Reals, 1755, Cm. "G R" in floral letters.
1081. Peru, 8 Reals, 1757, Cm. "G R" in floral letters.
1082. Mexico, 2 Reals, 1748, Cm. "G R" in floral letters.
1083. Spain, 2 Reals, 1748, Cm. "G R" in floral letters.
1084. Lima, 2 Reals, 1758, Cm. "G R" in floral letters.
1085. Lima, Real, 1757, 1758, Cm. "G R" in floral letters.
1086. Mexico, Half Real, 1746, Cm. "G R" in floral letters.
1087. Spanish-American Half Real, 1746, Cm. "G R" in floral letters.
1088. Peru, Half Real, 1746, Cm. "G R" in floral letters.

On some of the coins of dollar size with the above countermark there is an additional countermark of "1763."

About 1806 a different form of countermark was used, the letters "G R" being in script letters, with a crown above them. There are two varieties of this stamp. One is in a square depression with sharp corners, the other in a square depression with rounded corners.

No. 1079.

1089. Mexico, 8 Reals, 1815, 1818, Cm. "G R" in script letters beneath a crown.

1090. Spanish-American 8 Reals, 1806, 1807, 1817, Cm. "G R" in script letters beneath a crown.

No. 1090.

1091. Another variety of the countermark, the letters "G R" and the crown being incuse, is found on pieces of dollar size, of dates within the period of those mentioned above, but doubt exists as to whether this stamp was intended for use in Jamaica.

1092. Mexico, 8 Reals, 1795, Cm. "G R" and an additional Cm. of the bust of George III in an oval. (The latter Cm. was for use in England, and this piece is also included in this list under that heading—No. 246.)

1093. Jamaica, Penny, 1871, Cm. "J. F. D." in monogram.

MARTINIQUE.

An ordinance passed in 1805 authorized the countermarking of gold Half Joes with a stamp with the figures "20" or "22" over a small eagle, the coins so stamped to have a value of 20 or 22 Livres. The Half Joes struck in Portugal and Brazil were, after stamping, to have a value of 22 Livres, while those minted in other countries were to be of the value of 20 Livres.

1094. Brazil, Half Dobra, 1767, 1769, 1778, Cm. "20" above a small eagle.
1095. Brazil, Half Dobra, 1718, 1729, 1747, 1765, 1776, 1786, Cm. "22" above a small eagle.

1096. Silver coins of dollar size cut in quarters, to pass for 3 Escalins, without countermarking, were authorized in 1797.
1097. Silver coins of half dollar size cut in quarters, to pass for 22 Sols 6 Deniers, without countermarking, were authorized in 1797.
1098. Silver 2 Real pieces cut in thirds, to pass for 1 Escalin 15 Sols, without countermarking, were authorized in 1797.
1099. Silver coins of half-dollar size cut in twelfths, to pass for 1 Escalin 15 Sols, without countermarking, were authorized in 1797.

No. 1100.

No. 1101.

No. 1102.

No. 1103.

1100. Mexico, 8 Reals, 1749, 1755, with heart-shaped piece cut from center.
1101. Mexico, 2 Reals, 1750, with heart-shaped piece cut from center.
1102. Mexico, Real, ——, with heart-shaped piece cut from center.
1103. Mexico, Half Real, ——, with heart-shaped piece cut from center.

1104. The heart-shaped piece cut from the center of Spanish or Mexican 8 Reals.

1105. France, 5 Centimes, An. 5, S, Cm. a crowned heart in an oblong depression.

1106. Portion (one-fourth) of Spanish 2 Reals, Cm. "M."
1107. Cayenne, 2 Sous, 1789, Cm. "M."
1108. Cayenne, Sou, Cm. "M" and fleur-de-lis.

The letter "M" in various forms is found on many coins, both silver and copper, that circulated in the West Indies, and from catalog descriptions of this stamp it is often difficult to determine which variety is meant. Two varieties, an "M" in a round depression, and a large "M" on otherwise plain flans, are assigned to Martinique.

1109. England, Penny, 1806, Cm. a heart with "W+G+M."
1110. Denmark, 2 Skillings, 1810, Cm. "S. P." in monogram (for St. Pierre).
1111. Cayenne, Sou, Cm. "S P" (for St. Pierre).

MONTSERRAT.

1112. Portion (one-fourth) of Spanish 8 Reals, ——, Cm. an "M" in a square depression in each of the three corners. On the other side of the coin Cm. a large pellet, in each of the corners a star, a cross, a crescent, and an uncertain object with three pellets. all in an irregular depression.
1113. Portion (one-eighth) of Spanish 8 Reals, Cm. a crowned "9" with "M" below it.
1114. France, one-eighth Ecu, ——, Cm. a crowned "9" with "M" below it.
1115. Spain, Half Real, ——, Cm. a crowned "9" with "M" below it.
1116. Portion (one-sixteenth) of Spanish 8 Reals, Cm. a crowned "4" with "M" below it.
1117. Mexico, Real, ——, Cm. a crowned "4" with an "M" below it.
1118. Mexico, Half Real, 1750, Cm. a crowned "4" with an "M" below it.

The above pieces are said to have had a value in pence according to the figures stamped on them.

1119. Worn silver coin, ——, Cm. a crowned "7" with an "M" below it, and an additional Cm. "P" in a border of pellets (the latter stamp for Philipsburg, on St. Martin).

A countermark of an incuse "M" was used for Montserrat, and the following pieces are included here. Incomplete catalog descriptions prevents a positive attribution:

No. 1123.

1120. Spain, 10 Reals (Half Peso), 1821, Cm. a large "M."
1121. Colombia, Peso, 1821, Cm. "M."
1122. England, Halfpenny, ——, Cm. "M."
1123. One-half of Spanish 2 Reals, ——, Cm. "M."

NEVIS.

Small silver and copper coins were countermarked for use in Nevis. The silver coins had the word "NEVIS" in an oblong depression, and below it a

figure (incuse), probably denoting some denomination or value. The copper coins had the word "NEVIS" in an oblong depression, but from a different punch than that used for the silver coins.

1124. Spanish-American Real, 1774, Cm. "NEVIS" and "6."
1125. Worn silver coin, ——, Cm. "NEVIS" and "7."
1126. Windward Islands, 12 Sous, ——, Cm. "NEVIS" and "7."
1127. Irregular Spanish Peso, ——, Cm. "NEVIS" and "9."
1128. Cayenne, Sou, Cm. "NEVIS."
1129. Cayenne, 2 Sous, Cm. "NEVIS."
1130. Ireland, Halfpenny, Geo. III, Cm. "NEVIS."

ST. BARTHOLOMEW.

Copper, billon and silver coins were countermarked for use in St. Bartholomew with a "U" shaped shield with cross-bars, a trefoil above the bars. Varieties of this stamp exist.

1131. Sweden, 1-48th Daler of Charles II, Cm. as above.
1132. Portion (one-half) of Spanish-American 2 Reals, Cm. as above.
1133. Spain, Real, 1803, Cm. as above.
1134. Essequibo and Demarara, Guilder, 1809, Cm. as above.
1135. Curacao, Stiver, 1822, Cm. as above.
1136. Denmark, 2 Skillings, Christian V, Cm. as above.
1137. Cayenne, Sou, Cm. as above.
1138. Cayenne, 2 Sous, 1789, Cm. as above.
1139. Cayenne, Sou, Cm. as above, and a subsequent Cm. of "P" for Philipsburg, on St. Martins.

1140. Mexico, 2 Reals, 1814, Cm. a crowned "O" for Oscar I.

The following three pieces were attributed to St. Bartholomew in sale catalogs:

1141. England, counterfeit Halfpenny, Cm. "S B" in relief within a large "P."
1142. Sweden, Ore, 1740, Cm. "I B."
1143. England, Halfpenny, ——, Cm. "S B."

ST. CHRISTOPHER.

The only countermarked coins for St. Christopher appear to be Cayenne 2 Sous, although authority existed for cutting silver and copper coins and stamping them for use on the island. The countermark "S K" is found on Cayenne 2 Sous, sometimes in connection with the Nevis stamp, showing that these pieces had also been in use on that island. The countermarking is said to have been done about 1790, and the value a penny. Blank planchets were also stamped in the same manner as the Cayenne pieces.

1144. Cayenne, 2 Sous, ——, Cm. "S K."
1145. Cayenne, 2 Sous, ——, Cm. "S K" and also Cm. "NEVIS."

ST. EUSTATIUS.

Cayenne Sous and 2 Sous were stamped under French occupation with

the letters "S E," sometimes incuse and sometimes in relief, in a round depression, and later, under the Dutch, with S Es."

1146. Cayenne, Sou, Cm. "S E."
1147. Cayenne, 2 Sous, 1789, Cm. "S E."
1148. Cayenne, 2 Sous, 1789, Cm. "S Es."

This stamp is frequently found on pieces also bearing the letter "P" in relief in a round depression, which is attributed to Philipsburg, on the island of St. Martin. A variety of this stamp is the letter "P" surrounded by a border of pellets, all in relief in a round depression.

ST. LUCIA.

Three varieties of countermarks were used in St. Lucia. The first is a small incuse ring or circle or circles, usually on small Spanish silver coins cut in sections, or on small English coins. One, two or three circles, each denoting a different value, are found.

1149. Portion (one-fourth) of Spanish 4 Reals, crenated edges, Cm. with two incuse circles.
1150. Portion (one-third) of Spanish 2 Reals, crenated edges, Cm. with one incuse circle.
1151. England, Sixpence, Geo. II, Cm. with two incuse circles.
1152. England, Sixpence, 1757, Cm. with one incuse circle.

Probably the next stamp used on this island was the letters "S L" in monogram in relief in an oblong depression, sometimes catalogued as "S I," the monogram often appearing as such. This stamp appears on sections of Spanish 8 Reals, impressed two or three times on each piece.

1153. Portion (one-half) of Spanish 8 Reals, Cm. "S L" in monogram.
1154. Portion (one-third) of Spanish 8 Reals, Cm. "S L" in monogram three times.
1155. Portion (one-fourth) of Spanish 8 Reals, Cm. "S L" in monogram three times.

Some of these pieces also bear on the other side of the coin the countermark of the ring or circle previously mentioned.

The third countermark was the letters "S: Lucie" in relief in an oblong depression larger at the left end than the remaining part. This stamp appears on Spanish 8 Reals, 4 Reals and 2 Reals cut in sections, the values varying with the size of the pieces. The coins were usually cut in unequal sections, the central part being about one-half of the coin.

1156. Portion (about one-half) of Spanish 8 Reals, 1810, Cm. "S: Lucie."
1157. Portion (about one-half) of Spanish-American 8 Reals, ——, Cm. "S: Lucie."
1158 Portion (about one-fourth) of Spanish-American 8 Reals, ——, Cm. "S: Lucie."
1159. One-half of Spanish-American 4 Reals, Chas. IV, Cm. "S: Lucie."
1160. Portion of Spanish 2 Reals, ——, Cm. "S: Lucie."

No. 1160.

Copper coins are found bearing a stamp of the letters "S L," which are also attributed to St. Lucie.

1161. France, Sou, Louis XVI, Cm. "S L" in large letters.
1162. England, Halfpenny, 1806, 1807, Cm. "S L."

ST. MARTIN.

At the time the countermarked pieces were used in St. Martin the northern half of the island was occupied by the French and the southern half by the Dutch. The French appear to have used only one variety of stamp, as follows:

1163. Copper coins, particularly Cayenne Sous, Cm. a fleur-de-lis and the letter "M."

Under the Dutch two or three different stamps were used. On sections of Spanish or Spanish-American 8 Reals the name "ST. MARTIN" in relief in a slightly irregular oblong was stamped on the widest section of the cut piece, and a bundle of arrows on the narrowest part of the piece.

1164. Portion (one-fourth) of Spanish 8 Reals, Cm. as above.
1165. Portion (one-fifth) of Spanish 8 Reals, Cm. as above.
1166. Portion (one-sixth) of Spanish 8 Reals, Cm. as above.

1167. France, Ecu, 1731, Cm. a bundle of arrows.
1168. Portion (one-fourth) of Spanish-American 8 Reals, Chas. III, Cm. a bundle of arrows and two indistinct objects.

Another countermark attributed to St. Martin is the letters "St. M." (the T above the S) within a beaded circle, all in a circular depression.

1169. Worn silver coin, Cm. as above.
1170. Cayenne Sou, Cm. as above.
1171. Cayenne, 2 Sous, ——, Cm. as above.

1172. Brazil, Half Dobra, 1769, Cm. on obverse, on the King's neck, an oblong depression with the figures "22," followed by the sign for livres and a small head. On the King's head another Cm. of the figures "22" in relief in a square, and on the reverse, below the crown, a crude head in a square. The two latter countermarks were stamped simultaneously.

The first countermark on the above pieces is attributed to St. Martin. The other two stamps have not been attributed with certainty.

ST. VINCENT.

Under the law of 1797, Spanish 8 Real pieces were cut in halves, quarters and eighths and stamped with the letters "S V" in monogram in relief in a square indention, for use in St. Vincent. The halves and quarters received the stamp in three places on the coin, and the eighths in only one place. On some of the stamps the letter S is retrograde.

1173. Portion of Mexican 8 Reals, Chas. III, ——, Cm. as above.
1174. Portion of Spanish-American 8 Reals, ——, plugged, Cm. on plug and in two corners as above.
1175. Portion (one-half) of Spanish-American 8 Reals, ——, Cm. as above, and on the other side of the coin is a Cm. for Tortola.
1176. Portion (one-fourth) of Spanish-American 8 Reals, ——, Cm. as above, and on the other side of the coin is a Cm. for Tortola.
1177. Portion (one-fourth) of Spanish-American 8 Reals, ——, Cm. as above.

No. 1177.

Spanish 8 Reals with the center removed and the rim countermarked "S XII" in relief in an irregular depression, formerly unattributed, are now assigned to St. Vincent. The piece cut from the center of the coin was also countermarked with a similar stamp of "S VI." The pieces passed current for a dollar and a half dollar, respectively.

1178. Spain, 8 Reals, 1810, the center removed, the rim Cm. "S XII."
1179. The center of the preceding piece, Cm. "S VI."

1180. Brazil, Half Dobra, ——, plugged in center, the plug Cm. "G H" in relief in an oblong indention, and the letter "S" in relief in a square indention three times around the edge of the coin.

SAN DOMINGO.

1181. Cayenne, Two Sous, 1789, Cm. "N."

1182. England, Halfpenny, 1806, Cm. "N" and crown, the "N" incuse.
1183. England, Halfpenny, 1806, Cm. "N SD," incuse.
1184. France, 12 Deniers, 1792, Cm. "S : D."
1185. France, Sou, ——, Cm. "S : D" in oblong depression.

The above stamps are believed to be intended for "Napoleon" and "San Domingo," and to have been so stamped about 1808 or 1809.

1186. Small Spanish coin, ——, Cm. "C" and an anchor (for Ville du Cap, the capital).

THE SAINTS.

Spanish crowns cut in halves and quarters were countermarked with the letter "S" (incuse) in three places, for use in The Saints Islands.

1187. Portion (one-half) of Spanish 8 Reals, Cm. in three places with the letter "S" (incuse).
1188. Portion (one-quarter) of Spanish 8 Reals, Cm. in three places with the letter "S" (incuse).

The above pieces sometimes have a second countermark for use in Tortola.

1189. Cayenne, 2 Sous, ——, Cm. "S" (incuse).
1190. Cayenne, Sou, Cm. "S" (incuse).
1191. England, Halfpenny, ——, Cm. "S" (incuse).

TOBAGO.

In the early part of last century Cayenne Sous and 2 Sous were countermarked for use in Tobago. The stamp consisted of "TB" in large incuse letters with an "o" or amulet below or above the letters. I have notes that on at least one piece the "o" precedes the "T"; another instance where there is one "o" above and one below the letters, and still another where there are three "o's" between the two letters, and still others entirely without the "o." The stamping is very crudely done.

1192. Cayenne Sou, Cm. as above.
1193. Cayenne, Two Sous, 1789, Cm. as above.

The following pieces are included here because they were attributed to Tobago in the sale catalog in which they appeared:

1194. England, Half Crown, 1707, Cm. "TB" incuse.
1195. England, Penny, 1797, Cm. "TB" in a square frame or ornamental punch.
1196. England, Halfpenny Token, Cm. "TB."
1197. Cayenne, Sou, Cm. "T."
1198. Cayenne, 2 Sous, 1787, Cm. "T" incuse.

In the Fonrobert sale there appeared a piece described as follows:

1199. Cayenne, Sou, Louis XV, Cm. "TABAGO" in an oblong indent (under England).

TORTOLA.

In 1801 authority was given to countermark half dollars, quarter dollars, shillings, two reals and smaller silver coins with the word "TORTOLA."

The cut pieces are found with both straight and crenated edges. There are at least four varieties of this stamp, differing principally in the spelling of the word and the formation of the letters.

1200. One-half of Spanish 8 Reals, 1790, 1792, 1797, Cm. as above.
1201. Triangular one-third portion of Spanish 8 Reals, Cm. as above.
1202. Triangular one-fourth of Spanish 8 Reals, Cm. as above.
1203. Triangular one-fifth of Spanish 8 Reals, Cm. as above.
1204. Triangular one-eighth of Spanish 8 Reals, Cm. as above.
1205. Triangular one-fourth of Spanish 4 Reals, Cm. as above.
1206. One-half of Spanish 2 Reals, Cm. as above.
1207. Small section of Spanish 8 Reals, Cm. as above, and also Cm. with two "S's."

The above countermark is frequently found on pieces also countermarked with three incuse "S's" for The Saints Islands.

1208. Cayenne Sous and 2 Sous are found stamped with a large incuse "T" and are attributed to Tortola.
1209. Cayenne Sous and 2 Sous are found with an incuse "H" within an incuse diamond, said to be for "Hodge," the proprietor of Tortola.

TRINIDAD.

In the early part of the nineteenth century Spanish 8 Reals with varying shapes cut from the centers, as well as silver coins of other denominations cut in sections, were in circulation in Trinidad. Some countermarked pieces are attributed to this island with a reasonable amount of certainty; others are not.

1210. Spain, 8 Reals, 1794, a circular piece with crenated edges removed from the center.

No. 1210.

No. 1211.

1211. The circular piece cut from the center of the 8 Reals, Cm. a script "T" with radiations.
1212. Spain, 8 Reals, 1790, 1795, 1801, an octagonal piece removed from the center.
1213. The octagonal piece cut from the center of the 8 Reals, Cm. an incuse "T." (These centers, as well as the preceding pieces, are also attributed to Tobago).

1214. Spain, 2 Reals, 1788, 1799, 1800, 1808, 1823, Cm. a lattice design, a star in the center.

1215. Portion (one-third) of Spanish 8 Reals, Cm. with three stamps at point of angles, "TR" in one, "4" in another, both in relief, and an incuse "G" in the other.

One of these pieces I have included under Curacao, as it was attributed to that island in the catalog, but the incuse stamp was said to be a "C." In

No. 1215.

other instances it is catalogued as a "G" and attributed to Guadeloupe. It is included here because the other stamps are for Trinidad.

1216. Venezuela, Copper Centavo, ——, Cm. "F. D."
1217. England, Halfpenny, 1870, Cm. "F. D."
1218. England, Farthing, Victoria, ——, Cm. "F. D."

The countermark on these pieces is said to be for Francois Declos, a barber, for local use.

VIQUE.

1219. Danish West Indies, 20 Skilling, 1840, 1848, Cm. a 12-pointed star.
1220. Danish West Indies, 10 Skilling, 1845, Cm. a 12-pointed star.
1221. Danish West Indies, 2 Skilling, 1848, Cm. a 12-pointed star.
1222. Spain, 2 Reals, ——, Cm. "V" in a square indention (classed as uncertain).
1223. Spain, 8 Maravedis, ——, Cm. "V."
1224. Spain, 4 Maravedis, ——, Cm. "V."

The few countermarked coins included under the heading "West Indies in General" embrace principally those issues which cataloguers have not attributed. A number of them are not, perhaps, official issues, and it is possible that some of them were intended for use in countries other than the West Indies.

WEST INDIES IN GENERAL.

1225. Square portion cut from center of 8 Reals, Cm. "L."
1226. Triangular portion of 8 Reals, Cm. a blazing star or sun.
1227. Spain, Real, ——, Cm. "G."
1228. Portion (one-tenth) Spanish-American 8 Reals, Cm. "L. B." in oval.
1229. France, Half Franc, 1833, Cm. "J/10."
1230. Republic of Colombia, Popayan, Real, 1829, Cm. "R" incuse.
1231. Portion (one-half) of Bolivia 4 Reals, crenated edges, Cm. "CO" in an oblong indention.
1232. Spain, 2 Reals, 1777, Cm. with 3 stars or wheels of eight spokes each.
1233. Spain, 2 Reals, 1789, Cm. "H. S."
1234. Triangular portion of Spanish 8 Reals, ——, Cm. "R."
1235. Portion (one-third) of Spanish-American 8 Reals (not countermarked).
1236. Worn silver coin, Cm. on obverse "I:F" and "H C" and a mussel. Cm. on reverse, "D D 2 S... RINS I" in five lines and a small "K."
1237. Worn silver coin, Cm. "W C" in an oblong depression.
1238. The center portion cut from a Spanish-American 8 Reals, Cm. a French "c."
1239. Worn copper coin, Cm. with an object that resembles a portcullis within a circle.
1240. Worn silver coin (two-real size), Cm. "ME," incuse.
1241. Mexico, Real, 1737, Cm. "R F" in a small oblong depression.
1242. Zealandia, Doit, 1740, Cm. "W I."
1243. Piece from center of English Halfpenny, Geo. III, Cm. "W I."

No. 1244.

1244. Caracas, ¼ Real, ——, Cm. "1 C P P" in two lines in large letters.

One of the above pieces was forwarded to us by Mr. Thomas W. Voetter, of the American Consulate, Antofagasta, Chile, with the following information:

"When I was in Venezuela recently I ran across a lot of 40 or more old Caracas quartillas countermarked '1 C P P,' like the enclosed. Finding such a large lot made me think they were countermarked seriously rather than as an idle pastime by someone. Perhaps they were to pass current at one centavo on some hacienda or in a mercantile establishment, and were possibly marked at the time decimal currency was coming into use. These are just suppositions on my part, and you may have other explanations."

1245. Brazil, Half Dobra, 1769, Cm. a small fleur-de-lys behind the king's head.

1246. Brazil, Half Dobra, Maria I and Peter III, ——, Cm. with five stamps: "G X" within a square; a four-pointed star; "G H" within a serrated circle; "B" within a serrated circle; "M H" within a parallelogram.

The above piece was catalogued among coins of Brazil and was stated to be a siege piece countermarked during the insurrection by adherents of the King.

1247. Brazil, Half Dobra, Maria I and Peter III, 1781, Cm. with six stamps: On obverse, "G I" within a square; a four-pointed star; "G H" in monogram in a circle; "L" within a square; "B" in a serrated circle; "M H" in monogram in a square. On reverse, "W" in a circle.

The two preceding pieces are similar in description, and may possibly refer to the same piece.

1248. Brazil, Half Dobra, 1771, plugged in center, the plug countermarked with "I H" in an oblong depression (the initials of the official who plugged the coin?).

1249. Brazil, Half Dobra, 1757, plugged in center, the plug countermarked with "F. & G." in an oval depression.

1250. Brazil, Half Dobra, 1767, plugged in center and plug countermarked "G. H." Around the edge of obverse the letter "S" stamped in three places.

1251. Cob Doubloon, 1774, plugged in center, plug countermarked "I B" in oval.

The above completes Section II of this list. Section III, which includes countermarked United States coins, as well as foreign coins countermarked for use in the United States, will appear next month.

Section III of the Countermarked Modern Coins of the World, which begins with this issue, embraces the United States coins that have been countermarked for use in the United States or foreign countries, foreign coins that have been countermarked for use in the United States, overstrikes, restrikes, etc. It will be observed that comparatively few United States coins have been officially stamped for use in other countries, and a still smaller number of foreign coins have been stamped for use in this country.

By referring to the different countries in the Foreign Sections, the reader will find explanations of and information on many of the countermarks given in this section.

SECTION III.

Comprising the Coins of the United States Countermarked for Use in Foreign Countries, Foreign Coins Countermarked for Use in the United States, Overstruck Pieces, Restrikes, etc.

AZORES.

1252. U. S. Half Dollar, 1857, Cm. crowned "G. P." for the Azores.

BRAZIL.

1253. Brazil, 80 Reis, ——, struck over a U. S. copper Cent.

CANADA.

1254. Hard Times Tokens, Cm. "Devins & Bolton."
1255. U. S. Cent, 1827, 1852, 1853, Cm. "Devins & Bolton."
1256. Token of Thomas Church, Ottawa, struck over U. S. nickel Five Cents.
1257. Un Sou Token, struck over a U. S. Cent.
1258. Token of Starr & Shannon, Halifax (B. 884), obverse die struck over obverse of U. S. Cent of about 1845.

CHILE.

1259. U. S. Cent, 1819, Cm. on obverse, a square with border of pearls containing three mountains; under it, "VALP" (for Valparaiso). Mexican and South American coins are also found with this countermark, said to have been done about 1829 by President Francisco Roman Vicuna after being driven from Santiago.
1260. U. S. Half Dime, 1831, Cm. with the star of Chile.

COLOMBIA.

1261. Token of Manuel Platienda, Carthagena, 1838, struck over a Hard Times Token dated 1837. These pieces are found struck on original planchets as well as Hard Times Tokens.

COSTA RICA.

1262. U. S. Quarter Dollar, 1825, 1838, Cm. the stamp of Costa Rica dated 1846.
1263. U. S. Quarter Dollar, 1805, 1825, 1835, Cm. a lion within a circle.
1264. U. S. Quarter Dollar, 1853, Cm. as preceding. (This is probably an error in the date of the coin, as this stamp was used before 1853.)

CURACAO.

1265. U. S. Cent, 1795, Cm. three lower-case "a's" in relief in a frame similar to those found on necessity pieces for Curacao.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

1266. U. S. Dollar, 1842, Cm. "F VII" in monogram under a crown.
1267. U. S. Half Dollar, 1850, Cm. as preceding.
1268. U. S. Quarter Dollar, 1849, Cm. as preceding.
1269. U. S. Cent, 1840, 1848, Cm. as preceding.

ENGLAND.

1270. U. S. Dollar, 1795 (head type), Cm. bust of Geo. III in oval.
1271. U. S. Half Dollar, 1795, Cm. bust of Geo. III in oval.
1272. U. S. Dollar, 1799, Cm. bust of Geo. III in octagon.
1273. England, Halfpenny, Geo. III, struck over a Connecticut Cent.

GUADELOUPE.

1274. U. S. Half Dollar, 1814, 1818, Cm. "R. F."
1275. U. S. Quarter Dollar, 1818, Cm. "R. F."
1276. U. S. Cent, 1817, Cm. "R. F."
1277. U. S. Dollar, 1879, Cm. fleur-de-lys.
1278. U. S. Half Dollar, 1854, Cm. fleur-de-lys.
1279. U. S. Quarter Dollar, 1876, Cm. fleur-de-lys.
1280. U. S. Half Cent, ——, Cm. a rosette.

HAITI.

1281. Hayti, 100 Centimes, An. 27, struck over a U. S. Cent of 1833.

ISLE OF BOURBON.

1282. Nova Constellatio Cent, 1785, Cm. "B" (for Bourbon). (This particular coin was described as from the cabinet of Zay, the authority on coins of French colonies and possessions.)

LIBERIA.

1283. U. S. Cent, 1834, Cm. with the obverse die for a pattern 10 Cents for Liberia, dated 1847. (This same stamp is also found on a Republic of Colombia 8 Reals (listed in the Foreign Section under "Liberia." It may have been merely a trial impression of the dies, or the pieces so stamped may have served as currency in Liberia.)

MARTINIQUE.

1284. U. S. Cent, 1809, Cm. a heart deeply impressed.
1285. U. S. Half Cent, 1803, Cm. a heart.

1286. U. S. Half Cent, 1828, a heart-shaped piece cut from it, and also Cm. a bird.

MEXICO.

1287. U. S. Half Dime, ——, Cm. on obverse, "MORALES" (incuse), Cm. on reverse, arms of Spain. (A very similar countermark (possibly the same) is found on a circular piece cut from a piece of 8 Reals. See No. 597, in Foreign Section).
1288. U. S. Cent, 1798, Cm. "D : : R" with a cinquefoil between the two letters. (Attributed to Durango.)
1289. Mexico, 8 Reals, 1892, struck over a U. S. Trade Dollar of 1875.

PARAGUAY.

1290. U. S. Cent, 1844, 1856, Cm. a sitting lion beside a pole with liberty cap separating the date, 18 68.

SAN DOMINGO.

1291. U. S. Cent, 1848, Cm. "S : D" in a square.
1292. U. S. Cent, ——, Cm. "S N D" incuse.
1293. San Domingo, ¼ Real, 1848, struck over a U. S. Cent of 1842.

SPAIN.

1294. U. S. Cent, ——, Cm. on one side with the die for Spanish gold 8 Sueldos.
1295. U. S. Cent, 1822, Cm. on both sides with the dies for Spanish gold ⅛ doubloon.
1296. U. S. Dime, 1831, Cm. with die of coin of Isabella.

The preceding three are probably die trial pieces.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW.

No. 1297.

1297. U. S. Cent, 1798, 1800, 1802, 1803, Cm. a U-shape shield with crossbar, trefoil above.

ST. MARTIN.

1298. New Jersey Cent, ——, Cm. "S M" in oblong indent. (Other coins with a similar countermark are attributed to St. Martin.)
1299. U. S. Cent, ——, Cm. "ST. MARTIN" in a depression.

TOBAGO.

1300. U. S. Cent, 1798, Cm. "TABAGO" in an oblong indent.
1301. Washington Cent, 1783, Cm. "T B."
1302. Connecticut Cent, ——, Cm. "T B" in relief in serrated border.
1303. U. S. Quarter Dollar, 1806, Cm. "T."
1304. U. S. Cent, 1827, Cm. "T."

VIEQUE.

1305. Nova Constellatio Cent, 1783, 1785, Cm. a 12-pointed star.
1306. U. S. Cent, 1821, Cm. a globule within a "V."
1307. U. S. Cent, 1845, Cm. a heart in rays in form of a "V."

In addition to the United States coins that have been officially countermarked for use in foreign countries, given in last month's issue, there are numerous other United States and colonial coins that have been stamped for various uses. These are given below under appropriate headings.

OVERSTRIKES.

1308. U. S. Half Cent, 1795 (no pole), struck on a planchet cut from a Talbot Allum & Lee Token.
1309. United States Half Cent, 1797 (1 over 1 of date), struck on planchet cut from Talbot Allum & Lee Token.

I have found several instances of the striking of U. S. Half Cents of 1797 over Talbot Allum & Lee Tokens, but only a single instance of the 1795 Half Cent, and think this is possibly an error of date, nor have I found any explanation of where or why the overstriking was done—whether at the mint or elsewhere.

1310. U. S. Cent, 1793, struck over another coin.
1311. $2½ of John Parsons & Co. struck over a U. S. Half Dime. (This was probably only a trial of the dies.)
1312. Token of J. Cochran, Batavia, N. Y. (Low 161), struck over another token.
1313. Token of Upmeyer with bust of Douglas, struck over a U. S. Cent of 1833.

There are numerous instances of the colonial coins having been struck over other colonial issues, and a few over coins of other countries.

1314. Connecticut Cent, 1788, struck over a Massachusetts Cent.
1315. Connecticut Cent, 1788, struck over a Nova Constellatio Cent.
1316. Pattern for Massachusetts Cent, dated 1776, struck over an Irish Halfpenny of 1747 (only specimen known).
1317. New Jersey Cent, 1786, 1787, struck over a Connecticut Cent.
1318. New Jersey Cent, 1787, struck over a Vermont Cent.
1319. New Jersey Cent, 1786, 1787, struck over an English Halfpenny.
1320. New Jersey Cent, ——, struck over an Irish Halfpenny of Geo. III.
1321. Vermont Cent, 1787, struck over a Nova Constellatio Cent.
1322. Vermont Cent, 1788, struck over an Irish Halfpenny.
1323. Vermont Cent, ——, struck over an English Halfpenny.
1324. Fugio Cent, 1787, "United States" variety, struck over another coin.
1325. Fugio Cent, 1787, "States United" variety, struck over another coin.

The two preceding were probably restrikes, as they were catalogued as uncirculated.

1326. Civil War Token of V. Benner & Ch. Bendinger, New York, struck over a U. S. Quarter Dollar.
1327. Civil War Token of J. J. Diehl, Undertaker, New York, struck over a U. S. Quarter Dollar.
1328. Civil War Token of A. J. Henning, Diesinker, New York, struck over a U. S. Quarter Dollar.
1329. Civil War Token of Christoph. Karl, New York, struck over a U. S. Quarter Dollar.
1330. Civil War Token of Gustavus Lindenmueller, New York (both varieties), struck over U. S. Quarter Dollars.
1331. Civil War Token of Broas Bros., New York, struck over a U. S. Dime.
1332. Civil War Token of T. Ivory, Brooklyn, N. Y., struck over a U. S. Dime.

The preceding Civil War Tokens struck over United States coins should not be confounded with some of the Civil War Tokens struck on original silver planchets. There is no excuse for the existence of either class, except that they form additional varieties.

1333. Carolina Halfpenny Token, 1694 (from Bolen's dies), struck over U. S. Half Dollar of 1807.
1334. Impression of one die of a New York Cent on a U. S. Cent.
1335. Impression of obverse die of U. S. Quarter Dollar of 1805, on a U. S. Cent of about the same period.
1336. Medal with design of Washington mounted struck over a U. S. Cent.

Standing alone in its class, is the so-called restrike of the Confederate Half Dollar. It is not an overstrike, nor strictly a restrike, as only one die was used in restriking.

1337. U. S. Half Dollar, 1861, O Mint, impressed on reverse with reverse die for the Confederate Half Dollar.

Lafayette, coins bearing the stamps were thrown from one of the carriages to the crowds lining the streets through which the procession passed.

1338. U. S. Half Dollar, 1824, Cm. on obverse "GEORGE WASHINGTON" and head to left. Cm. on reverse "GENERAL LAFAYETTE" and head to right; below, "1824."
1339. U. S. Dime, 1820, 1821, 1822, Cm. as preceding.
1340. U. S. Cent, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1822, 1823, Cm. as preceding.
1341. Spain, Real, ——, Cm. as preceding.

1342. U. S. Cent, 1850, Cm. with military bust of U. S. Grant.
1343. U. S. Cent, 1817, Cm. with unknown head.
1344. Talbot Allum & Lee Token, Cm. with unknown head in relief.

A correspondent who specializes in U. S. Half Cents calls our attention to the opinion expressed in last month's installment that the Half Cent of 1795 struck over a Talbot Allum & Lee token (No. 1308) was an error of date of the cataloguer, and states that he has five Half Cents of 1795, as well as some of 1797, all of which are struck over the Talbot Allum & Lee tokens. He also states that he has several Half Cents struck over other Half Cents, and still others having every indication of being struck over large Cents, the planchets having been reduced in size.

Upon a number of United States Quarter Dollars of 1815 and 1825, above the head of Liberty, two different letters are found stamped—an "E" and an "L." These pieces are quite numerous—one cataloguer refers to them as an "inexhaustible lot"—but the origin of the stamps is somewhat of a mystery. One explanation is that those stamped with an "L" were light in weight, the "L" indicating "light." One of the Quarters with an "L" was catalogued as a proof. If any of our readers have any information or explanation to give regarding these stamps, we will be glad to publish it.

1345. U. S. Quarter Dollar, 1815, 1825, Cm. "E" above the head.
1346. U. S. Quarter Dollar, 1815, 1825, Cm. "L" above the head.

The letters "CAL.," incuse, are found stamped above the eagle upon a few U. S. Quarter Eagles dated 1848. According to Mr. E. H. Adams, an authority on the private and territorial gold coins of the Far West, the coins bearing this stamp were struck from a small quantity of gold, about 25 or 30 ounces, sent by Col. R. B. Mason, Military Governor of California, to Secretary of War Marcy, who sent it to the mint with a request that a quantity of the metal be used in making Quarter Eagles, to bear a distinguishing mark such as the Director of the Mint might think proper. The gold used in making these coins was among the first discovered in California, the "CAL." stamp being an abbreviation of "California."

1347. U. S. Quarter Eagle, 1848, Cm. "CAL."

UNITED STATES COUNTERMARKS ON FOREIGN COINS.

A number of Portuguese Half Joes and a few Guineas of England bear the stamp of "E. B." in an oval, identical, or almost so, with the stamp which Ephraim Brasher placed on his famous New York Doubloon. Many of the Portuguese gold coins so stamped had been plugged to bring them up to the required weight, and the stamp was placed on the plug. This stamp is believed to be in the nature of a guarantee that the coin, after

being plugged, was of standard weight and fineness, and to a certain extent was an official stamp, as Brasher was recognized as an authority on matters of coinage in his day. Some of the coins have additional countermarks, which have been attributed to islands in the West Indies. While Brasher's New York Doubloon was not a foreign coin, we are placing it first in the following list in order that all pieces so stamped may be grouped.

No. 1348.

1348. Brasher Doubloon, 1787, Cm. "E. B." in oval.
1349. Portuguese Half Joe, 1735, 1750, 1753, 1760, 1766, 1767, 1769, Cm. "E. B." in an oval.
1350. England, Guinea, 1749, 1759, 1760, Cm. "E. B."
1351. Peru, Two Reals, 1785, Cm. "E. B." in relief.

The last-mentioned piece was accompanied in the catalogue description with the statement that it was undoubtedly the stamp of Brasher, although it was only a small silver coin, and could not be placed in the same class with the gold coins.

We now approach a series of coins that have for one reason or another been countermarked, and for which the comprehensive term "unofficial issues" appears to be best suited. It may be observed that the list, although it contains many stamps, does not include, perhaps, more than a fair percentage of the entire number of coins in the United States that have received a similar stamp after having been placed in circulation. If we may judge from the number and variety of these stamps, the practice must have been one of the great indoor sports during the period of 1830 to 1860, during which probably most of them were stamped. This was the period when many advertising tokens were issued, most of which circulated as currency almost as freely as the coin of the realm, and which no doubt was responsible for the stamping of coins with the name, location and business of a number of concerns, it being a cheaper method of advertising than issuing tokens, and perhaps more effective.

If only the stamps clearly of an advertising nature were included, the list would not be lengthy; but others not of such a nature seem to be equally entitled to admission. The first part of the list comprises the stamps on foreign coins, principally small Spanish-American silver, which during the first half of the nineteenth century circulated freely in this country, and will be followed next month by the stamps on United States coins. It should be remembered that while only a single coin is mentioned in most cases, it is more than probable that coins of other dates received the same stamp.

The arrangement is alphabetical by surnames.

1352. Spanish-American Two Reals, 1786, Cm. "J. BANCROFT."
1353. Mexico, Centavo, 1842, Cm. "W. & J. BARNES, 429 6 AVE."
1354. Bechtler $5 Gold piece struck over a Spanish Two Reals.
1355. Spain, Two Reals, ——, Cm. "JAS. S. BRADLEY, N. Y."
1356. Mexico, Two Reals, 1778, Cm. "CONSULT DR. DARBY, BOSTON" in three lines.
1357. Mexico, Two Reals, 1793, Cm. "EBLING'S COLUMBIAN GARDEN" in six lines.
1358. Mexico, Two Reals, 1804, Cm. "HOUCK'S PANACEA BALTIMORE" in relief.
1359. Peru, Two Reals, 1793, Cm. as preceding.

(The preceding stamp is also found on U. S. silver coins, to be mentioned later.)

1360. Mexico, Two Reals, 1810, Cm. "J. T. JONES, SAN FRANCO. CORNER MONTG. & COMMERCIAL ST." (A San Francisco stamp.)

No. 1360.

1361. Peru, Two Reals, ——, Cm. as preceding.
1362. Mexico, Two Reals, ——, Cm. "DR. KIMBALL, DENTIST, BOSTON." An additional Cm. in larger letters, "RIGGS."
1363. Spanish-American Two Reals, ——, Cm. "A. KNIGHT'S MINERAL WATER SALOON, 99 BALTO. STREET."
1364. Spanish-American Two Reals, 1790, 1823, Cm. "KUNKEL'S OPERA TROUPE" in three lines. (A Baltimore stamp.)

No. 1364.

1365. Mexico, Two Reals, 1781, Cm. "W. LEVIS" on a ribbon.
1366. Peru, Two Reals, 1785, Cm. "MESCHUTT'S METROPOLITAN COFFEE ROOM 433 BDWAY."
1367. Ireland, Halfpenny, ——, Cm. as preceding.

(The preceding stamp is also found on U. S. copper coins, to be mentioned later.)

1368. Spain, Peseta, 1821, Cm. "USE L. MILLER'S INVIGORATOR, N. Y."
1369. Mexico, Two Reals, 1809, Cm. "N. O." (for New Orleans?) in monogram in an oval.
1370. J. S. Ormsby $10 Gold piece struck over a Spanish Two Reals.
1371. Pacific Co. of California $1 Gold piece struck over a Spanish Real.
1372. Bogota, Two Reals, 1839, Cm. "J. L. POLHEMUS (small mortar and pestle) DRUGGIST, 190 J ST. COR. 7th, SACRAMENTO, CAL."

1373. Portion (one-fourth) of Spanish 8 Reals, ——, Cm. on obverse, "P. B." in script letters within a chain of 16 links, and Cm. on reverse an eagle within a circle with "NOUVELLE ORLEANS" surrounding.

The preceding piece is very rare. I have records of where they have appeared eight times in sales, only one of them in a foreign sale, but it is probable that the same pieces have appeared in sales more than once. In two instances the cut coin was described as a counterfeit. More than ordi-

nary interest is attached to this stamp, as the claim is made that it is an issue of Puech Bein & Co. of New Orleans, who issued No. 82 of the Hard Times Tokens, and to which reference is made in Mr. Low's Supplement.

No. 1373.

1374. Prussia, Thaler, 1814, Cm. "S. M. B. ROUSE, 1197 WASH. ST." (Boston).
1375. Token of Squire & Merritt, New York, struck over a Mexican Two Reals.
1376. Spanish-American Two Reals, ——, Cm. "ADMIT TO WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 144 BD'WAY, N. Y."
1377. Canada, Halfpenny Token, B. 965, Cm. "YOUNG & PALMER, BROOKLYN."
1378. Spain, Two Reals, 1781, Pine Tree Shilling (fake) struck over it.
1379. Mexico, Two Reals, 1867, Cm. three times on one side with the obverse die of U. S. Gold Dollar, and on the other side with the reverse die of a Gold Dollar of 1853.
1380. England, Shilling, 1818, Cm. on obvrese from a very small die, the bust and name of Washington. (This is probably one of the lot mentioned last month countermarked with the busts of Washington and Lafayette, though no mention is made of Lafayette on this piece.)
1381. Spanish coin, 1776, Cm. with a liberty cap in rays; between the rays 30 stars in groups of three; below, "1 DOLLAR."

UNITED STATES COUNTERMARKS ON UNITED STATES COINS.

Continuing the list of unofficial countermarks for use in the United States, this month's installment is made up of United States and Colonial coins that have been stamped. It is a varied lot, and many have an interest locally if not generally. They have been divided into groups, the first group being those stamped with

Words and Phrases.

1382. U. S. Quarter Dollar, 1806, Cm. "ADMIT TO WOODS' MINSTRELS."
1383. U. S. Half Dollar, 1834, Cm. "BEWARE OF PICKPOCKETS."
1384. Connecticut Cent, 1787, Cm. "CENT" in relief.
1385. U. S. Cent, 1832, Cm. "N. YORK."

(This stamp is also found on a Connecticut Cent of 1787, as well as on U. S. Cents of other dates. Whether it is an abbreviated form of "New York," or merely a man's name, might be worth some investigation.

1386. U. S. Cent, 1802, Cm. on obverse, "N. YORK," and on reverse Cm. an eagle and stack of grain.

No. 1387.

1387. U. S. Cent, 1837, 1841, 1843, 1846, Cm. "VOTE THE LAND FREE." (A liberal use was made of the large U. S. Cents during the campaign of 1848 for propaganda purposes by the Free Soil party by stamping them with this slogan. See THE NUMISMATIST for April, 1919, page 179).
1388. U. S. Cent, ——, Cm. "UNION FOR EVER" and flag flying to right from liberty pole.
1389. New Jersey Cent, ——, Cm. "U. S. AMERICA."
1390. U. S. Cent (before 1808), Cm. "VII" in relief in an oblong depression, also Cm. "U. S." in incuse script letters.

Names and Addresses.

The second group is made up of countermarks that are principally of an advertising nature. In many cases the business is included with the name and address. Stamps consisting of a name only are not included here except those on silver coins:

1391. Small U. S. Cent, ——, Cm. "P. E. BALLOU, PHRENOLOGIST."
1392. U. S. Cent, ——, Cm. "BARNES & POTTER, N. YORK, 1835," incuse.
1393. U. S. Dime, 1854, Cm. "BEAN & CO., HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS."
1394. U. S. Cent, 1859, Cm. "W. BELL, ERIE, PA."
1395. Massachusetts Cent, 1788, Cm. "C. C. CLARK, 1841."
1396. U. S. Cent, 1837, Cm. "H. COLMAN, MAKER, BOSTON, 69" (the figures very large).

No. 1398.

No. 1399.

No. 1396.

1397. U. S. Quarter Dollar, ——, Cm. "TRY COREY'S OINTMENT" in three lines.
1398. U. S. Cent (numerous dates), Cm. "DEVINS & BOLTON —— MONTREAL."
1399. U. S. Cent, 1835, Cm. "G. FARRAR" over head of Liberty, a rooster to left, a hog running to right, eagle on head, all incuse.
1400. U. S. Cent, ——, Cm. "FOWLER, DRUGGIST, GENESEE ST., SYRACUSE, N. Y." and a figure of Liberty crudely executed.
1401. U. S. Cent, 1836, Cm. "FINDLAY & McWILLIAM, MONTREAL."
1402. U. S. Cent, 1849, Cm. "E. M. GLYNN, GUNSMITH."
1403. U. S. Half Dollar 1795, Cm. "P. HESS."
1404. U. S. Half Dollar, 1830, 1832, 1834, Cm. "HOUCK'S PANACEA, BALTIMORE" in three lines in relief in oblong depression.

No. 1405.

1405. U. S. Dollar, 1795 (head type), Cm. as preceding.
1406. U. S. Cent, ——, Cm. "G. W. HOWE, KEENE, N. H.," incuse.
1407. U. S. Quarter Dollar, ——, Cm. "KNIGHT'S MINERAL WATER SALOON."
1408. U. S. Cent, ——, Cm. "DR. KIDDER'S FAMILY PILLS" in two lines. (Dr. D. R. Kidder was of East Boston.)

1409. U. S. Half Dollar, 1807, Cm. "W. LEVIS."
1410. U. S. Quarter Dollar, 1796, Cm. "S. LOOMIS."
1411. U. S. Dollar, 1856, Cm. "M. L. MARSHALL." (This is said to be the same Mr. Marshall who issued one of the Civil War tokens, and later a larger token, whose place of business was in Oswego, N. Y.).
1412. U. S. Cent, 1805, Cm. "J. F. McKINNEY, GUNSMITH, SACO," incuse, in three lines.
1413. U. S. Cent, ——, Cm. "MESCHUTT'S METROPOLITON COFFEE ROOM, 433 BDWAY," in four lines.
1414. U. S. Half Dime, ——, Cm. "D. MUNSON."
1415. Massachusetts Cent, 1787, Cm. "BY R. PAINE, SPRINGFIELD," in two lines.
1416. U. S. Dollar, 1802, Cm. "PEACOCK" on both sides.
1417. U. S. Quarter Dollar, ——, Cm. "G. PINE, STATE ST., TRENTON, N. J."
1418. U. S. Cent, ——, Cm. "G. H. REMINGTON, ROME, N. Y.," in three lines.
1419. U. S. Cent, 1841, upon which is impressed a trial of the dies for an issue of $5 gold pieces, but never issued, as far as is known. "H. SCHAEFFER. CALIFORNIA GOLD. 5 DOLLARS. 134 G, 21 C."
1420. U. S. Half Dollar, 1832, Cm. "A. SHARRARD."
1421. U. S. Cent, 1837, Cm. "C. C. SMITH & CO., 1854."
1422. U. S. Quarter Dollar, 1853, Cm. "J. M. TAYLOR, BROKER, CHATHAM ST., OP. JAMES, N. Y."
1423. U. S. Cent, 1816, Cm. "THIBAULT BROTHERS, PHILADA." in relief.
1424. U. S. Cent, ——, Cm. "FRANK THOMPSON, BOSTON."
1425. U. S. Dime, 1853, Cm. "N. J. TRACY."
1426. U. S. Cent, 1843, Cm. "USE G. G. G. & G. G. G. G."
1427. U. S. Cents (various dates, Cm. "DR. G. G. WILKINS" in a semicircle. (Dr. Wilkins was of Philadelphia.)
1428. U. S. Quarter Dollar, 1818, Cm. "WAGNER."
1429. U. S. Cent, 1835, Cm. "WHITTEN'S GOLDEN SALVE."
1430. U. S. Half Dollar, 1796, Cm. "S. YOUNG."

Names Only.

The frequency with which names of individuals or firms are found stamped on the large copper Cents is partly explained in the following letter from Mr. Walter B. Gould of Bangor, Maine. Mr. Gould recently submitted a number of cents to the writer for examination, most of them having only names stamped on them, which he knew were largely the product of two die and stencil cutters of Bangor many years ago. Upon request he has furnished the following information regarding them:

"My first knowledge of Mr. B. Parker, commonly known as Ben Parker, was about 1862, when his place of business was in an old wooden building for brass foundry and metal working at No. 3 Columbia street, Bangor. My recollection is that most of the business done was making stencils for marking lumber, etc., repairing brass knuckles and ornaments for harness, locks and lamps. How long he had been at this location before the Civil War I do not know, but until about 1869 I knew the kindly old man, and was sent to him to get stencils made. It was his custom to countermark coins with his name (B. Parker) for his customers. For other people he would countermark their names or initials when requested, usually on U. S. copper Cents. I have seen his name and work on a few other coins.

"I remember Mr. Thos. J. Stewart, the biggest manufacturer and exporter of birch bark shooks to the Mediterranean for oranges and lemons, calling for some stencils to mark the shooks, often taking from his pocket an old cent and asking Mr. Parker to stamp his initials (T. S. J.) on it, which Ben always did without charge. Years afterwards one of these 'T. J. S.' cents came into my hands with others.

"Previous to 1869 I worked in a fruit store, and used to examine the

boxes of fruit from Palermo and Messina for the 'T. J. S.' shook mark, and often found it, that was made in Bangor and returned from Italy or Sicily in box form filled with fruit. Up to this time there were no marketable oranges and lemons raised in America.

"In the 50's and 60's it seems to have been a common practice to mutilate, mark and hole coins. There was no law against it, and the mutilated coins and those partly cut away were equally as desirable as the perfect and clumsy coins of the period. At one time I had more than 200 cents marked "B. Parker." I have given one to everybody by the name of Parker that I knew, as well as to others, and now have less than a dozen.

"Another old brass founder, die sinker and steincil maker was J. W. Strange, a man older than Parker, I think, and who I was not as well acquainted with, but did visit his shop on Central street, Bangor. I think he made brass candlesticks, andirons, etc. He always had a stock of old brass things in his dusty shop. He countermarked copper cents, and perhaps other coins, and rather artistically, usually in small script letters. I think he had a son, C. A. or G. A. Strange. I have seen some I think he marked, both with his and his son's name, though I am not sure of the relationship."

1431. The greater part of the following names were stamped on the lot of Cents submitted by Mr. Gould. It is more than probable that the practice of the Bangor stencil cutters was also followed by others in the same business throughout the country. In each instance the stamp was on a large Cent unless otherwise stated:

M. A. Abbey.
J. Allen.
J. A. Allen.
J. B. Ballard.
T. Bascom.
F. W. Benjamin.
Z. Bostwick (in script letters).
H. S. Burges.
H. Burrill.
G. E. Clough.
Conroy (three times).
Curtiss.
Dana.
G. Delano.
H. Eaton.
J. Ellis.
J. H. Ferguson 33.
Gardiner (on a token of Mott, 1789).
Cooding.
W. Gibbs.
B. F. Grace.
O. W. Harriman.
G. C. Hobs.
Hunt & Moore.
S. S. Jackman.
L. H. James.
Jones.
W. King.
M. V. B. Kinne.
J. E. Kirk.
H. O. Kiser.
J. W. Learned.
E. W. Loomis.
F. T. Lotridge
S. Lovejoy.
S. H. Lovejoy.
G. E. Lyon.
E. McNamara.
J. O. Megquier.
Wm. Miller.
C. C. Mooney.
T. S. Moses.
N. B. Munger.
D. Munson.
E. M. Newton.
C. Orth.
C. E. Osgood.
B. Parker.
C. Parks.
Orren Peavey.
L. M. Porter.
S. Pottle.
B. Rapp.
F. Richards.
C. W. Royce.
W. J. Scott.
O. H. Smith.
F. Snow.
H. A. Spear.
L. L. Squire.
C. A. Strange.
A. D. Sweetsir.
C. A. Swift (and) C. Bignal.
L. H. Watts.
E. P. Vaux (on 1856 eagle cent).
C. L. Welch.
W. Willey (and) S. S.
M. Wilson.
L. H. Woods.

Initials.

In the same class as the preceding are the coins stamped with initials, sometimes accompanied by an address or device.

1432. U. S. Dollar, 1795 (head type), Cm. "E. M."
1433. U. S. Quarter Dollar ,1845, Cm. "F. L. R." in monogram.

1434. U. S. Cent, 1793, Cm. "G. W."
1435. Massachusetts Cent, 1787, Cm. "G. W."
1436. U. S. Quarter Dollar, 1796, Cm. "G. W."

The "G. W." stamp also is found on a Spanish-American Half Real. Considering the wide range of denominations on which it occurs, it is quite pos-

sible that the stamp was for some purpose other than a mere mutilation of the coins.

1437. U. S. Half Dollar, 1852, Cm. "I. D. B., ST. LOUIS, MO."
1438. U. S. Half Cent, ——, Cm. a primitive steamer, and below it "J. D. M."

1439. U. S. Half Dollar, 1814, Cm. "M. L." and "DOLLAR."
1440. U. S. Cent, 1840, Cm. "P," a small plow, and "T W * T 238" in three lines; Cm. on reverse, a target design.
1441. U. S. Quarter Dollar, 1815, Cm. "R I R" in relief on both sides.
1442. U. S. Half Dollar, 1806, Cm. "S & D" in relief in oblong depression.
1443. Continental Dollar (tin), 1776, Cm. on obverse, "T W" incuse; on reverse, Cm. a name ending in "PPING."

1444. U. S. Cent, 1799, Cm. "U. S."
1445. U. S. Half Dollar, 1814, Cm. "U. S."
1446. U. S. Dollar, 1801, Cm. "U. S."

1447. U. S. Gold Dollar, 1860, Cm. "W."
1448. U. S. Gold $2½, Cm. "W."
1449. U. S. Gold $3, 1858, Cm. "W."
1450. U. S. Gold $5, 1861, Cm. "W."

1451. The following are all on large cents except where otherwise noted:

A. B.
A. F.
A. H. B.
A. P.
B. S.
C. L.
E. C. (on Massachusetts Cent).
E. N. D.
F. H. S.
G. C. (on Washington Cent).
I. A. S.
J. B. C.
J. S.
J. W.
M. S.
PA.
P. R. & P. R. R.
R. C.
S. S. B. R.
T. J. S.
T * M
W. E. W.
W. L.
Z.

Other stamps on U. S. coins not included above are grouped under the heading of

Figures, Objects, Etc.

1452. U. S. Cent, 1853, Cm. a square and compass.
1453. U. S. Cent, 1809, Cm. a square and compass and "W. I."
1454. U. S. Quarter Dollar, 1877, Cm. a rooster.
1455. New Jersey Cent, 1786, Cm. a large "2."
1456. New Jersey Cent, 1787, Cm. three small stamps on reverse.
1457. New York Cent, 1787, Cm. two wheels.
1458. U. S. Cent, ——, Cm. an eagle.
1459. U. S. Cent, ——, Cm. a swan in bold relief.
1460. U. S. Half Cent, 1793, Cm. a figure "8" on both sides.
1461. U. S. Cent, 1794, Cm. a figure "5" on bust.
1462. U. S. Half Cent, 1795, Cm. a wheel.
1463. U. S. Dollar, 1795, Cm. three times with eight-pointed star.
1464. U. S. Cent, 1803, Cm. a circle.
1465. Token of D. Sweeney & Son, New York, Cm. "2/6."
1466. U. S. Cent, ——, Cm. "1831," incuse, over old date.

With this issue is completed "A Trial List of the Countermarked Modern Coins of the World." It has extended over a period of more than two years, the first installment appearing in July, 1919. As stated at the beginning, the number of collectors interested in such coins is not large, although judging from the many letters received on the subject during those two years, the number is larger and the interest greater than was supposed. The absence heretofore of anything like a general or classified list of such

pieces is perhaps responsible for the comparatively few collectors interested in the series.

Included in this month's installment are a number of countermarked coins in the collections of Dr. H. R. Storer of Newport, R. I., and Dr. E. C. Courteau of St. Jacques, Que., Canada, or known by them to exist, for information on which our thanks are extended, as well as to Mr. Walter B. Gould for the information he has contributed.

In next month's issue we will publish a supplementary list of countermarked coins, information on which was received too late to be included in the regular list.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST.

Since the publication of the regular list was begun we have received from Dr. E. G. Courteau, St. Jacques, Que., Canada, a list of the countermarked coins in his collection. We are publishing this in the form of a supplementary list (except the United Sattes coins, which were included in the regular list):

1467. Austria, Kreuzer, 1816, Cm. a man drinking at a well, all incuse.
1468. Canada, Bank of Montreal Penny, 1837, Cm. "M. JETTE" incuse.
1469. Canada, Bank of Upper Canada Penny, 1850, Cm. "J. JONES" in small letters and "T. AUBREY" in large letters.
1470. Canada, Bouquet Sou, C. 67, brass, struck over an 1812 Halfpenny.
1471. Canada, Bouquet Sou, C. 68, brass, struck over a harp Halfpenny of 1820.
1472. Canada, Bouquet Sou, C. 15, Cm. "C. E." on both sides, incuse.
1473. Canada, Halfpenny, B. 982, Cm. "ROULEAU" incuse.
1474. Canada, Bank of Upper Canada Halfpenny, Cm. "ROULEAU" incuse.
1475. Canada, Bouquet Sou, C. 22, Cm. "ROULEAU" incuse.
1476. Canada, Bouquet Sou, C. 29, Cm. "W. P. DEWITT—ELMIRA" incuse.
1477. Canada, Half Dollar, 1901, Cm. "J. A. McH." incuse.
1478. Canada, B. 990, Cm. "T. STUART" in relief.
1479. Canada, Ships, Colonies and Commerce Token, Cm. "U. S." (Probably for the United States.)
1480. Nova Scotia, Carritt & Alport Halfpenny, Cm. "FINDLAY & McWILLIAM—MONTREAL."
1481. Nova Scotia, Thistle Halfpenny, 1832, Cm. "F. UPTON" incuse.
1482. Nova Scotia, Starr & Shannon Halfpenny, 1815, Cm. "NICHOLS—HARTFORD," twice, in relief.
1483. Nova Scotia, Thistle Halfpenny, 1840, Cm. a large "B" incuse.
1484. England, Penny, 1797, Cm. "PRINCE YORK" incuse, on both sides of the head.
1485. England, Penny, 1807, Cm. "A. FYFE" in relief.
1486. England, Halfpenny, William II, Cm. "GROS" in relief. (Dr. Courteau thinks this is a siege piece.)
1487. England, Halfpenny, George III, Cm. "M. S." incuse.
1488. England, Halfpenny, 1799, Cm. "F." with Maltese cross above, incuse.
1489. England, Halfpenny, 1807, Cm. "ROBINSON—CUTLER—OXFORD" incuse.
1490. England, Halfpenny, 1807, Cm. "F. I." incuse.
1491. England, Halfpenny, 1807, Cm. "T. G." incuse.

1492. England, Halfpenny, 1828, Cm. a shamrock-shaped design in relief.
1493. England, Tradesman's Token, 1795, Cm. "1860" incuse.
1494. Ireland, Halfpenny, George II, Cm. "O. B." in large letters in relief in an indented square.
1495. Ireland, Halfpenny, 1805, Cm. "ROBINSON—CUTLER—OXFORD" incuse.
1496. Ireland, Halfpenny, 1822, Cm. "S. CRAIG" incuse.
1497. Ireland, Halfpenny, George II, Cm. "O. B." in large letters in relief.
1498. Isle of Man, Penny, 1798, Cm. "CAST STEEL" in three different positions forming a triangle.
1499. Sweden, 2 Ore, ——, Cm. "L (crossed arrows) I" incuse, probably for Swedish West Indies.

Mr. F. D. Langenheim, Curator of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, sends the three following countermarked pieces in his collection:

No. 1501.

No. 1500.

No. 1502.

1500. U. S. Half Dollar, 1875, Cm. "PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16 ST. & B'WAY, N. Y."
1501. U. S. Quarter Dollar, 1856, Cm. "SHOO FLY."
1502. U. S. Copper-Nickel Cent, 1859, reverse turned smooth and Cm. "FOR BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS GO TO W. BELL'S, 5 EXCHANGE, ERIE, PA." (This is probably the same as No. 1394.)

Mr. R. E. Davis, Secretary of the Chicago Coin Club, writes as follows regarding some overstruck U. S. coins:

"In the June installment of your article on countermarked coins you list a number of Civil War tokens struck over other coins. I have one to add to your list. It is one issued by Charnley, No. 11 Orange St., Providence, in 1863. It is struck over a dime. Mr. Leon recently had a number struck over flying-eagle cents. As I remember it, however, they had no firm name, but only patriotic devices. I have been very much interested in your series."

1503. U. S. Dime, ——, card of Charnley, Providence. R. I., struck over it.

Mr. Walter B. Gould, Bangor, Maine, sends an additional countermarked U. S. Cent, as follows:

1504. U. S. Cent, ——, Cm. "S : G" (the "S" retrograde) in relief in an oblong depression.

The above stamp is quite crude and resembles some of the lettering found on Mexican tokens issued early in the nineteenth century.

Another Supplementary List of Countermarked Coins.

Since the publication of the supplementary list of countermarked coins was printed in the September issue of THE NUMISMATIST we have received several letters from collectors describing pieces in their collections.

From S. S. Heal of Toronto, Canada, has come quite an extensive list. Many of them are from the collection of the late Daniel F. Howorth of England, sold at auction in this country a few years ago. Most of them are official issues, and for that reason have an interest far above the unofficial stamps. It is possible that some of these were included in the regular list. Mr. Heal calls particular attention to the English Halfpenny of 1807 countermarked with the head of Washington. He says that while the stamp is quite small, the likeness of the head of Washington is unmistakable and that the lettering is very minute. When examined under a glass each letter stands out distinctly, and is, in his opinion, the most remarkable specimen of die cutting that has come to his notice. His list follows:

1505. Augsburg, Pfennig, ——, Cm. a bust of Napoleon to left and "BOUNA PARTE," all within a circle. The stamp is almost as large as the original coin.
1506. Austria-Hungary, Kreutzer of Joseph II, ——, Cm. a bull's head in relief in an oblong depression.
1507. Bavaria, coin of Ferdinand, ——, Cm. an ear of wheat in a circle.
1508. Belgium, 2 Centimes of Leopold I, ——, Cm. a rooster in relief in an oval depression.
1509. Brazil, 80 Reis, 1832, Cm. an "M" for Maranhao.
1510. Canada, Blacksmith Token (W. 33), Cm. a large oval stamp with serrated edges; no other device.
1511. Canada, Token, B. 1004, 1812, Cm. "R. M. B.," incuse.
1512. Canada, Token, B. 1004, 1815, Cm. "I+B" in relief in an oblong depression.
1513. Deventer, Sol, (15)78, Cm. with its own arms.
1514. Dortmund, ¼ Stuber, 1755, Cm. with its own arms.
1515. England, Halfpenny, 1722, a horse rampant in an oblong depression; below, "W C" in an oblong depression, all in relief.
1516. England, Halfpenny, 1724, Cm. royal Scotch arms.
1517. England, Halfpenny, 1738, Cm. three small stamps in a row—a lion, the letter "W" and a male head, all in relief in small depressions.
1518. England, Halfpenny, 1744, Cm. "L. CADMAN" four times and "BEN GALL," all incuse.
1519. England, Halfpenny, 1773, Cm. on obverse "13 S. 6 D" (the letters above the figures). Cm. on reverse, a crown between "G R" below which "THIRTEEN & SIX PENCE."
1520. England, Halfpenny, 1806, Cm. a small leaf.
1521. England, Halfpenny, 1806, Cm. the letter "S" in relief in a round depression.
1522. England, Halfpenny, 1806, Cm. the letter "M" three times.
1523. England, Halfpenny, 1806, Cm. "G SEP 1814," a heart before the "G," in three lines, all in relief in a circular depression.

1524. England, Penny, 1807, Cm. a bust of Washington and "GEORGE WASHINGTON," all in relief within a circle. (This is probably from the same die or stamp as No. 1380 in the regular list.)
1525. England, Penny, 1863, Cm. a Liberty cap surrounded by rays.
1526. England, Halfpenny, 1883, Cm. crossed branches between "A R" in relief in a small oval depression.
1527. England, Halfpenny of George II, ——, Cm. "I. CRISTY" in relief in oblong depression.
1528. England, Halfpenny of George II, ——, Cm. "I LOVE" in relief in oblong depression.
1529. England, Halfpenny, ——, Cm. "S 3.6" and three stars within a beaded circle, all in relief.
1530. England, Halfpenny, ——, Cm. "E. H" a heart above, all in relief in an irregular shaped depression.
1531. England, Halfpenny of George III, ——, Cm. a royal crown in relief in a depression.
1532. England, Halfpenny of George III, ——, Cm. "ADELPHI COTTON WORKS" forming a circle, a bale of cotton in the center. (These works were at Perthshire, Scotland.)
1533. England, Halfpenny of George III, ——, Cm. "PAYABLE AT ALLOA COLLIERY" forming a circle, in relief. (Alloa is now Clackmannan, Scotland.)
1534. England, Token, ——, Cm. "BALFRON FRUIT," forming a circle, in relief. This stamp is also found on a Glasgow token. (Balfron is a parish 19 miles northwest of Glasgow.)
1535. England, Halfpenny of George III, Cm. "PAYABLE AT ROTHSAY MILLS," forming a circle, in relief.

The preceding four pieces belong to quite an extensive series of countermarked pieces of industrial establishments, most of which were located in Scotland. For further details see regular list under "England."

1536. England, Eighteenth Century Token (Atkins, Hampshire, 35), 1794, Cm. a head in relief, said to be that of Brutus, in an oval depression. (This token has the same reverse as the Talbot Allum & Lee token.)
1537. England, Eighteenth Century Token, ——, a figure of Justice holding scales in relief in an oval depression.
1538. England, Eighteenth Century Token, ——, Cm. a "W" in relief in a square depression.
1539. France, One-sixth Ecu, 1721, Cm. a word or words of which only "XX S" are visible.
1540. France, Sou of Louis XV, ——, Cm. a bird flying within a border, all in relief in an oval depression.
1541. France, 5 Centimes of the First Republic, Cm. a head of Napoleon, wearing hat, in relief in oblong depression.
1542. France, 2 Sous of First Republic, Cm. on obverse in four lines, "ALL AHD COIN Y." Cm. on reverse, "T C T" "R C R" arranged in the form of a cross.
1543. France, 5 Centimes, 1854, Cm. "DEAR & SONS, GROCERS, SHANKLIN, I. W." (Isle of Wight), all incuse.
1544. France, 5 Centimes, 1857, Cm. "HYMAN LONDON," incuse, in two lines.
1545. France, 10 Centimes, 1872, Cm. "EMPIRE THEATRE. IMMENSE SUCCESS," all incuse, in four lines.
1546. Hanover, 4 Pfennig, 1796, Cm. a tower; in gateway, a rampant lion to left, in relief in a round depression. (Twice stamped.)
1547. Hungary, coin, Cm. the Madonna and child, each holding a rosary, with legend "BOBARII SACRI REGINA."
1548. Hungary, X Poltura, 1705, Cm. the Madonna and child, by Malcontents during insurrection. (Stamped by Commander Vilson at Eperies.)
1549. Ireland, Farthing, 1760, Cm. "J * B."
1550. Ireland, Farthing, 1760, Cm. "F D."
1551. Ireland, Token, Cm. crowned "R W."

1552. Italy, 3 Centesimi of Napoleon, Cm. a double-headed eagle in relief in an oval depression. (Twice stamped.)
1553. Italy, 10 Centesimi, 1866, Cm. "M" four times in relief.
1554. Julich, ½ Stuber, ——, Cm. two fishes in relief in oblong depression (arms of Counts of Bar?).
1555. Liege, Liard (1694-1723), Cm. with arms of Maestricht.
1556. Mexico, Real, 1738, Cm. "R F" in relief in an oblong depression.

First Row—Nos. 1565, 1523, 1529.
Second Row—Nos. 1524, 1534, 1535.
Trird Row—Nos. 1559, 1546, 1533.
Fourth Row—1554, 1506, 1514.

1557. Mexico, Jalisco, Eighth Real, 1859, Cm. a monogram, "C. AP," incuse.
1558. Mexico, Zacatecas, Quarter Real, 1859, Cm. "C. A."
1559. Munster, III pfennig, 1608, Cm. a square-top shield, date "1654" above shield, all in relief.
1560. Mysore, XX Cash, 1837, Cm. "1878" in large incuse letters.
1561. Naples and Sicily, 10 Tornesi, 1825, Cm. the letter "P."

1562. Netherlands (early), coin, Cm. "EPVS & CO." in relief in oblong depression, and "60," each figure in relief in a separate oval depression.
1563. Netherlands, Cent, 1827, Cm. a large incuse "M."
1564. Paderborn, VI Pfennig, 1718, Cm. a horse running, in relief.
1565. Poland, 3 Grossus of Stanislaus Augustus, ——, Cm. an anchor with two crossbars in relief in an oval depression.
1566. Poland, Solidus, 1648-68, Cm. an open hand.
1567. St. Helena, Halfpenny, 1821, Cm. "I & H B . P 1847," all incuse.
1568. Unattributed coin, ——, Cm. a deer within a circle of beads in a circular depression.
1569. Unattributed coin, ——, Cm. a chalice and paten in relief in an octagonal depression.
1570. Unattributed coin, probably a private token with "Werth Marke 20," Cm. a crowned oval within which is a bird, between "R J," all incuse.
1571. Unattributed coin, ——, Cm. a crown above a hammer.
1572. Unattributed coin, ——, Cm. "I G" in monogram within a beaded circle in a circular indention.
1573. Unattributed coin, ——, Cm. three stars in a border, all in relief, in an oblong depression; below, three "R's," incuse.
1574. Unattributed coin, ——, Cm. an elaborate stamp in the shape of a royal crown, showing a winged hour glass; below it a skull with crossed bones on each side; inscription in small letters, "SIC TRANSIT GLORIA MUNDI. MAT MORY." An additional stamp shows two winged angels holding a crown, standing on each side of a grave.
1575. Unattributed coin, ——, Cm. a crown between "G R" and "J G" separated by an object, a "V" below, all incuse.
1576. Unattributed coin or token (octagonal), ——, Cm. a crown between "G R," incuse. (Stamped twice.)
1577. U. S. Half Cent, 1807, 1828, Cm. "C. T." in relief.
1578. U. S. Half Cent, 1828, Cm. an eagle with wings extended and the letter "A," all incuse, on obverse. On reverse, Cm. the letter "H" incuse.
1579. U. S. Half Cent, 1835, Cm. "O & G" and three stars within a beaded circle, all incuse. (The same stamp is also found on a plain flan of large cent size.)
1580. U. S. Half Cent, 1851, Cm. an oblong indention, divided into three sections, in which are a running lion, a girl's head and "M W & H," all in relief.
1581. U. S. Half Cent, 1857, Cm. an eight-pointed star within a circle.
1582. U. S. Cent, 1794, Cm. a heraldic eagle with shield on breast, incuse.
1583. U. S. Cent, 1801, Cm. "VII" in relief in oblong depression. (This is from same stamp as No. 1390 in the regular list, but is without the incuse "U. S.")
1584. U. S. Cent, 1802, Cm. the crowned arms of Spain, Pillar of Hercules.
1585. U. S. Cent, 1802, Cm. "A & G WELLES" in relief in oblong depression and "G LIBBY 1796" incuse.
1586. U. S. Cent, 1803, Cm. "L. ALDEN" in relief in oblong depression.
1587. U. S. Cent, 1816, Cm. "J G" in relief in oblong depression.
1588. U. S. Cent, 1817, Cm. a human male head twice on reverse, once on obverse, incuse.
1589. U. S. Cent, 1821, Cm. "E. L. WEMPLE," incuse.
1590. U. S. Cent, 1821, Cm. "50" incuse.
1591. U. S. Cent, 1822, Cm. "A P" in relief.
1592. U. S. Cent, 1823, Cm. "F M" in relief in oblong depression.
1593. U. S. Cent, 1830, Cm. "G. AUTEN" in relief in oblong depression.
1594. U. S. Cent, 1831, Cm. "J B" (and) "PLATT & BROTHER," both in relief.
1595. U. S. Cent, 1841, Cm. "STONE & BALL" in relief in oblong depression.
1596. U. S. Cent, 1843, Cm. a standing dog, incuse.
1597. U. S. Cent, 1843, Cm. a royal crown.
1598. U. S. Cent, 1848, Cm. the letter "K" in relief within an oval.

1599. U. S. Cent, 1848, Cm. "H. BROWN" (twice) in relief in an oblong indention.
1600. Hard Times Token (Webster Current), Cm. on one side the letter "W" and on the other side the letter "C," both incuse.
1601. Hard Times Token (Phoenix), 1837, Cm. "W S."

Several other countermarked coins have been reported since the publication of the regular list, and are included here:

From Henry B. Phillips, San Francisco, Cal.:

1602. Mexico, 8 Reals, 1848, Cm. "N. TALBOT & CO. SHAW'S FLAT." Regarding this stamp Mr. Phillips writes: "Shaw's Flat is, or was, a mining town situated in Tuolumne county, California, located on the road from Sonora to Columbia, being about two miles out from Sonora. In the early 50's it was a lively and well-populated town . I have not yet identified this firm, but attribute it to about 1851."

From Rev. B. G. Clauss, Bolton, England:

1603. England, Half Crown, 1836, Cm. a very small female head in an oval indention before and behind the king's neck; maximum length of oval indentions about three millimeters.
1604. One-fourth cut part of Spanish 8 Reals, crenated edges, Cm. at each angle with an octagon indention bearing neither letters nor figure; maximum length of indention 5 millimeters.
1605. England, Shilling, 1837, Cm. on obverse and reverse with "QUEBEC" (incuse lettering).
1606. Madras, Rupee, ——, Cm. a crown.
1607. Madras, Quarter Rupee, ——, Cm. a crown.

Mr. Clauss states that he has one of the smaller coins so countermarked, and that on March 22, 1823, the Madras Rupees and Quarter Rupees countermarked in Ceylon with a crown were declared current in that island by local proclamation. (Vide Chalmers' "Colonial Currency," page 355.)

From John H. Snow, St. Louis, Mo.:

1608. U. S. Cent, 1847, Cm. "G. H. SNOW."
1609. Mexico, Zacatecas, Quartilla, ——, Cm. "C. O. P. A."

From F. D. Langenheim, Philadelphia, Pa.:

1610. U. S. Dollar, 1795, Cm. "EGG."
1611. U. S. Dollar, 1798, Cm. "G. E. E."
1612. U. S. Half Cent, 1833, Cm. "E. C. C." both sides.
1613. Hard Times Token (Bucklin's Bookkeeping), misstruck, Cm. "J. M. BLANCHARD."
1614. Guatemala, Cent, 1871, Cm. "C." This is for Ebenezer Cary, former owner of the plantation Chama, about 25 miles west of Coban, Alta Vera Paz, Guatemala. Every plantation has its store, where the mayas, the native workers, buy their supplies of groceries, cloth, etc., with the tokens issued by the owners, and in which they are paid. The above countermarked pieces were later substituted by tokens bearing the name of the plantation.

Another Supplementary List of Countermarked Coins.

The following list of countermarked coins has been furnished by Mr. O. P. Eklund, of Spokane, Wash. Most of them are additions to the lists previously published, though a few are of coins the dates of which were not included in former lists. These coins are all in Mr. Eklund's collection. His countermarked issues of Mexico are numerous and include many official coins countermarked for use as hacienda pieces, most of which it is impossible to attribute more definitely than as such.

The numbering is continued from the last published list in the January issue.

1615. United States copper nickel Flying Eagle Cent, having "M & V," a cup below, and on reverse "MITAD," struck over it (for Callao, Peru?). This coin is remarkable in that it is in perfect uncirculated condition.
1616. Angola, 20 Reis, 1695, Cm. arms of Portugal.
1617. Angola, ¼ Macuta, 1789, Cm. arms of Portugal.
1618. Antigua, Farthing, 1836 (by Hannay and Coltart), Cm. "24," the "2" inverted.
1619. Augsburg, 1 Kreutzer, undated, Cm. a pine cone.
1620. Augsburg, Slaughterhouse Token (16th century), arms "SCHLK" (Schlacht Kuche), Cm. a pine cone and a kettle.
1621. Augsburg, Woodcutters Token (16th century), arms "HOLK" (Wood), Cm. an axe.
1622. Augsburg, Bakery Token (16th century), arms a large "B," Cm. a pine cone and "70" (1570).
1623. Austria, 3 Kreutzer, 1812, Cm. a soldier mounted, in relief, within a circular depression.
1624. Belgium, 1 Centime of Netherlands, 1827, Cm. an ornate "L" (Leopold), for circulation in Belgium during the revolution of 1830.
1625. Belgium, Pattern 20 Centimes, 1859, Cm. "21."
1626. Bolivia, Half Boliviano, 1865, with busts of Melgarejos and Munos, Cm. "M-C-4" on obverse and "4. M. C." on reverse.
1627. Canada, Halfpenny, 1815, "Genuine British Copper" (B. 888), Cm. "J. WRIGT."
1628. Cuba, Congojas Token, 5 Centavos, "Central Parque Alto," Cm. "10."
1629. Cuba, Central Lucia Token, 50 Centimes, by Martinez and Scrove, Cm. "ORO."
1630. Cuba, Conchita Tokens, 5, 10 and 25 Centavos, Cm. "P. E." (Perez and Escardo).
1631. Georgia (Caucasia), Worn copper coin of Queen Thamar (A. D. 1184-1212), Cm. "D" in Georgian (resembling an orb and cross), for Dawith or David, the Queen's second husband.
1632. Goa (Portuguese India), Tanga of Maria I and Peter III (1777-86), Cm. "P. R-809" (Portaria Registado, Number 809).
1633. Goa, Half Tanga of Michael I (1828-34), Cm. "PR-809."
1634. Goa, Tanga of Michael I, Cm. "P. R-809." This countermarking is said to have been done in 1831-32.
1635. Goa, 60 Reis of John VI, Cm. "60" in deep circular depression.
1636. Goa, Half Tanga of John VI, Cm. "30" (30 reis).
1637. Goa, Quarter Tanga of John VI, Cm. "15" (15 reis). (Countermarked in 1846.)
1638. Haiti, Necessity Gourd (Dollar), arms of the Republic name and motto. Uniface. Cm. "B. P. 1G-G L. H" Issued during the insurrection, 1889, by General Hippolyte, President of the Republic, 1889-96. (This may be the same coin listed as a pattern in the regular list, No. 1078.
1639. Lippe-Detmold, 6 Pfennig (1635-50), Cm. a large rose in centre and another, smaller, near edge.
1640. Lucca, Republic, Bolognino, 1755, Cm. a seated lion.
1641. Madeira, Token, 40 Reis, 1802, I. W. Phelps & Co., Cm. "FI."

1642. Madeira, Token, 50 Reis, 1802, I. W. Phelps & Co., Cm. "FI."
1643. Madeira, Token, 100 Reis, 1802, I. W. Phelps & Co., Cm. "F. I."
1644. Madeira, Token, 50 Reis, 1803, Phelps, Page & Co., Cm. "F. I."
1645. Madeira, Token, 100 Reis, 1803, Phelps, Page & Co., Cm. "F. I."
1646. Madeira, Token, 100 Reis, 1804, Colson, Smith & Robinson, Cm. "F. I."

The above tokens were countermarked and reissued in 1804 by Fernay and Irmaos.

1647. Malta, 2 Tari of John de la Valette (1557-68), Cm. with four stamps —head of John the Baptist, a double-headed eagle, a crowned crescent and crowned diamond.
1648. Malta, 2 Tari, 1636, Cm. with two stamps—head of John the Baptist and eagle.
1649. Malta, 4 Tari, 1637, Cm. with five stamps—head of John the Baptist, double-headed eagle, lamb with flag, "A. V." in monogram and a crowned diamond.
1650. Malta, 4 Tari, 1637, Cm. with four stamps—head, eagle, crowned crescent and crowned fleur-de-lis.
1651. Maranhao, 40 Reis, 1818, Cm. a large "M."
1652. Maranhao, 40 Reis, 1820, Cm. twice—"20" during the Empire and "X" with "M" above, for Maranhao, reducing the value, first, 20 Reis from 40 Reis and later 10 Reis from 20 Reis (1820-35).

No. 1651.

No. 1652.

No 1653.

No 1690.

No. 1654.

1653. Mexico, Centavo, Cm. "ALVA-RADO" in two lines in oval depression.
1654. Mexico, Centavo of the reform government, Cm. "R. S." (Ramon Salceda), and "PO" (Pasquaro) on the reverse, reissued for Tepec and Cm. "T ⅛" within a beaded circle.
1655. Mexico, Centavo, Cm. "2" within a toothed border.
1656. Mexico, Centavo, Cm. "3" within a toothed border.
1657. Mexico, Centavo, Cm. "4" within a toothed border.
1658. Mexico, Centavo, Cm. "5" within a toothed border.
1659. Mexico, Centavo, Cm. "6" within a toothed border.
1660. Mexico, Octavo, 1850, of Apatcingan, Cm. "2."
1661. Mexico, Octavo, 1858, of Jalisco, Cm. "M. D. T." in oval depression.
1662. Mexico, Octavo, 1862, of Jalisco, Cm. "M. C."

1663. Mexico, Octavo, "Plaza del Mercado," Cm. "AV" (in monogram) with "O" above.
1664. Mexico, Octavo, 1854, of Quitupan, Cm. "YB" (Ygnacio Buenrostro) and "EM-TEXADA" in oblong indent.
1665. Mexico, Token, 1836, "Peny-chet," Cm. "Q."
1666. Mexico, 2 Reales of Morelos, 1812, struck over a hacienda token of Campeche.
1667. Mexico, Camichines, copper Octavo, 1857, Cm. a dog.
1668. Mexico, Camichines, brass Octavo, 1857, Cm. a dog.
1669. Mexico, Camichines, brass Octavo, 1857, Cm. a dog and a horse.
1670. Mexico, Camichines, brass Octavo, 1857, Cm. a dog and a cactus plant.
1671. Mexico, Camichines, copper Octavo, 1857, Cm. a cow.
1672. Mexico, Camichines, copper Octavo, 1857, Cm. "L. J. G." (Lazaro J. Gallardo).
1673. Mexico, Camichines, brass Quartilla, 1857, Cm. a spread eagle.
1674. Mexico, Camichines, copper Quartilla, 1857, Cm. a horse.
1675. Mexico, Camichines, brass Quartilla, 1857, Cm. a spread eagle and a rooster.
1676. Mexico, Camichines, brass Quartilla, 1857, Cm. a spread eagle and an eagle with a snake in its beak.
1677. Mexico, Camichines, brass Quartilla, 1857, Cm. "L. J. G."
1678. Mexico, unattributed coin with "AMECA. ⅛. 1833" struck over it.
1679. Mexico, unattributed coin with "ARRA" within a wreath, Cm. A. P. (in monogram).
1680. Mexico, unattributed coin, Cm. "BELIZ."
1681. Mexico, unattributed coin, Cm. "B. Y. P. GUADALAXARA."
1682. Mexico, unattributed coin, Cm. "CANO."
1683. Mexico, unattributed coin, Cm. "CELES" in oblong indent.
1684. Mexico, unattributed coin, Cm. "CHAPTO" (script) and "5."
1685. Mexico, unattributed coin, Cm. "COBO-CONCHA" in square depression.
1686. Mexico, unattributed coin, Cm. "DE-LOPEZ" and reverse Cm. "P. L.," "1819."
1687. Mexico, unattributed coin, Cm. "ELANO" in oblong depression.
1688. Mexico, unattributed coin, Cm. "F. A. M. O." (script, monogram).
1689. Mexico, unattributed coin, Cm. "F. ⅛. Z" within a circle.
1690. Mexico, unattributed coin, with "F. P.—D. X. 1824" (Fonda Provisionale de Xalpa) struck over same.
1691. Mexico, unattributed coin, Cm. "M. S." in beaded circle.
1692. Mexico, unattributed coin, Cm. "NAVARRO" in oblong indent.
1693. Mexico, unattributed coin, Cm. "PORTLYO" in oblong depression.
1694. Mexico, unattributed coin, Cm. "RAVANNA" in oblong depression.
1695. Mexico, unattributed coin, Cm. "R-TEZ-CUCO" in oblong indent.
1696. Mexico, unattributed coin, Cm. "TORRES" in oblong depression.
1697. Mexico, unattributed coin, Cm. "T. R" in monogram.
1698. Mexico, unattributed coin, Cm. "T. V" and "2-C."
1699. Mexico, unattributed coin, Cm. "ZA" and "⅛" in two circles.
1700. Munster, 2 Pfennig, 1591 (bust of St. Paul), Cm. a fleur-de-lis. (Arms of Bernard Schmiesing) within oval depression.
1701. Munster, 3 Pfennig, 1602, Cm. "G" (Gerechtigkeit).
1702. Munster, 12 Pfennig, 1602, Cm. "T" (Thum capitels ?).
1703. Munster, 6 Pfennig, 1608, Cm. a shield with three "Z's" (Arms of Ernst of Brabeck).
1704. Munster, 12 Pfennig, 1608, Cm. three "Z's" within a shield without letters above.
1705. Munster, 12 Pfennig, 1633, Cm. a shield, and "G. D. V." (Gerechtigkeit Drotste-Vischering, Vice-dominus).
1706. Munster, 3 Schillings, 1633, Cm. a bust of St. Paul, date "16-39" at sides, within a circular depression, and a shield with "G. D. V. V." above.
1707. Nuremburg, Kreutzer, 1622, Cm. arms of the city within a circular depression.
1708. Paderborn (Bishopric), 6 Pfennig, 1706, Cm. "F. A." (for Francis Arnold).
1709. Pernambuco, 20 Reis, 1699, Cm. arms of Portugal (1809).

1710. Portugal, 3 Reis of John IV (1640-56), Cm. a globe (?).
1711. Portugal, 10 Reis, 1884, Cm. a liberty cap. So countermarked during the insurrection of 1891.
1712. Roman Republic, Scudo, 1848, Cm. crossed keys and the Pope's tiara. (A pattern struck at Gaeta during the Pope's exile.)
1713. Schorndorf (Wurtemburg), Token, 1766, shield of Arms (Elk's horn, with two crossed spades above), Cm. "1."
1714. Schorndorf, Token, 1766, Cm. "2."
1715. Schorndorf, Token, 1766, Cm. "4."
1716. Spain, 4 Maravedi, 1597, Cm. "IIII."
1717. Spain, 4 Maravedi, 1602, Cm. "IIII" under crown and "T-O" (Toledo mint).
1718. Spain, 4 Maravedi, ———, Cm. PHILIPPVS (monogram) and "REX," four large pellets (for value) and date, "1657."
1719. Spain, 8 Maravedi, 1604, Cm. "PHILIPPVS" (monogram) and "52." Reverse Cm. "REX." "16" and "8."
1720. Spain, 8 Maravedi, 1620, Cm. "XII," "C" below (Cuenca mint).
1721. Spain, 8 Maravedi, 1622, Cm. "VIII" "MD" below (Madrid), Rev. Cm. "1641" beneath large crown. Clipped to bar shape.
1722. Spain, 8 Maravedi, 1624, Cm. "8" in circle and "VIII." Reverse Cm. "1641" and "1651."
1723. Spain, 8 Maravedi, 1624, Cm. "8" in circle and "XII." Reverse Cm. "1653."
1724. Spain, 8 Maravedi, 1626, Cm. "XII" and "1641."
1725. Spain, 8 Maravedi, ———, Cm. "PHILIPPVS" (monogram) and "IIII" within a cartouche. Reverse Cm. "REX" (monogram) and "1659" in cartouche.
1726. Spain, 8 Maravedi, ———, Cm. "VIII. S" beneath crown and "XII. 8," all on obverse.
1727. Spain, 8 Maravedi, ———, Cm. "VIII" under crown and "TO." Reverse Cm. "XII."
1728. Spain, 8 Maravedi, ———, Cm. "PHILIPPVS" (monogram) and "8." Reverse Cm. "VIII" and "1652."
1729. Spain, 8 Maravedi, ——— , Cm. "8" within a cartouche. Reverse Cm. "REX" and "M."
1730. Spain, 8 Maravedi, Cm. "S."
1731. Spain, 8 Maravedi, Cm. "G."
1732. Spain, worn coin, Cm. "II" "IIII. G" and "VIII."
1733. St. Thomas and Prince's Islands, 80 Reis, 1813, Cm. a crown.
1734. Sweden, Persberg Token for 2 Rigsdalers, Cm. "J. L. A."
1735. Sweden, Persberg Token for 5 Rigsdalers, Cm. "J. L. A."
1736. Sweden, Sala Silver Mines Token for "1 LASS. WASK," Cm. "16-82" in oval indent.
1737. Sweden, Sala Silver Mines Token for "1 STIG." Cm. date "1744."

The last two tokens were first issued in 1674.

1738. Sweden, Stockholm Omnibus Token, 1852, Cm. "B" (Bowman).
1739. Sweden, Stockholm Omnibus Token, 1852, Cm. "P" (Peterson).
1740. Turkey, 40 Para, A. H. 1255, Cm. "TEA" in ornate indent.
1741. Tunis, 1 Kharub, A. H. 1269, Cm. "1" in circular depression.
1742. Vienna, Poorhouse Token with bust of Christ, Cm. "1722."
1743. Vienna, Neustadt, 4 Heller, 1622, Cm. spread eagle.
1744. Wimpfen (Germany), Token, 1539, A treeshim, "W" above, Cm. "W" and "H."
1745. Wimpfen, Token, 1549, Cm. "W."
1746. Wimpfen, Token, 1549, Cm. "W" and date "1558."
1747. Wimpfen, Token, 1581, tree stump, eagle above, Cm. "K."
1748. Zwolle, Deventer and Campen, 3 Mites, 1556, Cm. with arms of Zwolle.

A Revision of Duffield's "A Trial List of the Countermarked Modern Coins of the World"

Gregory G. Brunk

Compiled primarily from auction catalogs published before 1915, this work is still today the only general treatment of world countermarks. Duffield copied the attributions of various countermarks from those auctions, and in the process errors crept into the listings. In addition, some auctioneers at the turn of the century were more than generous in making attributions, and an authoritative statement of the origin of a countermark turned a mutilated coin into a valuable collector's item.

At the time Duffield was writing, it was common to claim any countermark with a "T" came from Trinidad or one of the other islands of the West Indies. A popular bid drawer was a countermark attributed to these islands. One famous mistake tied countermarks showing what purported to be a Negro head to Haiti (D-1074-1076), despite the fact that it appeared on coins of Sicily! One would not think Sicilian coins normally circulated in Haiti. Contemporary documents show the series to have been produced during British occupation of the Ionian Islands, which are off the coast of Greece, and the Negro head was an unprofessional attempt to portray George III. Similarly, the crowned "F7°" and "YII" countermarks were attributed to Cuba for a century after their production in the Philippines.

Another practice that had an affect on Duffield's listing was the zeal in attributing initials to famous persons. "G", of course, is the first initial of George Washington's name,

but that does not mean every "G" countermark indicates George Washington. "N" does not necessarily stand for Napoleon. A simpler explanation is that "GW" stands for some unknown person with a die having his initials on it. Gregor Wallace one day used his die (which normally marked tools or had a similar legitimate purpose) and countermarked a few coins. In old issues of *The Numismatist* there can be seen ads offering to countermark coins with one's own initials for a minimal price.

The attempt to correct errors in Duffield's work should not be taken as criticism. He called this a "trial list" and recognized its limitations. It has been extremely useful over the years, but there are some problems as it stands today. Besides the question of overzealous auctioneers attributing mutilations as legitimate issues, there are the descriptions in the lists. Some of the countermarks are described improperly. Worse, the same mark may be seen described in a number of radically different ways. The most obvious case of this is with the countermark of the Franconian Circle (D-385-402). Still worse, if one looks carefully the exact same countermark can be seen attributed to two or more different locations!

Finally there are outright concoctions. Forgeries of legitimate issues that were contemporary to the official countermark are historically legitimate, if not legally so. Concoctions are deliberate attempts at a later date to deceive numismatists. If care was taken to countermark only authentic coins from one time period and place, some of these are exceptionally difficult to detect. A few of the more obvious examples are pointed out in the following listing. More pieces are suspected to be concoctions, but they may merely be private countermarks that were later misinterpreted and given a meaning, a "history", that is false. Often if one states that a countermark is a concoction, there will be others who will defend its authenticity. A factor in determining this is the financial investment a collector has made in a countermarked coin and his monetary loss if it turns out to be a concoction.

Deletions of Insignificant Countermarks

A number of the pieces recorded by Duffield have, to the author's knowledge, no significance. These are private mutilations. They are a problem, for a collector assumes his countermark is official if it appears in this work. Some persons may have turned coins into tokens and it has not yet been noticed that there are a number of the exact same countermark extant.

Alberto Pradeau puts forth one of the most convincing explanations for these countermarks. He calls them "brand marks." Most haciendas had a punch, which copied the hacienda's brand, to mark tools with. Pradeau recalls as a boy seeing a countermarked coin result when a new punch was first tried out. The resulting piece had no monetary significance.

This explanation from the Latin American setting has been successful in explaining a number of other countermarks. It is a common occurrence to find jewelers' hallmarks on coins. Some indicate the coin was of a specified purity, like "18K", but many are only the result of playing with the hallmark punch. In more industrialized areas there have been more exotic countermarks produced. These include cutlery trade marks (photograph) and aircraft inspection marks indicating the part (that was supposed to be stamped) was "Inspected by Number 10." This may be an explanation of "CAST STEEL" (D-1498). Such countermarks can be distinguished from merchants' advertising very easily. What is the object of advertisement? One wishes to be recognized.

Cutlery trademark on German 10 pfennig.

If it takes years of research to find an obscure countermark, it was not initially intended for advertisement.

It is suggested the following list of countermarks have no general significance and are probably mutilations. This, as with the list of corrections which follows, is the opinion of the author based on the most recent evidence that could be obtained. In a few instances there is a legitimate disagreement with opinions expressed here. One of the exciting things about countermarks is that not all have yet been correctly placed.

These countermarks are suggested as being insignificant, i.e., they lack other than a personal meaning for the countermarker:

71, 72, 134, 135, 136, 137, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 163, 176, 179, 195, 196, 197, 199, 225 230, 231, 232, 301, 302, 303, 304, 310, 311, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 320, 321, 327, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 341, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 727, 728, 757, 758, 759, 760, 765, 766, 767, 774, 785, 868, 882, 883, 901, 911, 912, 926, 927, 935, 936, 944, 950, 951, 958, 960, 1014, 1068, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1093, 1109, 1140, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1181, 1183, 1222, 1223, 1224, 1225, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1265, 1282, 1284, 1285, 1286, 1287, 1288, 1292, 1301, 1302, 1303, 1304, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1343, 1344, 1369, 1390, 1432, 1433, 1440, 1441, 1442, 1443, 1454, 1455, 1456, 1457, 1458, 1459, 1460, 1461, 1462, 1463, 1464, 1466, 1467, 1472, 1479, 1483, 1487, 1488, 1490, 1491, 1492, 1493, 1494, 1497, 1499, 1504, 1506, 1508, 1510, 1511, 1512, 1515, 1516, 1517, 1519, 1520, 1521, 1522, 1525, 1526, 1529, 1530, 1531, 1536, 1537, 1538, 1539, 1540, 1541, 1542, 1546, 1549, 1550, 1551, 1552, 1553, 1554, 1560, 1561, 1564, 1566, 1567, 1568, 1569, 1571, 1573, 1575, 1576, 1577, 1578, 1579,

1580, 1581, 1582, 1583, 1584, 1587, 1588, 1590, 1591, 1596, 1597, 1598, 1599, 1600, 1601, 1603, 1604, 1605, 1610, 1611, 1612, 1625, 1626, 1730, 1731.

The above listing of suggested insignificant countermarks is conservative in that it consists mainly of initials. A large number of the names that appear as countermarks are also probably insignificant and have meaning only for the countermarker. It is, however, impossible at the present to determine which of these represent merchants' marks.

Corrections

Number	*Comments*
32	The countermark of two wheels on Prague (Czech.) groschen is probably an issue of Lippstadt.
33-37	Anton I (1580-1583) struck coins at Angra in the Azores during the Spanish blockade of 1582-1583. Also, all Portuguese coins in circulation, including 3, 5, and 10 Reis copper pieces, were countermarked with a falcon to double their value.
102	It is doubtful if any silver coins countermarked with CEARA within star are legitimate issues.
131-133	Piratini took its name from the original title of Sao Paulo. The Piratini Republic existed from 1835 to 1845 and countermarked both silver and bronze Brazilian coins with two hands grasping a sword, on which was a radiant liberty cap. In 1924 an enterprising jeweler in Sao Paulo decided to capitalize on the countermark and issued his own series. The later pieces show either a date or the name PIRATINI, or both, with various other corrupted symbolism. The photograph (fig. 16) of Baumann's "Countermarks in Brazilian Numismatics" is one of these later fakes.
*167-172	DEVINS & BOLTON, MONTREAL incuse.
180	HBP on Hudson Bay tokens probably stands for "Hudson Bay Pacific."
233-234	The S over Roman numeral — indicating a value — series is now attributed to St. Vincent.

Duffield 167-172.

Duffield 264-266.

Number	*Comments*
235	"P" is presumably the same "P" that appears on Cayenne sous and is an issue of St. Eustatius.
*264-266	The Bradford Workhouse was one of a number of municipal poor houses of Britain during the 18th and 19th centuries. They were allowed to continue to issue copper tokens after the right was revoked for most merchants and other groups.
261-297	A number of these English countermarks on Spanish 8 reales are slightly misdescribed. For a complete listing of this type of countermark, consult the Seaby volume on English tokens given in the Supplementary European Bibliography.
305, 726	Groningen, during the siege of 1591, countermarked various gold coins then within the city walls for general circulation. The countermark consisted of a double-headed eagle with a shield on breast, and another shield on its legs. The entire countermark is within a shield outline.
306-308	Origins of the GR/5/ORD series are disputed. They have variously been assigned to Canada, Great Britain, and islands of the West Indies. Countermarks were generally designed so as not to be easily reproduced. These marks are simple incuse designs. For both reasons the series is probably concocted.
*322	The crowned "V" in oval appears on an amazing variety of coins. In Byrne's article, "The World's 'Holey' Dollars," a variety of this countermark can be seen on a genuine Prince Edward Island holey dollar. It would seem most of the crowned "V" countermarks are concoctions. This is because they

Duffield 322.

Number	*Comments*

appear on too wide a variety of coins to have been available and in circulation at any place at any one time. A few may be genuine political countermarks of Henry V, Pretender to the Throne of France. If this is so, the variety of countermarks will have to be distinguished to allow the genuine pieces to be identified. An attempt was once made to assign these to British Columbia.

*365 PEARS' SOUP is one of a series of advertising countermarks of English origin. An earlier piece is "READ 'LLOYD'S'SUNDAY'TIMES'." According to Garvin Scott (see Supplemental European Bibliography) a number of merchants imported foreign bronze coins, especially those of France, during the 1880s and countermarked them for advertising during a shortage of small change in England. He has identified the following twenty-six types of incuse advertising countermarks from the 1880s:

A. BAKER'S/CARTES DE VISITE/28 JUBILEE ST. E.

Duffield 365A.

Duffield 365B.

Number	*Comments*
B.	BORWICK'S/BAKING POWDER.
C.	SEE BRAHAM'S/AD^{VT}/IN/+POSTAL GUIDE+.
D.	'CLAPHAM'/OBSERVER.
E.	CLIFT/PIANOS/EASTBOURNE.
F.	COLEMAN'S MUSTARD.
G.	COX/CHEMIST/WORKING.
H.	DEAR & SONS, GROCERS, SHANKLIN, I.W.
I.	DIX/GAS/LAMP MAKER/CLERKENWELL.
J.	DREW & SONS/BISCUITS.
K.	EMPIRE/THEATER/IMMENSE/SUCCESS.
L.	FEAIST'S BREAD.
M.	GOTHARDS/COALS.
N.	A. T. GIRDLER.
O.	HERON'S/DOUGLAS/WHISKEY.
P.	HYMAN/LONDON.
Q.	MAY'S/WASHING/POWDER.
R.	MITCHELL/SAW MAKER/BRIGHTON.
S.	H. E. MITCHELL/EDGE TOOL/GRINDING MILLS/ 4 NORTH ROAD/BRIGHTON.
T.	G. MOODY/GOOD BEDS/33 UPPER SAINT/JAMES ST/ BRIGHTON.
U.	PEARS' SOUP.
V.	RACING/OPINION/1 D.
W.	REMBRIDGE/YORK HOTEL/SANDOWN.
X.	CIGARS/G. STONARD/EALING

Number	*Comments*
	Y. STRAWBERRY/CABINE'S/TOOTH PASTE.
	Z. TILLEY'S/COALS/BRIGHTON.
	The above listing of Scott's is an excellent example of legitimate advertising pieces. These were meant to be recognized and do not consist of obscure initials, but of common products, merchants' names and addresses or cities.
367	These are countermarks of Malta. See numbers 529-535.
372-374	The "Augsburg Stamp" is a pine cone.
375-376	The "Bremen Stamp" is a single key leaning to left in a shield.
380-381	The "Cologne Countermark" is the script letters "COLN" within an oval.
383	Erfurt used two types of countermarks: (1) a half wheel, and (2) two half wheels joined at the uncut edges.
384	Both the capital "B" and small letter "b" were used by Brunswick.
*385-402	The Franconian Circle countermark is correctly described as "60 N" above the florate letters "FC."

Duffield 385-402.

Number	*Comments*
405	The small "h" is the countermark of Halberstadt.
408	The countermark of half wheel was used primarily by Erfurt, but also by Osnabruck.
409	The countermark of two half wheels is that of Erfurt.
410, 499	The countermark of a whole wheel was primarily used by Erfurt and Osnabruck. Other German states used devices which might appear to be wheels, but are rosettes in most instances.
411	The crowned small letter "h" was used not only by Hildeshime, but also by Halberstadt.
422, 423	The "Stamp of Luneburg" is a Rampant Lion Left, in a very small shield.
428	Osnabruck countermarked copper coins in the late seventeenth century with a wheel.
434	Paderborn revalued its copper issues in 1632 with a countermark consisting of the numerals "32."

Duffield 428.

Duffield 434.

Duffield 439.

Number	*Comments*
439	The "Rostock Stamp' consists of the letters "Ro."
440	Countermarks featuring various types and styles of eagles were used by the German states of Nordlingen, Nordhausen, Nurnburg, Ostfriesland and Weinsburg.
441-442	The half eagle and two half eagles are countermarks of Nordlingen.
444	"B" is the Brunswick.
445	"b" is for Brunswick.
447, 454, 460, 462	The half wheel is a countermark of Erfurt.
448, 461, 463	Two half wheels were also used by Erfurt.
471-477	The "Strasburg Stamp" is a fleur-de-lys over the city shield.
501	The "zigzag line" is apparently a private hallmark used in Salvador on both silver coins and plate.
505	This Guatemalan countermark turns the coin into an hacienda token. These appear on centavos of 1871 and 1881. Other initials known include J, MA, MR, R, RC, RH, and VM.

Duffield 529-535.

Duffield 529A.

Duffield 529B.

Duffield 529C.

Duffield 529D.

Duffield 529E.

Duffield 529F.

Duffield 529G.

Number	*Comments*
529-535 *	The Knights of Malta reduced the silver content of their four and two tari coins so rapidly that these soon became only copper pieces. In an attempt to insure against counterfeiting the pieces were recalled every few years and countermarked with a detailed mark consisting of the arms of the current leader of the order, or other appropriate religious devices. This failed to stop the counterfeiters. There are eight known countermarks, one of which is rare. The latter is the crowned star of Don Ramon Despuig (1736-1741), who died soon after the countermarking of his rule began. The other seven countermarks are:
*	A. Double-headed eagle (Jean Paul Lascaris Castellar, 1636-1657).
*	B. Head of John the Baptist (Rafael Cotoner, 1600-1663).
*	C. Crowned fleur-de-lys (Adrien de Wignacourt, 1690-1697).
*	D. Crowned crescent (Emanuel Pinto de Fonseca, 1741-1772).
*	E. MA monogram (a later countermark of Pinto).
*	F. Crowned diamond (Emanuel de Rohan Poldhuc, 1775-1797).
*	G. Pascal Lamb bearing the banner of the order (a later countermark of Rohan).
536-537	"LVS" possibly means "La Villa de Sombrerete."
537-539	"LCM" refers to the Military Commander.
540	"LCV" means "Las Cajas de Veracruz," which is often found with the countermarks 7, 7-1/4, 7-1/2, or 7-3/4, which indicate the coins were short of weight and devalued to the indicated amount from 8 reales.
541-544	"MVA" stands for Monclova, which appears with the dates 1811 and 1812. The former is rare.
548-551, 573, 909	"T" stands for the Royalist Treasurer (not Tortola). The pomegranate between pillars is the mark of the Comptroller of the Real Hacienda. These appear on cast coins of Chihuahua and are a mark of their authenticity.

Number	*Comments*
554-559	JML with banner and initials below (AP, D^{S}, PG, SL, SM, SY, S^{CA}, SRA, S, V, or VE) indicating the maker of the particular die. This is an issue of Don Jose Maria Liceaga.
558	VTIL* is a Mexican royalist countermark of validity.
560	LINA/RES* is a countermark of Lt. Col. Antonio Linares.
563-565	The Congress of Chilpanzingo issued countermarks resembling the coins of the Supreme National Council of two types: (1) Eagle on cactus above bridge, and (2) Bow and arrows over bow, arrows, and quiver.
575	The royalist silver 8 reales of Oaxaca are countermarked with various initials: A, B, C, D, K, N, O, R, V, Z.
576-577	4 R/MON PROV DI/HIDALGO is a concoction.
578-618	This series of countermarks (and many more in the addendum to the article) consists mainly of three types of pieces: (1) Hacienda countermarks either turning federal and state copper coins into hacienda tokens, or validating tokens previously issued by the hacienda, (2) Municipal countermarks appearing in abundance on the numerous Mexican city issues of the first half of the 19th century, and (3) So-called "brand marks", which came about when the punch used to mark hacienda tools was used to countermark coins. The latter have no monetary purpose.
743-746	Not "NR", but "MR", with the letters conjoined to form a monogram. This countermark is not of Nicaragua, but Mozambique.
747-753	The Obverse (Sun over Mountains) and Reverse (Bow, Arrow, Quiver over Star countermark) belong to Guatemala, not Nicaragua.
775-777	The "Danzig Stamp" consists of Crown/Crown/Cross in oval.

Duffield 839-880 (Scotland).

Number	*Comments*
*839-880	This is a super-enlargement of the Scottish thistle countermark.
885-886	The arms of Barcelona countermark consists of a checked diamond and appears between the busts of Ferdinand and Isabella on gold coins.
908	The countermark S/IV½/B is now known to have originated on St. Vincent.
949-1251	The West Indies section of Duffield's work represents an early attempt to attribute this series, and therefore many of the identifications are wrong. A number of countermarks are attributed more than once with the same countermark said to have originated in two places! A large number of the pieces are also simple private mutilations with no significance. For these reasons it can be seen there are easier ways to identify West Indies issues than with this section of Duffield. While his West Indies material is useful for research, it is not particularly good for attributing individual coins. The price section of this book contains a listing of almost all generally agreed upon West Indies countermarks with appropriate Duffield numbers, along with a brief description of each. While the price guide does not include a few rare issues, semi-private gold countermarks and suspected concoctions, it and the other articles on West Indies coins in this volume are easier to use than this section of Duffield. For these reasons, no attempt has been made to unsnarl the numbering system of West Indies issues, but the following are obvious misattributions.

Number	*Comments*
963-966	F7° is not an issue of Cuba, but of the Philippines.
967-972	YII is also not an issue of Cuba, but of the Philippines.
1046	The Crowned "G" countermark found on this type of crenated Holey dollar segments is a concoction. It is genuine on 1/4 segments of Holey dollars.
1062-1067	The fleur-de-lys on French base coins is a 1640 issue of France. When seen incuse on silver coins this may be a Puerto Rican countermark, but most listed here are probably mutilations.
1074-1076	This is not a "Negro head" above numerals, but in fact is a bust of George III. The countermark series belongs to the Ionian Islands off the coast of Greece.
1090-1092	The origin of the GR crowned countermark, of which there are three types, is in dispute. It is perhaps of British Honduras, but this is far from certain.
1274-1276	The RF countermark of Guadeloupe is legitimate only on French Colonies two sous. These are concoctions.
1277-1279	The incuse fleur-de-lys on silver coins is a countermark of Puerto Rico.
1300	This is perhaps a pattern countermark like 1199, but more likely a concocted piece since it appears on a U.S. cent.
1606-1607	Arcot rupees and 1/4 rupees were imported from India to Ceylon and there countermarked with a crown in 1823.
1740	"TEA" should read "Tau Epsilon Lambda" and is a Greek countermark like those listed in Hadziotis' article, "Greek Countermarks on Turkish Coins."

EUROPE

MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

"Numismatic Tattooing"

By P. K. ANDERSON, LM 210, Gotebo, Okla.

Since publication of the article on "The Coinage of Spain" in *The Numismatist* for January, 1953, I have received numerous letters of inquiry on various phases of Spanish coinage. At least a dozen of them had questions concerning the multiple counterstamps on the copper coinage of Philip IV and most requested additional information. Unfortunately, I know very little about the subject and the only information I have was obtained from the works of Alois Heiss who published a three-volume general description of the "Monedas Hispano-Cristiano" in Madrid in 1865. Under the circumstances all I can do is translate that part of Heiss which is pertinent and to give a description of the various counterstamps that I have in my own collection. A rather free translation of Heiss follows; I have done this because a literal translation would be stilted and a free one gives the same results:

An ordinance of August 7, 1628, directed that the copper coinage be reduced to one-half of what it had been previously by which it would return to the value that it had before the year 1602, in which year Philip III had doubled the value of all of the copper coinage.

An ordinance issued in Madrid, dated March 12, 1636, ordered that all of the counterstamped copper coinage be gathered together to be re-counterstamped at the mints, by which manner those that had been valued at four maravedises would rise to 12 and those of two to six with two counterstamps; one of which would be the year crowned and the other the value so that each piece would have the two counterstamps in addition to the old one.

On April 30, 1636, there was published a decree fixing at 25% the premium on the exchange of copper for silver or gold. A decree of January 29, 1638, commands that the copper money which circulates in this kingdom is being consumed under present methods and for this orders are as follows: "suspend generally all of the money of copper which has not been counterstamped and in order that our subjects do not experiment to the detriment of their means there is proposed the expedient that they make and receive payments from The Royal Treasury in copper bullion."

The premium for the exchange of copper into silver was fixed at 50% by decree on September 7, 1641. Another decree on October 27th of the same year, sent from Madrid, ordered that the pieces of money, of two and four maravedises, from the Segovia mint be counterstamped and those of two pass at six and those of four at twelve.

By ordinance dated in Zaragoza August 31, 1642, the value of the copper coins was reduced to one-sixth part so that pieces of twelve maravedises circulated for two maravedises.

An ordinance from Valladolid dated March 12, 1643, ordered that "the ancient money of copper (that had been counterstamped in Valladolid in the year 1602, and afterwards by mandate of 1636, increasing its value to 12 and six maravedises and which had been later reduced to two and one maravedi) from this day circulate and be valued at eight and four maravedises not including those of the mint at Segovia recently counterstamped."

On November 11, 1651, an ordinance was published commanding that all of the copper coins return to the value they had before the reduction of September 15, 1642, except the ancient coins struck before the year 1597 which were to circulate at four and eight maravedises as before and the premium for silver not to exceed 50%.

A decree dated June 25, 1652, reduced to one-fourth the heavy coins struck in Segovia.

The ordinance published in Madrid November 14, 1652, ordered that the

coins commonly called "calderilla" not circulate as money and the heavy coppers of Segovia circulate without limit, silver and gold to have no premium and doubloons (de a dos) not to be valued at more than 28 reales.

On the 19th of this same month and year the ordinance of November 14, 1652, was suspended in that part concerning the premium.

In the year 1654 it was ordered that the ancient money called "calderilla" be returned to circulation at the value it had before and that it again be counterstamped, returning to the owners one-half of its value and the government retaining the other half.

On October 30, 1658, it was ordered that the heavy copper coins be destroyed and in their place others be struck of the same weight as the "calderilla." This money to have a circular border and in the center the name PHILIPPVS in monogram with a crown above and on the other side the word REX with a crown above and the value below.

An edict authorized in Aranjuez on May 6, 1659, ordered the heavy copper money of four and two maravedises reduced to one half.

An ordinance of September 11, 1660, ordered that the heavy coppers which circulate at two maravedis each be melted and restruck so that each marco which now has 34 pieces of two maravedises will have 51 pieces valued at four maravedises.

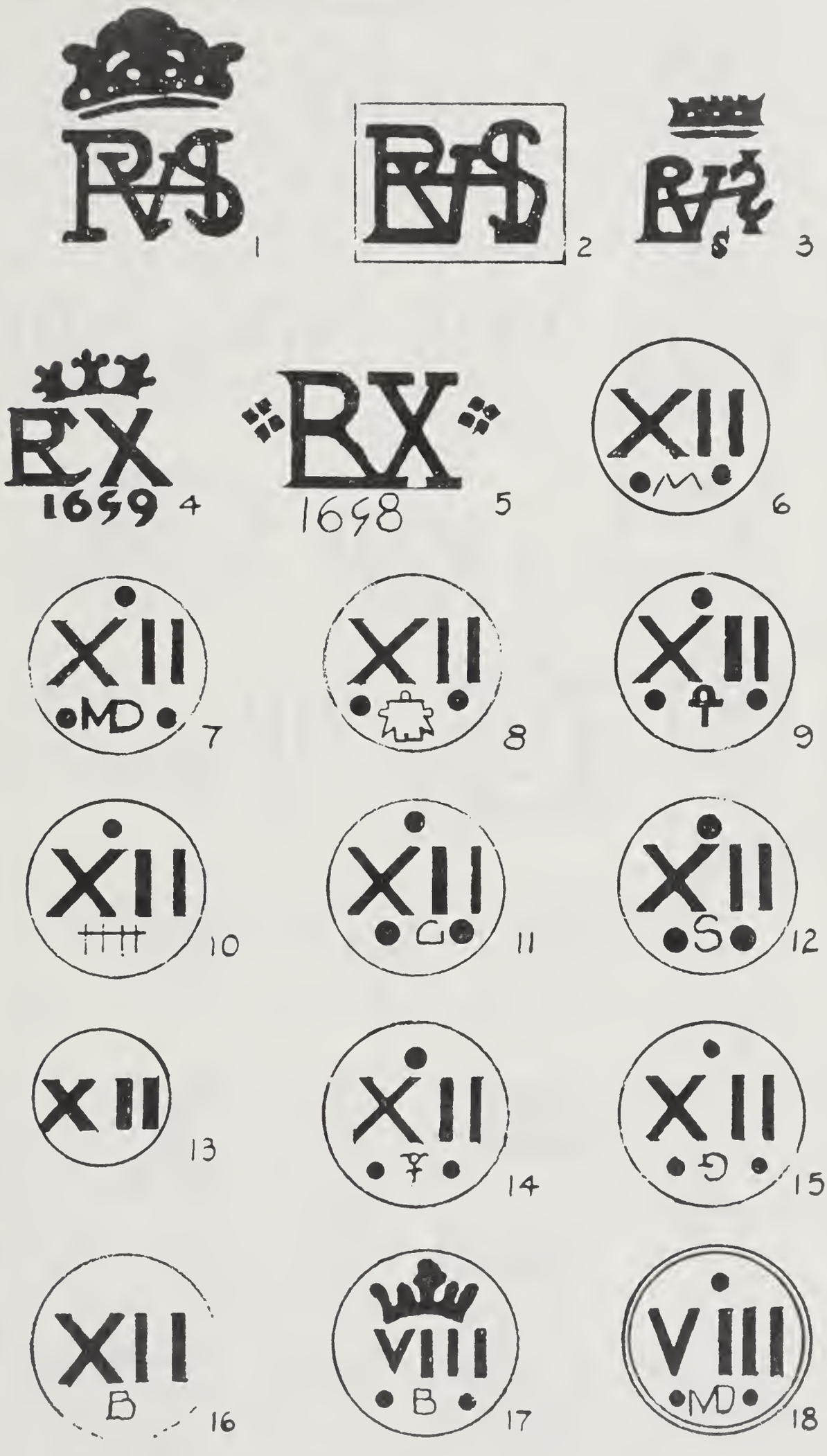
A glance at the foregoing and it is easily realized what would happen to a copper coin after passing through as many changes in value as is indicated. Each time that the value was changed the coins were counterstamped, sometimes on both obverse and reverse. Practically nothing of the original coin would remain visible and even the counterstamps would be counterstamped. To a collector who is fussy about the condition of his coins they would certainly be unacceptable. To be honest with you I have found most of my coins of this type in dealers' junk boxes. Every time I enter a dealer's place of business I ask to see the junk box and invariably find a few. The usual classifications of very fine, fine, very good, good, fair and poor do not suffice so I have added two more; W for wretched and D for deplorable.

In my collection of Spanish coins I have 132 pieces with multiple counterstamps on which I have been able to identify 60 different counterstamps. These 60 counterstamps are shown on the accompanying plates which were prepared as follows: the coins were photographed and then enlarged to double their actual size. The counterstamps were outlined in white ink and then traced on transparent drafting cloth from which blue prints were made.

A study of the plates shows that there are three types of counterstamps: monograms, denominations and dates. There are two monograms which are always found on the same coin. One of PHILIPPVS (Nos. 1, 2 & 3) and one of REX (Nos. 4 & 5). Number 3 is definitely a forgery as the letters are poorly formed and the S is backward and the whole counterstamp has the appearance of falseness. It is probably a contemporary job but went right on circulating as there are later counterstamps on the coin that are genuine. All of the punches used to make the monograms are badly broken and misshapen and somewhat out of line as can be seen by studying the plates.

The denominations are XII, VIII, 8, VI, and IIII. The plates also show an X (Nos. 40 & 45) but I am unable to explain it as no provision was made for a coin of 10 maravedises value. It is probably the remains of the monogram REX but a close examination of the coin with a strong glass does not show the remains of any other letters. Nos. 41 & 46 are obverse and reverse of the same coin which is a two maravedises of Philip III dated 1601. This is undoubtedly the counterstamp ordered by Philip III in 1602 that is referred to in the first paragraph of the translation and which was rescinded by that ordinance.

The series of XII maravedises seems to be complete as all of the mint marks seem to be present. The mint marks of Burgos, Granada, Madrid, Seville and Toledo are easily recognized as they are simply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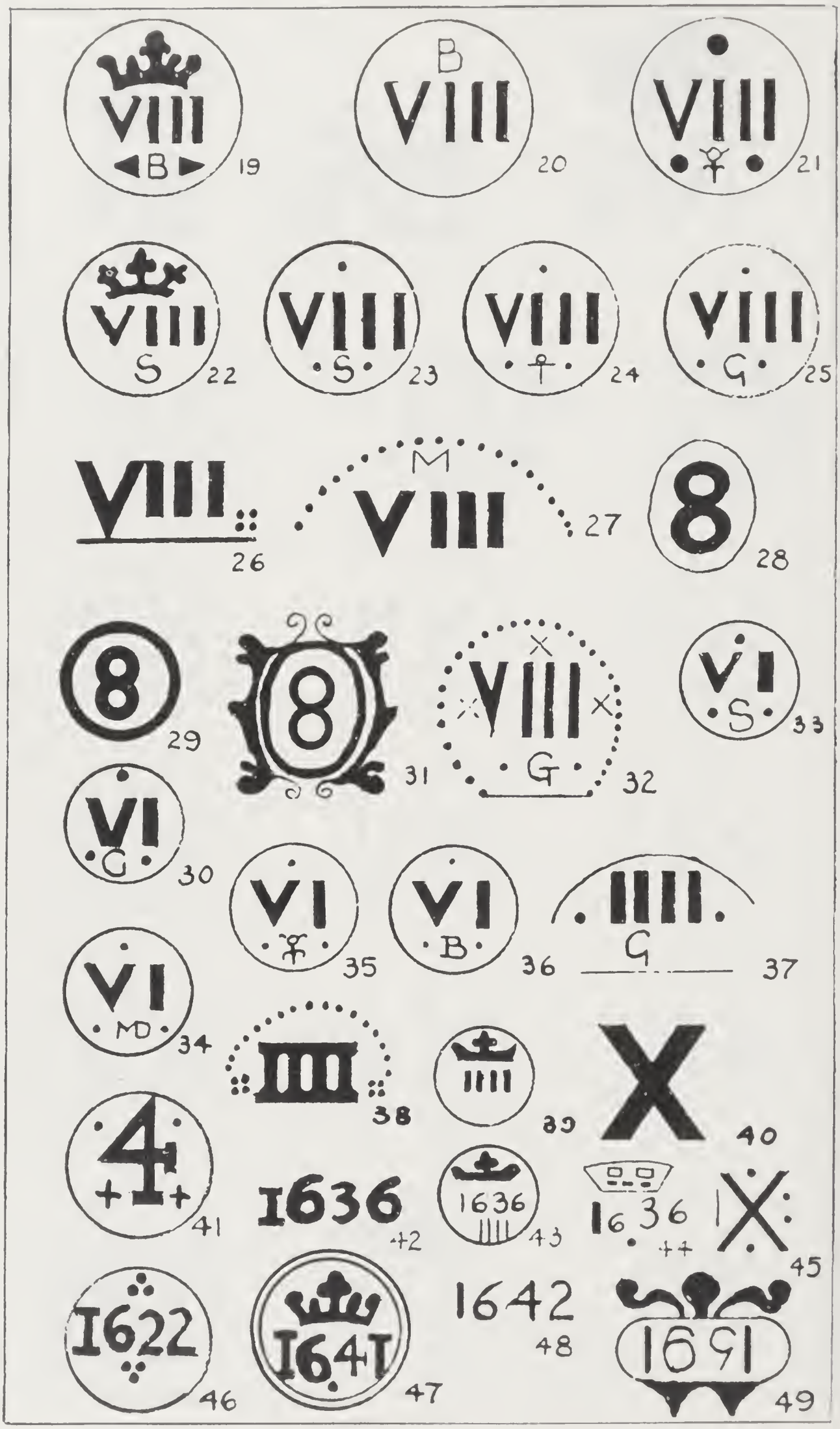
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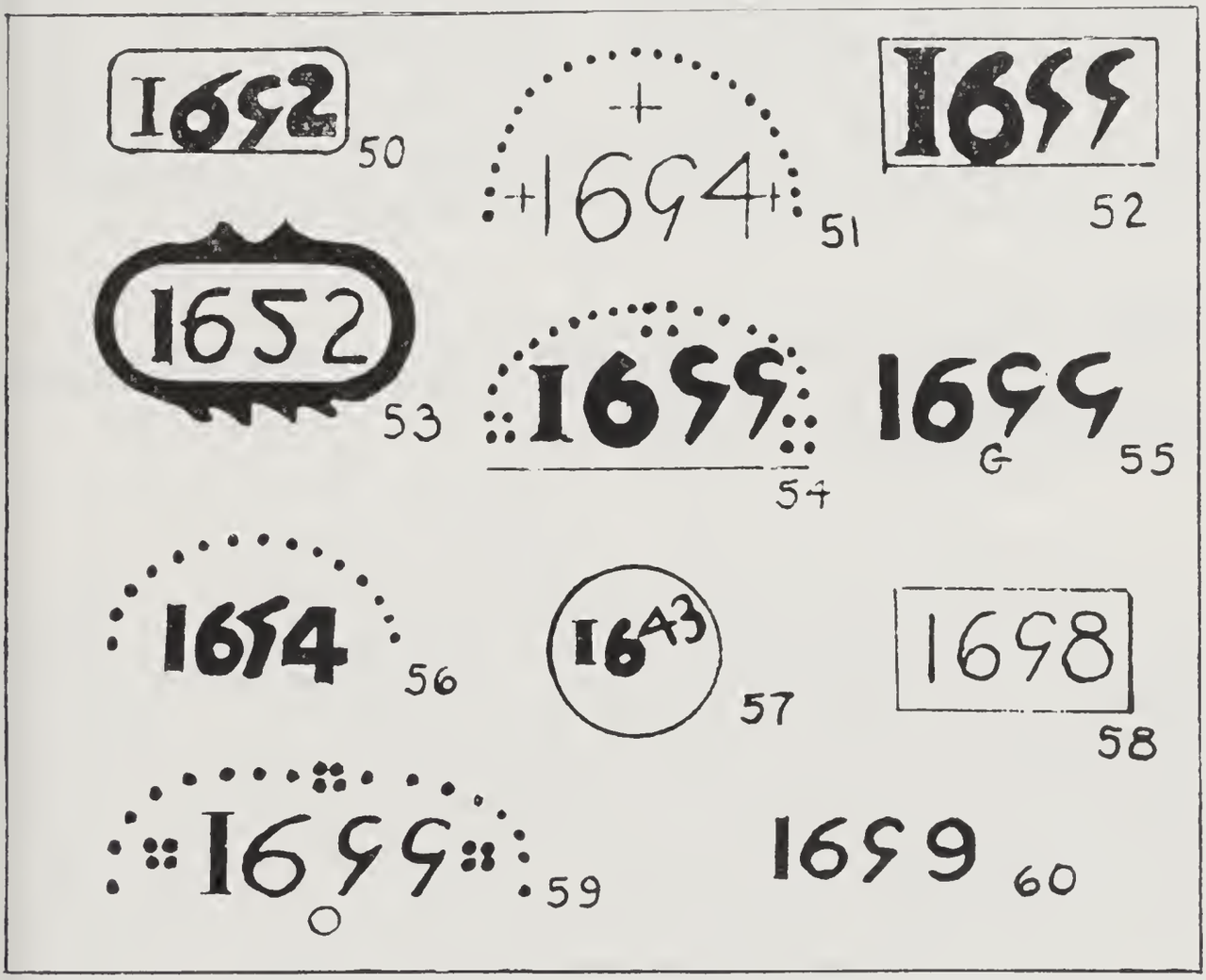
1691
49

the first letter of the name, with the exception of Madrid which is usually a monogram of the first and last letters. There are, however, a few mint marks that might be troublesome for a collector who has not specialized in the Spanish series. The one that looks like some trapper has hung a muskrat skin on the door to cure (No. 8) is supposed to be a bat and is the mint mark of



Valencia. Then there is another that looks like a frightened insect (Nos. 14, 21 & 25) but is really a pomegranate and is another mint mark for Granada. The third one looks like a picket fence (Nos. 10 & 43) but is the aqueduct of Segovia.

The VIII maravedises is not complete as there are several mint marks missing. Burgos, Granada, Madrid, Seville and Toledo are here. I don't know, of course, whether all mints counterstamped all denominations or not but apparently Segovia and Valencia are missing. In this series an Arabic "8" appears like struck coins. All are on smooth flans with no remains of the original coin visible.

The VI maravedises is also apparently incomplete with Burgos, Granada, Madrid, and Seville present and Segovia, Toledo and Valencia absent.

The most difficult counterstamp to identify definitely is that of the IIII maravedises. This is not on account of the lack of counterstamps of this value but because most of them have been partially obliterated by later stamps. I could only find four that I felt justified in tracing and

on only one of them (No. 43) could I see any signs of a mint mark.

Dates are incomplete but I do not know that all dates were used. There are eleven different dates (between 1622 & 1659) on the coins under study. The Spanish 5 of the period is a bit confusing and is sometimes read as 9. No. 53 on the plates does not conform but what we seem to have is the figure 2 retrograde and upside down. How they managed it I am at a loss to say as either one or the other would be an easy mistake but in combination it must have been deliberate. No. 57 is, of course, two dates stamped one on top of the other.

Several letters sent to me have asked "which are the rare ones." It is impossible to tell at present and the only way that anything could be done toward establishing comparative rarity would be for all collectors to examine their coins and forward their findings to a single person for recording. In my collection, the most common are the monograms of which there are 29. Of the denominations the VIII of Madrid is present 12 times. Several of the remainder are represented by only one example.

If enough people are interested, I will volunteer to keep records to determine rarity but little will be gained unless a large number of collectors send in data.

The Necessity Coins Of Wismar, 1715

By RAGNAR CEDERLUND
Chicago, Ill.

(Paper presented to the New York Convention of the A. N. A.)

The resources and the forces which Gustavus II Adolphus had at his command when entering the Thirty Years' War must at first sight seem entirely inadequate to the successful carrying on of a campaign against the formidable foe. The army with which he set sail for Germany at mid-summer time in 1630 amounted only to 13,000 men. Even in that day this seemed a pitiably small force with which to proceed against a mighty antagonist, but it probably constituted the most efficient fighting machine that the world up to that time had seen; its fighting strength was not to be measured by the number of individuals in the ranks. Gustavus felt strong in the consciousness that back of him stood a united nation, determined to make every sacrifice in order to insure the success of the Swedish army, and he was hopeful that, once the Swedes were in conflict and by a decisive victory had broken the spell of imperial invincibility, some of the hesitant German Protestant princes would join him as allies. It was one of the first postulates of the strategy of Gustavus in this war that he must secure control of the main rivers of Germany, partly in order to have safe means of communication with his own country and thus to insure a plentiful supply of provisions and munitions of war, and partly in order that a wedge thereby might be driven into the enemy's forces. The control of the rivers would also give him, through collection of river tolls, a much-needed increase to his resources. In conformity with this plan the Oder River became his first objective.

After entering Stettin, the capital of Pomerania, he compelled the aged Duke Bogislav to enter into an alliance with him, by the terms of which the Duke's military forces were placed under Swedish command. The following year, 1631, the greatest part of the Province of Mecklenburg was occupied by the Swedish forces, and the 10th of January, 1632, the city of Wismar was delivered to the Swedish Crown.

Sixteen years later, at the Peace of Westphalia, 1648, by the treaty, Sweden received western Pomerania (Vor Pommern) with the islands of Rugen and Usedom, and in eastern Pomerania (Hinter Pommern) the cities of Stettin, Garz, Damm, and Gollnow, the islands of Wollin, together with Wismar and the districts of Poel and Neukloster, the secularized bisho-

prics of Bremen and Verden, and the districts of Wilshausen. She was also to receive 5,000,000 riksdaler as reimbursement for her expenses in the war.

The city of Wismar and districts remained under the Swedish Crown for about 170 years, when in 1803, soon after King Gustavus IV Adolphus had taken reign of the Swedish Government into his own hands, dark and threatening clouds began to lower menacingly over the land. A series of bad harvests brought starvation and disease in its wake. Foreign trade, which the wars in America and on the European continent had stimulated into unprecedented activity, was now virtually ruined by the economic warfare waged between France and her enemies. Money had again depreciated greatly in value, causing further confusion and loss, and in order to get funds for the redemption of paper money in circulation, the Swedish posession of Wismar was pawned to Mecklenburg-Schwerin for 1,258,000 rikstalers with right to redeem it after a hundred years by refunding with 3 per cent. compound interest. However, Sweden waived this right in 1903.

The history of Wismar dates far back. In an old record of the year 1211 it is mentioned as a very important harbor. It received in the year 1229 the Schwerin City law, and in the year 1266 the Lubeck law. In the thirteenth century it joined the Hanseatic League, and in 1301 it came under the Duchy of Mecklenburg. A private ducal mint had existed in Wismar since the middle of the thirteenth century. On May 19, 1359, Duke Albrecht mortgaged his mint in Wismar to the city for a period of fifteen and a half years for the sum of eight hundred (800) marks Wismar denari. However, this grant the Duke never redeemed.

During the years that the city of Wismar belonged to Sweden, coins were struck there for the following Swedish rulers: Queen Christina, Charles X Gustav, Charles XI, Charles XII, Fredrik I, Adolph Fredrik and Gustav IV Adolf.

When King Charles XII of Sweden arrived in the city of Stralsund on November 22, 1714, after his incomparable fortnight's ride from Bender, in Turkey, the city of Wismar began to prepare, as it had done so often in the past, for siege and bombardment. The city, defended by the Major General and Vice-Governor of Wismar, Baron Martin von Schoultz, was surrounded at the close of the year by Danish, Hannoverian, Brandenburger and Russian troops. The whole enclosure and siege consisted of nothing more than foraging and skirmishing on both sides. One day soldiers would desert the city, and the next day as many deserters from the besieging army would return. It even came to the point where the opposing forces were surprising each other with presents. The besiegers sent wild game and other fine things to the city, even money for those who had been taken prisoners, who in return would express their appreciation by gifts of good beer and medicines for the sick.

After matters had remained on this friendly basis for about a year, Vice-Governor von Schoultz and Colonel Von der Luhe arrived at an honorable accord, without even consulting the town council. There really is very little to write about the entire siege, since deeds of valour on either side simply did not occur. On April 21, 1716, the Danes and the Hannoverians occupied the city and arsenal, while on the 23rd the Swedish garrison, 3,000 strong, marched out the Lubeck Gate with banners flying and music playing, thence to be transported back to Sweden.

During the siege shortage of money occurred at various times, which the town council attempted to remedy by counterstamping current old silver coins and striking a small amount of emergency copper coins.

A proclamation was issued reading:

"Pursuant to the patents of the magistrates of September 15th and 20th, 1715, with the Royal Swedish assent, it was decreed that the old Brandenburg 16-schilling pieces were to be raised to 32 schilling; the Hannoverian, Hildesheim and other 8-schilling pieces be raised to 16 schilling; the Mecklenburg-Schwerin 2-schilling pieces to 4 schilling, and the Wismar and Rostock schilling pieces increased to 2 schilling (the latter to be used only if necessary) and counterstamped with a stamp bearing the city of Wismar coat-of-arms, namely: On the right, the half steer's head and on the left,

the letters N W (Necessitas Wismarensis), also a certain sum of copper dreilinger (three-pfening pieces) will be coined from new planchets bearing the city's coat-of-arms on the obverse, and the value on the reverse. All coins thus marked to be redeemed as soon as possible. However, were none kept, such stamped coinage to be accepted for foreign bills of exchange or for debts incurred previous to the 20th instant."

The coining operation took place in the Town Hall cellar in the presence of several of the council and the citizenry. The puncheon's for countermarking the old silver coins and the dies for the three-pfening copper coin-

No. 1.

No. 1—Brandenburg. 1/3 Taler, 1667. Counterstamped on the obv. with coat-of-arms (the half steer's head, and letters N W, Necessitas Wismarensis), all within a depressed oval.

No. 2.

No. 2—Brandenburg. 1/3 Taler, 1669. Similariy counterstamped.

No. 3.

No. 3—Brandenburg. 1/3 Taler, 1671. With mint mark of Minden. Similarly counterstamped.

age were all cut and engraved by a goldsmith in Wismar of the name of Joachim Didrich Gade, his initials J. G. to be seen on the reverse of the copper three-pfening pieces.

This small emergency coinage of three-pfening pieces and the countermarking of old silver coins proved not to be sufficiently large enough to remedy the money shortage in the beleaguered city. Stiernstedt's book ("Beskrivning over Svenska Kopper Mynt och Polleter," printed 1871) showed the Vice-Governor Martin von Schoultz, in a royal letter from King Charles XII, had received the order in regard to the melting of old metal cannons to be used for a necessity plate coinage.

Another story is, that the King's order of melting old metal cannons was given in greatest secret, because it more or less embarrassed him to give such an order as melting of war trophies. However, another proclamation was issued December 30th, 1715, by the magistrates, with Royal Swedish assent, that various old metal cannons were to be broken up and melted into foursquare plates of different weight and sizes. The melting of those old cannons began early in the month of November and the actual minting or stamping of the cast plates some time in the latter part of December, 1715.

No. 4.

No. 4—Bremen. 12 Grote, 1657. Similarly counterstamped.

No. 5.

No. 5—Mecklenburg-Schwerin. 2 Schilling, 1703. Similarly counterstamped.

No. 6.

No. 6—Wismar. Schilling, 1692. Similarly countermarked.

No. 7.

No. 7—Necessity Copper 3 Pfening, 1715. MONETA . NOVA . WISMAR *. Rev., * III * PFENING. * 1715 * I. G. (mintmaster's initials).

The plates were stamped according to the Lubeck mint law or system in the following values: 8 mark, 4 mark, 32 schilling, 16 schilling, 8 and 4 schilling, weighing respectively 6, 3, 1.5, 0.75, 0.37, 0.18 kilogram. The plates were stamped incuse, in each corner the date 1-7-1-5, in the center the stamp of value and WISM*** within an incused embellished circle; above the circle in field the same little oval counterstamp N W which was used on the old silver coins. It is stated by Stiernstedt that the plate coins were in circulation for about four months, but Ed Grim, in his book ("Munzen und Medaillen der Stadt Wismar"), states that the plates as legal coins only lasted for one single day. Schroder, Wismar's historiographer, says: "Since wood

and coal for melting of those metal cannons failed and other drawbacks which arose, probably of the pieces weight and size (the largest weighing over 25 pounds) only a small amount of those plates were finished and pos-

Bronze Plate. 16 Schilling, 1715. Description in text. This is a Jungfer counterfeit.

Bronze Plate. 8 Schilling, 1715. Description in text. This is also a Jungfer counterfeit.

sibly were distributed to only a few persons on a single day. The metal pieces of the broken cannons, which in shortage of wood and coal could not be melted into plates, were, however, used as a kind of necessity money.

Each metal piece was weighed and sent to the homes of the respective citizens with an order and guarantee of redemption from the City Magistrate to be taken and held as security for a loan of current money. A value of 58 taler and 32 schilling was figured on each (Skepp pound?) in weight, and to be paid in three installments, the 30th of December, 1715, and the 8th and 18th of January, 1716.

Distinction in distribution of those metal pieces was made in accordance with the wealth of each citizen, that is, the less wealthy should only receive a ½ Sk-Pound, others according to their wealth from 2 to 7 Sk-Pound.

The few genuine plates known in existence today are without question numismatic rarities and most of them are in museums, a few only in private collections. Of the largest plate, the 8 mark, only one is known to the numismatic world and is now in the Royal Mint Cabinet at Stockholm. Of the 4 mark, two are known, one in the Royal Mint Cabinet, Stockholm, another in the Upsala University Mint Cabinet, Sweden.

In the 1880's a coin dealer, Adolf Edward Jungfer, in Berlin, got the bright idea of making counterfeits of the 16 and 8 schilling plates. Whether this gentleman's intention was to cheat and defraud collectors I do not know, but certain it is that more than one collector has purchased a Jungfer counterfeit for a genuine. The counterfeit 16 schillings are all alike, the edges are filed nearly smooth and are 85x85mm. in size. In weight they vary from 0.645 to 0.593 kg. The 8 schillings, which seem to exist in greater number, are usually 62x59mm. in size and vary in weight from 0.349 to 0.310 kg. The edges are also filed.

The genuine plates differ considerably in many ways, both in size and markings and colors, from the Jungfer counterfeits. The genuine plates show that the edges have been sheared or clipped, also the marking and stamping was done when the plates were red hot. Jungfer cast his plates in square forms and the metal is of a more brass mixture than the genuine.

The Counterstamp Of The Franconian Circle Of 1693-1695

By HERBERT J. ERLANGER
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(Paper presented at a recent meeting of the New York Numismatic Club.)

The last quarter of the seventeenth century witnessed the final disintegration of the monetary standard which for over a century had prevailed in the empire, and which was based on the monetary edict of 1559 and its amendment of 1566. For in 1559, after two prior unsuccessful attempts by Emperor Charles V, his successor, Ferdinand I, had finally succeeded in settling the difficulties that had been brought about by the appearance of a large silver coin, the taler, which was worth 21 times as much as the largest silver coin previously known in the Empire—the groschen.

This settlement was achieved by an imperial edict accepted by the Estates at the Augsburg Diet of 1559 and known as the "Ferdinandeische Muenzordnung" or the "Zweite Augsburger Muenzrezess." This edict created the so-called Imperial Reichsguldiner or Reichsguldengroschen, which was to be equal to 60 kreuzer, but it did not provide for a taler-size coin. Nine and a half gulden (not 10½ as Hirsch erroneously prints) were to be coined from the Cologne mark at 233,855 gr., which gives them a weight of 24,616 gr., and they were to be 14 lot 16 gram fine—that is, 930.5/1000. They consequently contained 22,905 gr. fine silver. Or, as the edict itself puts it, the 100 per cent. fine Cologne mark was to contain 10 gulden 12 kreuzer. The fact that the edict did not provide for a taler, but only for a smaller coin, the gulden, constituted a victory of the non-silver-producing Estates over the silver-producing ones. The latter, particularly the Emperor, the Elector of Saxony and the Elector of Brandenburg, had an interest to obtain as large a current silver coin as possible, whereas the former, particularly the Spiritual Electors, the Elector Palatine and the cities were the champions of gold coinage and desired no large silver coin that could compete with it.

For this very reason, however, that it was too one-sided, the new law of 1559 did not become generally popular nor enforceable. The silver-mining estates continued to strike talers, and in 1566 talers were authorized again at another Diet at Augsburg. This is the origin of the so-called Ferdinandeische Reichstaler or for short Reichstaler. Eight taler were to be coined from the Cologne mark, which gave them a weight of 2 lot or 29,232 gr. Their fineness was to be 14 lot 4 gram or 888.9/1000, and they consequently contained 25,984 gr. fine silver. This makes exactly 9 talers out of the 100 per cent. fine Cologne mark and gives the taler a value of 68 kreuzer as compared to the gulden of 60 kreuzer.

But soon silver prices rose, and as early as 1580 it was generally accepted that the taler had a value of 90 kreuzer. The coinage of Reichsguldiner or guldengroschen at 60 kreuzer consequently became obsolete and disappeared, except in very few of the Estates. Among the latter was the City of Nuremberg, which persisted in coining Reichsguldiner long after everybody had ceased to do so, and in fact its last one bears the date of 1660.

Generally in the empire, the Reichstaler of 90 kreuzer became the standard silver coin, and with the exception of the few years of high inflation at the beginning of the 30 Years' War remained so for a hundred years. In North Germany, where the kreuzer coin was not used, the taler was considered to be worth 24 good groschen (gute groschen) or 32 marien-groschen. As said in the beginning, the last quarter of the seventeenth century saw the disintegration of this monetary system through progressive debasement of the silver coinage by many Estates.

The cause of this, of course, was the constant wars which filled this period and the needs of the princes who fought these wars for more and

more money. The principal seat of this debasement was North Germany, and through the insistence of the larger North German Estates, such as Brandenburg, Saxony, Brunswick, etc., a Diet in 1667 decided by majority vote that the Reichstaler henceforth should equal 96 kreuzer instead of 90. If it is remembered that the Reichstaler of 25,984 gr. is a constant value, it will be understood that this decision in reality was not an increase of value of the taler, but a devaluation of the kreuzer and any new "taler" worth 90 of these debased kreuzers.

The decision of the Diet of 1667 remained a dead letter because while the South German Estates opposed any change in the value of the taler, the Electors of Brandenburg and Saxony entered the same year into a monetary convention known as the Zinna Convention, which set the value of the old Reichstaler at 105 kreuzer or 28 good groschen, and 10½ new talers, the so-called Zinna talers at 90 kreuzer, were to be coined out of the fine Cologne mark. The Zinna Convention, however, did not actually provide for the coinage of entire talers of that fineness and weight because that would have been a violation of the imperial law. The Zinna Convention, quite to the contrary, provided that only ⅔ and ⅓ talers were to be coined according to the new standard and these were to be worth 60 and 30 kreuzer respectively, for which reason they were called gulden and half gulden.

The trend of events, however, was stronger than even the limited good intentions of the Electors of Brandenburg and Saxony. In 1690 they were compelled to abandon the Zinna Convention and, together with the Duke of Brunswick-Lueneburg, entered into a new convention, known as the Leipzig Convention, which raised the value of the Reichstaler to 120 kreuzer, thereby further debasing the kreuzer and creating a further debased so-called taler at 90 kreuzer. The Leipzig Convention, too, did not actually provide for the coinage of entire talers but only for gulden and half gulden. These gulden were to contain 12,992 g. of fine silver, as, according to the Leipzig standard, 12 talers were to be coined out of the fine Cologne mark.

The Franconian Circle did not accede to the Zinna nor to the Leipzig Convention, nor did Bavaria or the Emperor do it. In effect, while the Franconian Circle stubbornly insisted that the old Reichstaler should be worth not more than 90 kreuzer, the Emperor, the Elector of Bavaria and the Bishop of Salzburg made a convention in 1681 which fixed the value of the Reichstaler at 96 kreuzer.

The general confusion which was thus created all over the Empire gave a number of minor Estates and even some major ones a chance to debase their coinage much further than even the Leipzig standard permitted and soon the Empire was flooded with gulden of a very doubtful value.

The Franconian Circle, which was among the strong defenders of sound currency in the Empire, tried to stem the flood, but without much avail. At first it proceeded to classify the gulden, which were coined all over the Empire according to their real silver value, and we possess long lists containing such classifications. That, however, did not help the small tradesmen, and when finally, in 1693, the Franconian Circle was compelled to acknowledge the Leipzig Convention as a reality which could no longer be escaped, it was decided not only to coin gulden of the Franconian Circle according to that standard, but also to counterstamp all foreign gulden which had an intrinsic silver value of 45 kreuzer according to the old imperial standard. This constituted, of course, an acceptance of the Leipzig standard, because 45 old kreuzer was the value of the gulden of the Leipzig standard. And, in effect, the counterstamp which the Franconian Circle then placed on these coins does not bear the figure 45, but the figure 60, although the oath that the assayers had to swear committed them to counterstamp only such coins as were worth "45 kr."

The history of the counterstamp itself goes back to a meeting of the Franconian Circle on July 12, 1691, when the City of Nuremberg, which was the driving force of the Franconian Circle behind all money matters, proposed to counterstamp "those coins that could still be tolerated." At a subsequent meeting of July 27, 1691, the mint master of the Circle, Peter Paul Mezger, proposed to counterstamp them in four classes, at 59, 52½ and 50 kreuzer, but not until its meeting of December 15, 1693, i.e., after the Circle had joined the Leipzig Convention, was the question of the counter-

stamp officially discussed. Then there was considerable discussion how and where to counterstamp. The general opinion was that the counterstamp should be placed on the coins in Nuremberg, although the Circle had three other official mints, viz., Schwabach, which belonged to the Margrave of Ansbach; Wuerzburg, which belonged to the local bishop, and Mergentheim, which belonged to the Teutonic Order, the latter mint at the time being closed.

It was finally decided that the mark should bear a design indicating the entire Franconian Circle and not only the City of Nuremberg, and that is why the mark as it was finally adopted contains the letters FC, that is, Fraenkischer Creis or Franconian Circle. But the Margrave of Ansbach was not satisfied with this, and after a series of rather energetic interventions by his envoy to the director of the Circle, the Bishop of Bamberg, it was finally conceded that each of the three mints should receive a stamp and that coins should be counterstamped in all three places. The three stamps were to be distinguished by the letters N for Nuremberg, S for Schwabach and W for Wuerzburg, which were to be placed behind the figure 60. The three stamps were made and on December 22, 1693, the envoys of the Margrave of Ansbach were advised to be ready to receive their stamp in Nuremberg, where it had been manufactured. They took delivery of it, while the Bishop of Wuerzburg who had always insisted that all counterstamping should be done in Nuremberg, refused to do so, and in effect no counterstamping was done in Wuerzburg at all. We do not know exactly when the counterstamping started, but it was most likely begun very early in 1694, and from a gulden of Charles XI of Sweden, which was struck for Pomerania and bears the date of 1695, we know that the counterstamping still went on in that year. The coin in question has appeared as No. 582 in the sale of the Collection Bratring, which was conducted by Adolf Hess on November 25, 1912.

The number of counterstamped gulden is fairly large in so far as the Nuremberg counterstamp is concerned. The Margrave of Ansbach, however, seems to have insisted on his rights merely for the sake of principle. The late C. F. Gebert, the foremost authority on Franconian monetary history, in an article published in "Die Mitteilungen der Bayerischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft," 1906-07, page 19 ff., declares that in thirty years he has only seen or heard of one specimen bearing the Schwabach counterstamp. This specimen, he says, is a Sachsen-Lauenburg gulden sold a "few years ago" at an auction in Frankfurt. One of the specimens which you can see here tonight is a Sachsen-Lauenburg taler of Julius Francis, dated 1678 and bearing the Schwabach counterstamp, and most likely it is the one Gebert is referring to.

The other coins all bear the Nuremburg counterstamp and their description is the following:

1676, Charles William, prince of Anhalt-Zerbst (1667-1718).

1677, John Ernest II, duke of Saxony-Weimar (1662-1683).

1677, Charles William, prince of Anhalt-Zerbst (1667-1718).

1678, Augustus Frederick, duke of Holstein-Gottorf as Lutheran Bishop of Luebeck (1666-1705).

1678, John Ernest II, duke of Saxony-Weimar (1662-1683).

1678, Julius Francis, duke of Saxony-Lauenburg (1666-1689).

1678, same prince, but struck from different die.

1679, William, prince of Anhalt-Bernburg-Harzgerode (1670-1709).

1688, City of Emden.

1690, John William, Elector Palatine (1690-1716).

1690, Anthony the Elder, count of Montfort-Tettnang, administrator for his minor nephew, Anthony the Younger (1686-1706).

1690, Same prince, but struck from different die.

1691, John William, Elector Palatine (1690-1716).

There is also, for the sake of comparison, the gulden struck by the Franconian Circle itself in 1693 on the Leipzig standard.

NECESSITY COINS OF THE IONIAN ISLANDS

By

Howard Gibbs, A. N. A. No. 1949

ON SEVERAL occasions obscure coinages, particularly in the necessity series, have been properly described in some foreign article which failed to reach the eyes of numismatists throughout the world. The result is that on several issues dealers and collectors have failed to see such articles and the coins have been cataloged improperly for many years.

Figure 1

Figure 2

Figure 3

As an example, in the Jules Fonrobert collection which was sold by Adolph Weyl in Berlin, Germany, during the year 1878 two coins in lots 7477 and 7478 were assigned to Jacques Dessalines of Haiti. Other catalogers have followed this attribution and even the late Howland Wood, one of the greatest numismatists of our times, so described them in his monograph "The Coinage of the West Indies" under No. 112.

In a pamphlet entitled "Coins and Medals Struck during the Temporary Occupation of the Ionian Islands by the British," Paul Lambros of Athens in 1884 wrote:

> When the English seized the Islands, Zacynthos (modern Zante) was designated the capital and there was stationed there the Commander of the English forces in the Ionian Gulf also the Admiralty. There was a large concentration of troops in Zacynthos amounting in 1813 to 11,000. To meet the needs of such a large force, large amounts of money were brought into the island, principally in gold and Spanish dollars. But, while there was an abundance of gold coins and dollars there existed a great lack of small silver coins with the result that there was a loss of 10 to 12 per cent in changing the gold or silver dollars. To bring about greater facility in (small) transactions, General Campbell had brought from Sicily quarter dollars and small silver coins of all countries, but mostly of the King-

Howard D. Gibbs, Pittsburgh, Pa., became a member of the American Numismatic Association in 1917. He is a collector of note whose interests range the wide field of numismatics.

dom of the Two Sicilies. On these coins, to regulate their values, were first stamped the numbers 25, 30 [See Figures No. 1 and 2], 50 and 60, signifying their values in paras, the dollar being worth six piastres. But . . . since counterfeiting the punch bearing simply the number was easy and goldsmiths counter-stamped larger figures on coins of lesser value, General Campbell, to prevent this abuse, had oval punches prepared bearing the head of the English king George III, with the numbers representing their designated value stamped below the bust (See reverses of Nos. 1 and 2 and the obverse of No. 3).

These coins circulated in Zacynthos until the year 1821 when they were prohibited by the Parliamentary law 30/12 May, and their circulation was forbidden.

Howland Wood discovered this information and corrected the error in an article in *The Numismatic Chronicle,* XV, Series V, No. 57, 1935, pp. 47-49. These coins are very rare today, one in a recent sale bringing almost $100.00.

Swiss Counterstamps of Bern and Vaud

By

Delbert Ray Krause, A.N.A. No. 44721

At the beginning of the Nineteenth Century, France introduced a new coinage system. The French ecu, popular for over three-quarters of a century, was withdrawn from circulation.

During the same years, the ecu also enjoyed a wide circulation in the western cantons of Bern and Vaud in Switzerland. Since the Swiss had little silver money of their own, they did not choose to give up the ecu – at least not so readily.

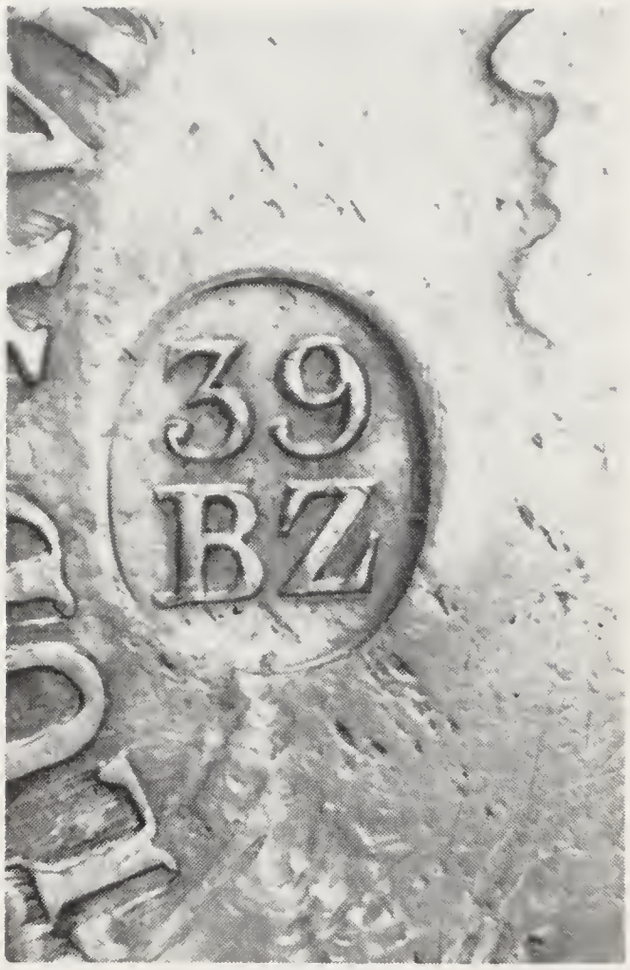
There was, however, such a mass of rubbed down and light money, the Swiss Government in 1813 decided to take measures to protect itself and the public. It decreed that every taler weighing at least 542 grains would have a value of 39 batzen. The lighter pieces would be shipped back to France.

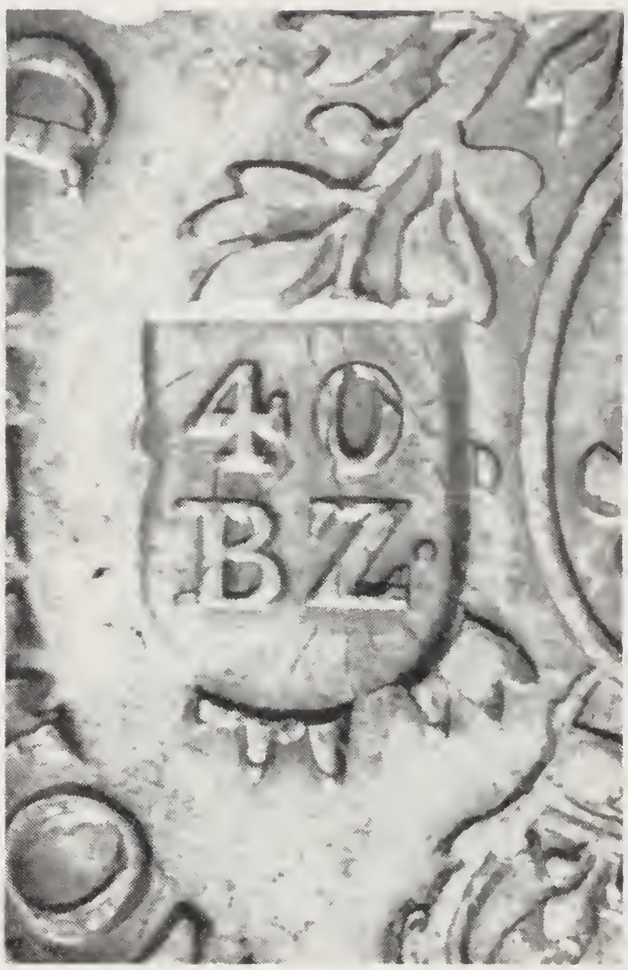
In 1816, the Swiss Government went one step further to avoid the time and labor costs which each counting necessitated. Every French taler of six livres (as well as Helvetian talers) which came into the treasury weighing 545 grains or more were to be given the counterstamp of Bern and a value of 40 batzen.[1] At the same time, in order to obtain a large silver currency, a *cordon* (edge) was added to the ecus. Private individuals were allowed to have their ecus counterstamped at the cost of one rappen

French ecu of 1780, counterstamped by Vaud in 39 batzen denomination, obverse at top.

French ecu of 1788, counterstamped by Bern in 40 batzen denomination, obverse at top.

[1]According to the "decree" of 1816, all ecus were to have a given weight but did not say a given denomination. Vaud at the time recognized 39 batzen to the taler, whereas all other cantons recognized 40 batzen to the taler. After Napoleon's Act of Mediation of 1803, the old but considerably changed Confederation was reestablished in Switzerland. The rights of coinage were returned to the separate cantons, subject to approval by the central body.





Counterstamp of 39 batzen of Vaud on French ecu of 1780, Limoges Mint, obverse at top, enlarged.

Counterstamp of 40 batzen of Bern on French ecu of 1788, Bayonne Mint, obverse at top, enlarged.

(one cent) per piece. Between 1816 and 1819, 660,000 ecus were counterstamped 39 BZ at Vaud, 40 BZ at Bern.

In a few years, none but the heavy ecus remained in Switzerland. A different fate was to take them out of circulation. The silversmiths at Bern and the watchmakers at Geneva soon discovered that there was no finer or more serviceable silver to be found than that in the ecu. So many of these silver coins found their way into the crucibles of industry that by 1844 very few counterstamped talers remained.

There did exist originally, at least 100 different dates of these counterstamped talers, plus many different mint varieties, etc. How many actually exist today is uncertain. All are rare. The following lists dates and mintmarks of French ecus of Kings Louis XV and Louis XVI known to the author.

Bern Counterstamps of 40 BZ

1. 1726 – A, (Paris); C, (Caen); N, (Montpellier).
2. 1727 – S, (Reims); 9 (Rennes).
3. 1728 – S, (Reims); 9 (Rennes).
4. 1729 – BB, (Strasbourg); 9 (Rennes).
5. 1730.
6. 1731.
7. 1732.
8. 1733 – T, (Nantes).
9. 1735 – M, (Toulouse).
10. 1736 – E, (Tours).
11. 1737 – A, (Paris); E, (Tours).
12. 1738 – H, (La Rochelle).
13. 1739 – L, (Bayonne).
14. 1742.
15. 1743 – I, (Limoges).
16. 1744.
17. 1745.
18. 1746 – H, (La Rochelle); &, Aix.
19. 1748 – W, (Lille).
20. 1751.
21. 1754.
22. 1756 – cow, (Pau).
23. 1757.
24. 1758 – A, Paris.
25. 1759.
26. 1760.
27. 1761 – L, (Bayonne); R, (Orleans).
28. 1762 – A, Paris.
29. 1763 – L, (Bayonne); cow, Pau; S, Reims.
30. 1764 – L, (Bayonne); cow (Pau).
31. 1765 – L, (Bayonne); R, (Orleans).
32. 1766 – D, (Lyon).
33. 1767 – R, (Orleans); cow (Pau).
34. 1768 – L, (Bayonne).
35. 1769 – L, (Bayonne).
36. 1770 – L, (Bayonne).
37. 1771 – C, (Caen); cow (Pau).
38. 1772 – A, (Paris); L, (Bayonne); Q, (Perpignan).
39. 1773 – L, (Bayonne).
40. 1774 – A, (Paris); L, (Bayonne); both Louis XV and XVI.
41. 1775 – N, (Montpellier); &, (Aix); A, (Paris).
42. 1776 – L, (Bayonne.
43. 1777 – A, (Paris); K, (Bordeaux).
44. 1778 – L, (Bayonne); cow, (Pau); I, (Limoges).
45. 1779 – I, (Limoges).
46. 1780 – cow, (Pau).
47. 1781 – Q, (Perpignan); M, (Toulouse).
48. 1782 – A, (Paris); L, (Bayonne); cow (Pau).
49. 1783 – A, (Paris); M, (Toulouse); cow (Pau).
50. 1784 – A, (Paris); I, (Limoges); L, (Bayonne); R, (Orleans); M, (Toulouse); Q, (Perpignan); cow (Pau).
51. 1785 – A, (Paris); L, (Bayonne); R, (Orleans); M, (Toulouse).
52. 1786 – M, (Toulouse); R, (Orleans); cow (Pau); I, (Limoges).
53. 1787 – I, (Limoges); L, (Bayonne).
54. 1788 – L, (Bayonne); Q, (Perpignan).
55. 1789 – A, (Paris); I, (Limoges); L, (Bayonne); Q, (Perpignan).
56. 1790 – A, (Paris); I, (Limoges).
57. 1791 – A, (Paris); L, (Bayonne).
58. 1792 – A, (Paris); I, (Limoges); MA, (Marseilles); R, (Orleans).
59. 1793 – A, (Paris); K, (Bordeaux); L, (Bayonne); R, (Orleans); W, (Lille); M, (Toulouse).

The above list comprises 59 different dates and 114 different mint marks of the Bern 40 batzen counterstamps.

Vaud Counterstamps of 39 BZ

Dates only:
1726, 1727, 1728, 1733, 1734, 1736, 1738, 1739, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1745, 1749, 1756, 1759, 1760, 1761, 1763, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1767, 1768, 1770, 1771, 1772, 1773, 1774, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781, 1782, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792.

Listed are 41 different dates on which counterstamps have appeared, but the number of mintmarks is unknown to the writer at this time.

THE YEFIMOKS

By

Dr. I. G. Spasskii, Chief Curator
Numismatic Dept., The Hermitage, Leningrad

Note: The following article is a reprint of an English summary appearing in the book *Taler V Russkom Deneshnom Obrashchenii 1654-1659 Godor* (The Taler in Russian Currency 1654-1659) by Dr. I. G. Spasskii. The book contains a detailed description of several hundred yefimoks, plus other pieces described below. The publication is well illustrated, containing 24 plates. It was published in 1960 by the State Hermitage Publishing House in Leningrad, U.S.S.R. The summary is meant to be both an introduction to the numismatics of the period and a discussion of the so-called yefimoki, or counter-stamped European talers. Dr. Spasskii is the author of several works on Russian numismatics, his special field being the pre-Petrine period. — Editor

A SMALL silver kopeck was the main coin of Russian currency in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries. There were no national coins of higher value and the circulation of all foreign coinage was prohibited. Talers imported by foreign merchants were the only material for minting because silver was not mined in Russia at that period. In the middle of the Seventeenth Century the purchase price, controlled by the state, was 50 kopecks for an old and 48 kopecks for an albertus taler. Out of a taler were made about 64 kopecks. The taler was called yefimok in Russia.

At the beginning of 1654, the Ukraine, having not long before thrown off the power of Poland, reunited with Russia. The latter faced the task of creating a new monetary system to satisfy the needs of the Ukrainian currency traditionally based on the taler system. Consequently the restriking of the available stock of talers was begun at the Moscow mint. On the obverse of the restruck coins the czar on horseback was represented and on the reverse, the date 7162 (since the creation of the world) inscribed in Slavonic letters. The reminted taler was called a ruble. The majority of these rare coins reveal traces of the original design. In the present catalog the description of the 38 known specimens is given.

Simultaneously, the mint began striking coins worth one-fourth of a ruble (polupoltina or 25 kopecks). For this purpose the talers were cut into four equal parts and reminted into coins of rectangular shape. There are a great many such polupoltinas preserved. In the case of only a few of these cut and restruck coins is it possible to determine the coin from which they were struck. However, to consider every known specimen is beyond the scope of the present study. This catalog does contain the description of a polupoltina which is of interest since it was not struck directly from a taler, but is a restruck portion of the 1654 rubles. It probably was a way of utilizing talers which split upon reminting into rubles.

A certain amount of old silver coins remaining in circulation in 1654 brought about a devaluation of the new coins, since the taler, having an intrinsic value of only 64 kopecks, was valued at a ruble of 100 kopecks. Similarly, the polupoltina, while legally valued at 25 kopecks, had an intrinsic value of only 16 kopecks.

The manufacturing of coins encountered great technical difficulties that were impossible to overcome. Moreover, by the end of 1654, the harmful consequence of the devalued coinage issue had become apparent, as the old silver coins were preferred to the new ones. At the beginning of 1655 the minting of devalued rubles ceased and there began a countermarking of the talers with the help of two stamps: The round shape mark representing the czar on horseback and another bearing the date 1655 (in arabic numerals). Such talers (yefimok in Russian) were issued for circulation as coins of full value, since their official denomination, 64 kopecks, was in exact accordance with the weight and quality of silver contained in 64 small kopecks. However, both types of talers (old and albertus) from the stock available were subject to countermarking, irrespective of their purchase price; further purchase of albertus talers was suspended.

According to the author's data, about

800,000 yefimoks were issued for circulation during 1655. They continue to be found in considerable quantity. The corpus, now being published (in this book), comprises the description of 956 yefimoks, almost half of which belong to the incomparable collection of the Hermitage.

The talers with Russian marks described in this catalog were struck at more than a hundred European mints. The oldest is the Saxony taler dated 1534. The talers issued in 1654-1655 (principally the Dutch ones) are rather numerous while talers dated 1656 are unknown.

The study of Russian yefimoks, with regard to their national origin and issue date, shows the role of Dutch merchants in supplying Russia with talers. English merchants of the Moscow Company are known to have competed with Dutch tradesmen in this respect. There is no doubt that the talers they brought to Russia had been acquired on the continent, because not a single English crown is to be found among the yefimoks, nor in numerous treasure troves of talers of the Ukraine and Byelorussia. Besides the Dutch coins, very numerous are the countermarked talers belonging to different European countries, such as Brunswick, Saxony, and other German states; Austria, Czechia, Hungary, the Scandinavian states, Switzerland, Poland, as well as to great imperial cities and ecclesiastical domains. Spanish and Italian coins, as well as those of many minor states, are exceedingly rare. Very scarce are the marked half cut talers. Small quantities of such cut pieces entered the public coffers on final payments for commodity deliveries effected according to the weight of the silver. They also were marked, and valued, at 32 kopecks. But found in collections are half cuts of yefimoks having been marked before cutting. They are likely to have been cut off from coins heavily damaged when being countermarked.

All the previously issued ruble coins minted in 1654 were legally made equal to the value of yefimoks in circulation. The polupoltina pieces remained devalued. According to the date of the countermarked talers, their countermarking ceased not later than the beginning of 1656.

The yefimoks, however, remained in legal circulation for three additional years and were exempted (demonetized) at the beginning of 1659. Until 1663 the Russian currency was chiefly copper kopecks, the minting of which commenced at the end of 1655. They almost superseded silver kopecks and as a result the Russian monetary system was on the verge of catastrophe. In 1663 the Government was obliged to abandon the new currency in favor of the old.

The issue of yefimoks was a short episode for Russia, leaving no traces in the treasure troves. As for the Ukraine, to which a considerable part of the emission was directed, the yefimoks remained in circulation for a long time; the unsuccessful result of the reform compelled the Russian Government to make up the Ukrainian circulation with western European coinage. Many treasure troves found in the Ukraine contain yefimoks. In a large treasure of gold and silver

A yefimok of 1655, the result of countermarking a taler of John George I, Saxony, Albertine line (Courtesy of Dr. V. Clain-Stefanelli, Curator of Numismatics, Smithsonian Institution).

coins which was hidden at the very beginning of the Eighteenth Century in the Kiev-Pechora monastery, and found in 1898, 250 talers out of 9,000 had Russian marks. Mentioned in the present catalog are all the treasure troves known to contain yefimoks. These were discovered principally in the Ukraine and Byelorussia, although, among others, Hungary and Denmark are represented in the list of sites. It seems probable that the talers which had received Russian marks were returned to the western European currency via the Ukraine and Byelorussia.

A very interesting group is comprised of the yefimoks bearing false marks stamped on genuine coins, the date of which raises no doubts. The characteristic feature of the group is that the majority of these yefimoks were made of loventalers and guldentalers, the market value of which amounted to 38 kopecks in the Russia of the Seventeenth Century. Only three pairs of counterfeit dies are known. These coins may be regarded as having been counterfeited in the 1655-1658 period, or shortly thereafter. None of the thirty recognized specimens are known to have come from treasure troves, however.

Besides the above mentioned silver coins, the catalog contains the description of the copper yefimoks — large poltinnik coins (50 kopeck pieces), the manufacture of which commenced in 1654 simultaneously with the striking of the ruble coins. These are very rare memorials of the 1654 currency reform and only thirteen of them are known.

It may be useful for coin collectors as well as for museum curators to be acquainted with the most common modern counterfeits of the ruble and poltinnik pieces, as well as the yefimok coins. For this purpose they are described in the catalog and reproduced in the tables.

Publication of the catalog with the description of the Russian coins dated 1654-1655 is based on a large scope of the material and has no precedents. The greatest list of yefimoks, published a hundred years ago by General Schubert, included only fifty-six specimens of certain St. Petersburg collections. This catalog contains the description of the coins of a vast majority of museums and private collections, of the U. S. S. R. and of many foreign countries, as well as the description of all coins known in literature and archival documents.

Simultaneously with the present catalog, the author has prepared a special investigation of the 1654-1663 currency reform which is to be published in the Archeological Annual of 1959 (the edition of the Archeological Commission of the Academy of Sciences of the U. S. S. R.)

This is not an exact duplicate of the summary found in the book by Dr. Spasskii. It was found necessary to change the wording of certain sentences. In no case, however, has there been the slightest deletion of material contained in the summary. Some numismatic phrases were altered to correspond to American usage. To all students of the yefimoks, this book can be used easily by a non-Russian. A knowledge of the transliteration of Slavic letters into English is about all that is needed.

For those collectors of Russian coins with a good knowledge of the Russian language, another book, *Russkaya Monetnaya Sistema* by Dr. Spasskii, is an illustrated history of the Russian coinage and its antecedents. The third edition was published in August, 1962, by the State Hermitage Publishing House of Leningrad. The address is: The State Hermitage, Palace Wharf, 34, Leningrad D-69, U.S.S.R.

In a recent communication to R. W. Julian, Dr. Spasskii noted that his work prompted a large number of numismatists, including several from the United States, to write him listing yefimoks in their collections. The descriptions of about four hundred pieces had been received by the end of 1962. "These new listings form an important block of new information," according to Dr. Spasskii.

To Robert W. Julian, Logansport, Ind., goes credit for calling this definitive work by Dr. Spasskii to our attention, for arranging for permission to reprint the summary and for certain editorial changes. — EDITOR

The Bank of England Counterstamp on United States Money.

HOWLAND WOOD.

I wish to call attention to a counterstamp occasionally found on coins of our own country, and which I find that most American collectors are unaware of. The mark in question is the head of King George III. in a small oval, generally found stamped on Spanish coins. The instances that I know of where the head of George III. is found stamped on United States coins are as follows:

On the earlier type of the 1795 dollar, an example of which is found in Mr. J. Meili's book, "Das Brasilianische Geldwesen," I Third, No. 53 on page 243.

On a half dollar of 1795. The illustration that I give is from the ninety-fifth sale catalogue of W. Elliott Woodward lot 1947.

On a dollar of 1799. This counterstamp on this piece is, however, of an octagon in shape. If this counterstamp is found on any other type, date or denomination of our money I am not aware of it.

The causes and history of this Bank of England stamp have been treated at more or less length by Ruding, Boyne, Hawkins, and later by Maberly Phillips, F. S. A. in "The Token Money of the Bank of England," London, 1900.

As the history of this counterstamp may be new to most readers of THE NUMISMATIST I will herewith give it in brief; following for the most part from Mr. Maberly Phillips account. In England in the latter part of the 18th century the lack of change and silver was very greatly felt, the government not having coined any silver larger than 4 pence for some years. After the panic of 1793 the Bank of England had been taxed to the utmost for specie both by the government and by the people. To prevent a fresh panic the government stepped in and by order of the Privy Council in February, 1797, the bank was directed to suspend its cash payments. This step increased the demand for change. and to meet the clamor various banks issued notes for small amounts. Small change, however still remained scarce.

At that time the government was in possession of a large number of Spanish dollars, taken at various times from captured prizes. To relieve the pressure for change the government took steps to place these pillar dollars on the market, and, to give sanction to the experiment, caused the king's head, as used at Goldsmith's hall for marking silver plate, to be stamped on the head of the Spanish king. Therefore on March 6, 1797, a public notice appeared to the effect that the bank would supply dollars. stamped at the mint, at the rate of 4s. 6d. per dollar. Before the day of issue it was discovered that the bullion value of the dollars was 4s. 8d. and to prevent the issue from going into the melting pot for the 2 pence profit a new notice appeared three days later stating that the dollars would be put into circulation at the rate of 4s. 9d.

*The need of silver was so great that there was a great rush for this counterstamped money and 2,325,099 of these dollars were issued. It is needless to say that this peculiar emission caused comment and the following couplet soon appeared:

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*The real cause of the scarcity of money was the threatened invasion by the French. The people drew immense sums from the banks in apprehension that the French might conquer.

General Hoche commander of the army of invasion in addressing his men said: "Courageous citizens, England is the richest country in the world, you shall march to the capital of that haughty nation, you shall plunder their national bank of its immense heaps of gold," etc. This speech being reported to the daily press great excitement prevailed. The people drew their savings from the banks, which so embarrassed the government that Wm. Pitt was obliged to call for a "voluntary loan"—about Nov. 1st 1797 Gellay published a caricature showing Wm. Pitt—opening the budget for contributions--Pitt is saying "come John give your breeches to save your bacon. More money, John! to defend you from the bloody, the cannibal French--they are a coming--why, they'll strip you to the very skin."

The Bank to make the Spanish Dollar pass
Stamped the head of a fool on the head of an ass.

Almost as soon as these dollars were issued by the bank *counterfeit stamps of the king's head were made, and Spanish dollars were stamped by private people. This quickly put a ban on the whole issue of counterstamped dollars, as in most cases it was impossible to distinguish the dollars stamped at the Tower from those stamped fraudulently. This necessitated the Bank of England calling in the dollars and issuing a notice that they would not be current after the 31 October, 1797.

Mr. Phillips states that the issue of these dollars were quietly resumed in January, 1803. As in the previous instance spurious coins and forged countermarks quickly became prevalent, so that in 1804 the stamp was changed to an octagon form with the king's head as used on the silver penny. This stamp was somewhat larger than the former oval marks. It is needless to say that this new mark was soon counterfeited.

On May 12, 1804 a new dollar was announced, that was thought would do away with the extensive counterfeiting as was done with the previous issues. This dollar is the one we are familiar with; having on one side the head of King George, and on the other side the figure of Britannia, and the words "Five Shilling Dollar, Bank of England, 1804." The issue was stamped over Spanish pillar dollars by a Mr. Boulton of Soho, Birmingham. As a rule the stamping was well done and the original Spanish impression was wholly obliterated. However on some specimens the Spanish impression is plainly visible. The old dollars stamped at the Tower since January 1803 were to be exchanged for the new dollars.

Although official notice is found for counterstamping only *dollars*†; halves, quarters, eights and sixteenths are also found, with either the oval or the octagonal countermark. The pieces used were chiefly from Spanish American mints, rarely from Spanish mints. For the most part the counterstamp is found on the coinages with the head of Charles III. or IIII., occasionally on the older types with the pillars and arms. As the official records mention only Spanish pieces being thus stamped, whatever coins of other countries that bore this counterstamp were done either by accident, these pieces being mixed in with the Spanish, or more probably were done by the counterfeiters to make the foreign coins pass more readily and at an enhanced value. This latter to my mind is the probable reason why the counterstamp appears on a few United States coins.

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†The daily press of this period reported that the trade in false coin had become as regular and systematic as any fair branch of trade, large parcels of counterfeit money being sent to the camps and seaside resorts, the makers being greatly assisted in the nefarious traffic by low class Jews." It was estimated that the false coin in circulation was equal to three-fourths of the whole currency.

*Wm Boyne in his *Silver Tokens*, however, quotes as follows: "The Governor and company of the Bank of England, by license of the Privy Council, were the first to meet the want of a silver currency by the issue of Spanish dollars and the halves in 1797, on which a small bust of George III. was stamped, the same as was used by the goldsmith's Company for stamping silver plate "

COUNTERSTAMPS ON SPANISH AND SPANISH-AMERICAN COINS.

Some hitherto unnoticed counterstamps on Spanish-American coins having recently appeared, which have attracted the attention of collectors, we give below, by request, a paper on "Countermarks stamped on Spanish and Spanish-American Coins in Southern Holland, during the last half of the Seventeenth Century," which was printed some time ago by M. Alphonse DeWitte, in the *Revue Belge*, but which we believe will be new to most of our collectors. We are indebted to M. DeWitte for a copy of this brochure, which explains the purpose and approximate date of the counterstamp which he mentions.— Eds.

The study of countermarks is of much interest, because it offers to students a wide field of investigation, hitherto but little cultivated it is true, and for that very reason fertile in the fruits it offers to those who seek discoveries therein. The series of pieces with countermarks is very numerous, and because of the large number of such coins the explanation of the punch-mark upon many of them is yet to be found. What does this counterstamp signify, and under what circumstances was it applied? Such, in general, is the problem to be solved, and the solution is by no means always an easy one to find.

A placard on the general regulation of the coinage, which was printed at Antwerp during the year 1652, enables us to give the key to the enigma, so far as the punch-mark with the *Toison d'or* is concerned. [This device is that of the Order of the Golden Fleece, a lamb, or fleece, suspended from a rosette or small cross between two of the links of the collar of the Order.] This counterstamp is very frequently found on certain silver pieces, Spanish or Spanish-American, of the second

half of the seventeenth century. We believe that we shall be rendering valuable service in reproducing this document, evidently but little known to numismatists. It is as follows :

"TOUCHING SPANISH REALS.

"It has come to our knowledge that among the above-named Reals — the whole pieces called Mattes, and the parts thereof, halves, quarters, eighths, and sixteenths, — it is found on assaying them, that a great number of those of Peru and other places have been adulterated, counterfeited, or are not up to standard in alloy or in weight, so that the public are unable to value them at their actual worth, and it is also difficult to discern the good from the bad: for this reason we have, in the past, and do now declare them base; and further, as the Reals of Spain and Mexico, which have circulated among the people for forty, twenty, ten, and two-and-a-half pattars, are all too light in weight, we do ordain that they shall be brought to the mints, or to the sworn money-changers, so that the value thereof may be determined according to assays which shall be made; and the better to discern between the Reals of Spain and Mexico (of just weight and alloy) and those of Peru, we further ordain that before it be permitted to put them in circulation they shall be carried to our mints as aforesaid; or in places where there are no mints, to the sworn moneyers, there to be marked with punches prepared for this purpose, under the penalties set forth in these placards.

"Reals of Spain and Mexico being countermarked with this device may be allowed to circulate as of the value of forty-eight pattars."

This ordinance seems to have been applied to the Spanish-American coins struck elsewhere than in Mexico, and to have been in force for a long time.

We give herewith a cut of a piece of eight Reals of Philip IV, struck in 1662 at Santa Fe de Bogota, from the collection of M. DeSchryver. This shows on the reverse the countermark of the punch bearing the *Toison d'or* mentioned in the document above cited. This "Real of eight" is reproduced, but without the countermark, under No. 8613a, plate 49, of the second volume of the fine Catalogue of the collection of coins and medals belonging to M. Manuel Vidal Quadras y Ramon, of Barcelona.

The Vicomte B. de Jonghe and M. DeSchryver also possess, the first, two examples, and the second, a single example of a Four-Real piece, counterfeited in Mexico, bearing the name of Philip IV, all three of which are counterstamped for Spanish Holland with the same punch of the *Toison d'or.*

UNITED STATES

"VOTE THE LAND FREE."

The meaning of the expression "Freedom of the Seas" is one of the questions which the Peace Conference will be called upon to interpret, and it promises to be one of the most difficult problems it will have to solve. As yet it has no numismatic side.

Before the Civil War the United States had before it a problem in some respects as difficult of solution as the present international one. This question was of the freedom of the land, and not of the sea. Submarines or big navies played no part in it, of course. It referred solely to the extension of slavery into the new States and Territories. The slogan "Vote the Land Free" was the campaign cry of the anti-slavery extension or Free Soil party in the election of 1848, in which General Taylor was successful, and as a campaign medallet the supporters of the party had the slogan

stamped upon a number of the large copper cents, some of which were holed and worn as bottonhole badges. Most of them, however, were not holed, and as they passed from hand to hand they served a two-fold purpose—a medium of exchange and as anti-slavery extension propaganda. The large copper cents seem to have been the only coins so stamped. They are not particularly rare, but are historically interesting, as they relate to a question the solution of which shook the foundations of the Republic a little later, and even which in 1848 and earlier was causing much anxiety.

A COUNTERMARKED U. S. HALF CENT.

United States half cents have seldom been officially countermarked for use in other countries. United States cents were sometimes countermarked and used, along with copper coins of other countries, in some of the islands of the West Indies or Mexico in the early part of the nineteenth century, but the half cents seem generally to have escaped such use. This was probably due to a limited coinage and a more limited circulation, by reason of which few of them reached other countries.

Commodore W. C. Eaton, U. S. N., Hamilton, N. Y., sends us a half cent of 1835 that has evidences of being officially countermarked, which is illustrated here. The stamp is the numeral "X" with a crown above. The numeral is double struck, making it indistinct. Crowned numerals or figures were sometimes used as a countermark in the West Indies, but this particular stamp is new to us.

COUNTERSTAMPED OR COUNTERMARKED U. S. LARGE CENTS

By Maurice Gould, A. N. A. LM 144

One of the most fascinating phases of numismatics is collecting and attributing counterstamped coins. In this field U. S. large cents are of a special interest.

It is not unusual to make finds of new varieties, due to the lack of interest and research in this particular series. In the past, this series has been sadly neglected, but recently more attention has been paid to them. Virtually all are scarce or rare except those which have been initialled by individuals.

These coins may be divided into three classes:

(1) Those that passed current, as money (mostly in the West Indies and South America).
(2) Those that are used as an advertising medium by merchants, masonic tokens, political purposes, admission tickets, etc.
(3) Those initialled by individuals or used for testing punches.

Those that passed current were counterstamped for three reasons.

(1) To raise the value from one denomination to another.
(2) To limit the circulation so that they would not leave a particular area.
(3) To guarantee the value at a certain fixed figure.

Under this classification the following are the known varieties.

(1) St. Bartholomew, crown on early U. S. cents mostly dated 1803. These are very scarce.
(2) Danish West Indies, FR in script and VII, crowned or plain script, the FR in smalled letters. This may be listed in the scarce classification.
(3) St. Lucia, SL in crowned shield. Very scarce.
(4) Tobago, T on 1827 large cent. Rare.

(5) Valpairaso, Chile, 1819 large cent, counterstamped VALP, mentioned in Guttags. Rare.
(6) U. S. cent for Liberia, described in The Numismatist, Volume 36-256. Rare.

The following are unattributed or possible items used in this area and period:

(1) St. Pierre, S.P in rectangular crenellated indenture on large cent of 1841. This is the same style and lettering as Guadaloupe, Woods No. 47.
(2) San Domingo, S+D on obverse of 1803 large cent. This is the usual date of St. Bartholomew, and San Domingo is in the same area. There are also several types of crowns, which are unlisted and there is a very good possibility that they may have passed current in this area.

POLITICAL

1. The most widely known is a large cent counterstamped VOTE THE LAND FREE. It is found mostly on large cents of 1837 and 1838 and they are fairly scarce.

These were circulated in the presidential election of 1848. The question of slavery played a big part in this election. Part of the platform of the Free Soil Party was "Whereas we have assembled in convention as a union of free men, for the sake of freedom, forgetting all past political differences, in common resolve to maintain the rights of free labor against the aggression of the slave power and to secure free soil for a free people."

The strength of the Free Soil Party lay in Massachusetts, New York and Ohio. The slogan was "Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Labor and Free Men." In this campaign Zachary Taylor was elected president.

2. Large cent with head of GRANT. This is a very rare piece.
3. Large cent with word GRANT. This was used in the presidential campaign and is also a rare item.

ADVERTISING CARDS, ETC.

This group was used for advertising purposes and are more common on large cents than any other U. S. coins.

1. DEVINS AND BOLTON, MONTREAL. This is one of the most common varieties and is the only one known for Canada. Devins and Bolton were druggists in Montreal; and many other coins, U. S., Canada and other countries have been used as advertising media by this firm. I have had at least thirty different dates of large cents, running from 1816 to 1856, that have been counterstamped by this firm. A number of these have found their way into the New England area.
2. U. S. DR. KIDDERS FAMILY PILLS (in circle on an 1840 large cent).
3. USE CGG-GGGG in three lines. Also USE CGG & GGGG and USE CGG.

4. DR. G. G. WILKINS. This is the most common variety, also found on copper nickel and flying eagle cents.
5. OIL OF ICE. This is also found on flying eagles and copper nickel cents and is one of the more common varieties.
6. 1234 on obverse, MFG COMPANY on reverse.
7. Cast steel.
8. WHITTEN'S GOLDEN SALVE.
9. EMPIRE THEATRE (obverse), IMMENSE SUCCESS (reverse). This has also been found on a French ten centime piece of 1854. This coin may have been used as an admission ticket to the theatre.
10. PEARS SOAP. This is also known to have been found on other coins such as a French ten centime piece.

The following are those which I have found on at least two or more large cents in my studies. A few of these may be just an individual's name but I believe the great majority are store cards of this period.

W. H. ATKINS
G. W. BARNES
J. BEAM
H. EBEMAN
BELL
F. C. BROWN
H. S. BURGESS
F. S. CAMPBELL
S. CHAPMAN
E. CLARK
WM. CLAY
S. N. CURTISS
A. DAVIS
Pk. DOYLE (Small "k")
E. EASTON
P. McGLE
A. K. P. GROVER
W. N. G. with "G" directly under the "N"
C. W. HANNUM
W. HOXIE
L. H. JOHNSON—pat. April, 1873
A. LAPHAM
I. LANE
L. MANROSE
W. McCOMB
G. A. MUNN
G. NICHOLS—obverse and reverse
B. PARKER
J. F. PIERCE
C. E. POOR
H. REES
G. W. RICKER
GEO. F. ROWE
W. G. SINCLAIR, 1847
R. S. SMITH
G. STORER
L. S. SWAN
A. D. SWEETSIR
A. TALLMADGE
WM. THOMSON
B. VOIGT
D. WIGG
W. WOODIS

I have also found two cities listed on coins as follows, BOSTON and SPRINGFIELD, both of which are in Massachusetts. Most of the above store cards are fairly scarce and, in looking over large lots of large cents, they may be found once in a while.

There is also a large cent known that was counterstamped for use as a Mexican hacienda token.

Some large cents were counterstamped and used as masonic pennies. There is also a large cent, counterstamped with the masonic emblem, which is rare.

Many individuals put their initials on coins especially on the large cents. At one time there was a superstition about a bad penny returning to its owner. You have probably heard the old saying "A bad penny always turns up." The owners thought they would make them bad by initialing them.

Some large cents will be found with hall marks. These were test marks that were tried on large cents to see if they would punch properly. Once in a while one comes across animals on large cents and these would be a test of some tool mark punch, also to see if they would make a good impression. Some large cents also contain Chinese symbols and countermarks and these coins must have reached China and circulated there for a while before returning to this country.

COUNTERSTAMPED OR COUNTERMARKED U. S. LARGE CENTS

By

Maurice M. Gould, LM 144

Supplement to an article in the July, 1947, *Numismatist*

TEN YEARS have passed since the original article was written. Since that time, I have received letters from most of the 48 states, as well as such far away places as the Gold Coast of Africa, Australia, England, etc., and all of these pertained to counterstamped coins. That people wanted help in classifying their items has aided me in getting more information on this series, as well as expanding my own collection.

The counterstamps are considered scarce and desirable in the following order:

No. 1 — Name of company, city or town, and type of business.

No. 2 — Name of company and city or town.

No. 3 — Name of company and type of business.

No. 4 — Name of company.

In the well known book on U. S. store cards published in 1920 by Edgar H. Adams with thousands of tokens listed, only the following counterstamped large cents appear:

Waterbury, Conn., F. Hayden, retrograde letters, Adams 30; Bangor, Maine, N. H. Bragg & Son, Bangor, Maine, Adams 1; Biddeford, Maine, McKenney, Gunsmith Biddeford, Adams 2; Baltimore, Md., W. Peters, Baltimore, 1849, Adams 118; N. Y. City, N. Y., Bondy Bros. & Co., Belt Manufacturers, N. Y., struck around the obverse of 1851 large cent, extra rare, Adams 14; Utica, N. Y., Kingsley, T. L., Great Wardrobe Clothing Co., Adams 1,066; Yonkers, N. Y., A. Bell, Yonkers, A. Bell in script letters, struck over U. S. cent, unique, Adams 1,069; Philadelphia, Pa., C. M. Barry, Saloon, Northwest Corner, 5th and Chestnut, Adams 35.

I will not relist the items in the original article, but add all the new ones that have appeared since the article was written.

R. A. AYERS, L. A.

BOSTON WARRANTED

D. B. BROWN, WARREN

HAYES BROWN, WARRANTED

BAILEY AND STOUFFER

RUSSELL AND CLARK

E. GILMORE-TURNER

G. GIRODIS, NEWARK, N. J.

E. N. GLYNN-GUNSMITH

HASKINS TIPTON PEN

JOSIAH HAYDEN & CO.

HAVERFORD SCHOOL

HENRY HICKS, ENGRAVER ON JEWELRY (Beautifully engraved on the obverse of large cents which have been smoothed down.)

JAQUITH, 98 BROADWAY

USE DR. KIDDER'S FAMILY PILLS

C. W. KING, ARTIST

K. KNIGHT, 5 BAXTER ST., NEW YORK

MESCHUTT'S METROPOLITAN COFFEE ROOM, 33 BROADWAY

N. E. NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION CONVENTION, 1949 (One side of the large cent was shaved down and about fifty were counterstamped for distribution at the convention.)

OAK HILL-CAST STEEL

PATENT DAY PYE

S. PERKINS, R. PAYNE (Counterstamped with dog.)

RICHARDS

SHOO FLY

SO. RIVER CUTLERY CO.

STONE & BALL, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

TIKMA

WILCOX, NEW HAVEN

WIMAN COPPERSMITH (Large eagle in center.)

In the course of correspondence regarding the counterstamped large cents with Q. David Bowers, well known dealer and collector, I suggested that he

check many of the old counterstamps against those of the early American silversmiths. The following have definitely been attributed as being their stamps:

J. & I. COX, NEW YORK – Two separate stamps; one below the other, J. and I. Cox were New York, N. Y. silversmiths about 1844.

J. FISHER – James Fisher was a New York, N. Y. silversmith about 1821.

C. WARNER – Caleb Warner was a silversmith from Portsmouth, N. H. He lived 1784-1861. "I have his mark on an 1818 cent."

HASCY – This mark is evidently that of Alexander Hascy or Nelson Hascy, both of Albany, N. Y. c. 1849. "I have his mark on an 1840 cent."

C. BOYCE – NEW YORK appears below in curved letters in a separate stamp. Geradus Boyce was a silversmith from New York, N. Y. "I have his mark on a cent of 1831." Note: About 1814 as well as all other approximations are the periods of their work as given in *The Book of Old Silver* by Seymour B. Wyler.

WM. THOMSON – This mark is in script. William Thomson was a New York City silversmith about 1810. "I have his mark on the cents of 1819 and 1825."

- - - D & GELSTON – The letters before "d" are illegible. The mark appears on a cent of 1819. The firm of Gelston and Gould is listed as from Baltimore, Md. about 1819, so it is conceivable that this may be their mark.

O. HOWE – Otis Howe was a Boston silversmith about 1788. "I have his mark on an 1803 cent."

J. BEAM – Jacob C. Beam was a Philadelphia silversmith c. 1818.

PEIRCE – "Peirce" in very small letters is the mark of John Peirce, a Boston silversmith about 1810. "I have his mark on an 1802 cent."

BALDWIN & JONES – Baldwin & Jones were Boston silversmiths c. 1813. "I have their mark on a cent of 1800."

I hope that this article will help to stimulate collecting in this field as these coins are extremely interesting and informative and are part of our U. S. history. As new items come to light, I shall endeavor to add them in a supplement from time to time.

COUNTERSTAMPED U. S. LARGE CENTS

By

Kenneth L. Hallenbeck, Jr., A.N.A. No. 17797

YEARS have elapsed since publication of a listing of counterstamped U. S. large cents. Many listings are out of print and difficult to consult. Those extant are scattered through various numismatic publications. In this article I hope to combine all

3.757. Large cent counterstamped J. CRAWFORD in incused rectangle on obverse. Attributed to J. Crawford, silversmith, New York, c. 1815-1835, and Philadelphia, c. 1837-1843.

available information on the subject and list all known counterstamped U. S. large cents.

The counterstamps are listed in alphabetical order, as nearly as possible. No attempt has been made to detail their attribution. This work is based on articles by Maurice Gould and Frank Duffield, published in earlier numbers of *The Numismatist;* on the author's collection and other similar collections; on several auction catalogs, and on a number of ads and articles in various numismatic publications.

Many U. S. silver coins are known with counterstamps, and some of these same counterstamps appear on U. S. large cents. As an example, I have a U. S. dime counterstamped N. J. TRACY and a large U. S. large cent with the same counterstamp.

In this article counterstamps are not distinguished by their size or pattern. There may be several sizes and several styles of a particular counterstamp. The letters in a counterstamp may be raised or incused or in retrograde. There may be other variations of a minor nature — in this listing only major varieties are recorded. Basically, they are initials, names, or a combination of both.

I have attempted to assign a specific number to each counterstamped U. S. large cent. Duffield numbered his specimens but not all individual counterstamped U. S. large cents are assigned a specific number. Where a specimen is numbered, it is relatively

23.006. Large cent counterstamped W. G. in incused rectangle on obverse. Attributed to William Gale, Jr., born in 1825, New York, N. Y., c. 1844-1850.

easy to refer to Duffield number XXXX. This helps the collector to pinpoint a coin's description.

The following numerical system devised for counterstamped U. S. large cents is decimally based. The letter A is 1.000, B is 2.000, C is 3.000, etc. Initials only are listed as .000 through .499 and names or names and initials are listed with numbers .500 through .999.

A further refinement calls for initials with a second or last letter in the first half of the alphabet (A through M) to be assigned numbers from .000 through .249. Initials with a last or second letter in the last half of the alphabet (N through Z) are assigned numbers from .250 through .499. For example, J.F.K. might be

assigned number 10.001 where 10. is the portion of the number representing the J and .001 is the portion of the number for the last letter K, which is in the first half of the alphabet (A-M). Names where the second letter of the last name is in the first half of the alphabet would have numbers ranging from .500 through .749.

If the second letter of the last name is in the last half of the alphabet, the numbers assigned would run from .750 through .999. S. Kew, because it is a name plus initials, could be assigned number of 11.500 where 11. represents the K in the name Kew and because the next letter in the last name is an e it would be represented by .500. A name like H.Kuw would be assigned a number such as 11.750.

The treatment of initials is different than that of names. The arrangement of names is based wholly on the spelling of the last name. Numbers assigned to initials are based on the first letter primarily and secondarily on the last letter if there is one. Should there be two or more counterstamps with the same first and last letters, their order would be determined by the middle letter or letters or other design.

A

Number	Counterstamp
1.000	aaa
1.001	A.B.
1.002	A.B.C.*
1.003	A.H.B.
1.004	A.P.B.
1.005	A.D.
1.006	ALE
1.007	A.F.
1.008	ANG in heart
1.009	AL
1.250	A.P.
1.251	A.R
1.252	AVR
1.500	M.A.ABBEY
1.501	L.ALDEN
1.502	J.ALLEN
1.503	J.A.ALLEN
1.504	F.AMLAR
1.750	W.ANDERSON
1.751	B.ANCFL
1.752	N.H.ANSCOM
1.753	A.T.ARNOLD
1.754	J.ASHLEY
1.755	ATHOL MASS.
1.756	W.H.ATKINS
1.757	AUBURN
1.758	G.AUTEN
1.759	R.A.AYERS,L.A.

B

Number	Counterstamp
2.000	B.B.&C^{O}
2.001	B.H.
2.250	B.S.
2.500	A.B.BAILEY
2.501	H.F.BAILEY
2.502	BAILEY AND STOUFFER
2.503	J.C.BALDWIN
2.504	BALDWIN & JONES
2.505	C.S.BALL
2.506	J.B.BALLARD
2.507	BALTIMORE 1868
2.508	G.W.BARNES
2.509	BARNES & PORTER, N.YORK 1835
2.510	C.M.BARRY/SALOON/NORTHWEST/ CORNER/5TH AND CHESTNUT
2.511	T.BASCOM
2.512	J.BEAM
2.513	D.BEAN
2.514	J.W.BEEBE
2.515	C.O.BEEDLE
2.516	BELL
2.517	W.BELL/ERIE, PA
2.518	F.W.BENJAMIN
2.519	R.C.BENTON
2 520	C.BIGNAL
2.750	S.BOHONAN
2.751	BONDY BROS. & CO./BELT MANUFACTURERS, N.Y.
2.752	BOSTON
2.753	BOSTON WARRANTED
2.754	Z.BOSTWICK
2.755	L.P.BOSWORTH
2.756	C.BOYCE – NEW YORK
2.757	BRADBURY
2.758	G.A.BRADFORD
2.759	N.H.BRAGG & SON/BANGOR ME.
2.760	BRAY
2.761	D.BRESLER
2.762	BROWN
2.763	D.B.BROWN, WARREN
2.764	D.W.C.BROWN
2.765	F.C.BROWN
2.766	H.BROWN
2.767	HAYES BROWN, WARRANTED
2.768	J.BROWN
2.769	BUEHLER D.CORNWELL DETROIT
2.770	H.S. BURGESS
2.771	W.H.BURK
2.772	A.BURNETT
2.773	H.BURRILL
2.774	J.H.BURT & CO

C

Number	Counterstamp
3.000	C
3.001	C.C
3.002	C.H.D.
3.003	C.L.
3.250	430C&O Ry
3.251	CP
3.252	CR
3.253	C:S
3.254	C.T.
3.255	C 2
3.500	J.B.CADLN
3.501	F.S.CAMPBELL
3.502	C.CARTER
3.503	L.CARY
3.504	CAST STEEL
3.505	A.CHAPIN
3.506	S.CHAPMAN
3.507	CHILDS & DICKINSON
3.508	E.CLARK
3.509	WM.CLARK
3.510	WM.CLAY
3.511	G.E.CLOUGH
3.750	H.COLMAN,MAKER,BOSTON
3.751	J.W.COLWILL
3.752	CONOVE
3.753	W.T.CONRAD
3.754	CONROY
3.755	J & I COX, NEW YORK
3.756	J.CRANE
3.757	J.CRAWFORD
3.758	CROTON
3.759	& CUNINGHAM
3.760	CURTISS
3.761	S.N.CURTISS

D

Number	Counterstamp
4.000	D
4.001	D.H.
4.250	D: :R
4.251	D.S
4.252	DW
4.500	DANA
4.501	D.O.DANFORTH
4.502	A.DAVIS
4.503	C.C.DEER
4.504	G.DELANO
4.505	H.W.DERBY
4.506	DERINGER
4.507	DEVINS & BOLTON MONTREAL
4.508	N.L.DEXTER
4.509	C.DILLON
4.750	DOUBLE GILT*NO2*
4.751	PK.DOYLE
4.752	J.T.DUCK
4.753	A.DURGIN
4.754	C.C.DYER

E

Number	Counterstamp
5.000	EEG in design
5.001	E.N.D.
5.002	ESH
5.250	E.M.
5.500	E.D.EAMES
5.501	E.EASTON
5.502	H.EATON
5.503	P.ELDRIDGE
5.504	H.ELLIS
5.505	J.ELLIS
5.750	EMPIRE THEATRE IMMENSE SUCCESS

F

Number	Counterstamp
6.000	F
6.250	F.M.
6.251	F.H.S.
6.252	FR VII under a crown
6.500	FAIRCHILD
6.501	G.FARRAR with design
6.502	J.H.FERGUSON 33
6.503	FINDLAY & MCWILLIAM MONTREAL
6.504	J.FISHER
6.750	FOWLER DRUGGIST GENESEE ST. SYRACUSE, N.Y.

G

Number	Counterstamp
7.000	G
7.001	USE G.G.G. & G.G.G.G.
7.250	G.N.P.
7.251	G.T.P.
7.252	G.E.S.
7.253	G.W.
7.500	J.M.GAGE
7.501	S.GARRABRANT
7.502	-----D & GELSTON
7.503	W.H.GENN
7.504	A.GERRISH
7.505	W.GIBBS
7.506	I.E.GILBERT
7.507	E.GILMORE–TURNER
7.508	G.GIRODIS NEWARK, N.J.
7.509	E.M.GLYNN GUNSMITH
7.750	GOODING
7.751	E.B.GOSS
7.752	B.F.GRACE
7.753	GRANT
7.754	A.B.GRANT
7.755	H.M.GRANT
7.756	C.GREEN
7.757	A.K.P.GROVER

H

Number	Counterstamp
8.000	H
8.001	HB
8.002	H.D.B.
8.003	HLB
8.004	H:H
8.005	HJK
8.006	HHL
8.250	H.S.
8.251	H.B.C.S.
8.252	HSS
8.253	HWS
8.254	H.V.W.
8.500	K.L.HALLENBECK C/S COINS FT. WAYNE, IND.
8.501	HAPGOOD BOSTON
8.502	C.W.HANNUM
8.503	J.B.HARDY 1838
8.504	O.W.HARRIMAN
8.505	J.S.HARRIS
8.506	HASCY
8.507	HASKINS TIPTON PEN
8.508	HAVERFORN SCHOOL
8.509	F.HAYDEN WATERBURY, CONN.
8.510	JOSIAH HAYDEN & CO.
8.511	A.W.HENES
8.512	H.HENRY
8.750	G.C.HOBS
8.751	G.HORR
8.752	G.W.HOWE KEENE, N.H.
8.753	O.HOWE
8.754	W.HOXIE
8.755	HUNT & MOORE

I

Number	Counterstamp
9.000	IA in script
9.001	IB
9.002	I.C
9.003	IMG and scroll
9.004	IWLL
9.250	IR
9.251	IS
9.252	I.A.S.
9.750	T.IMMEL
9.751	IMMENSE SUCCESS EMPIRE THEATRE
9.752	L.R.IRWINE STEEL
9.753	E.M.IVENS

J

Number	Counterstamp
10.000	J
10.001	J.B.
10.002	J–B
10.003	J.F.B.
10.004	J.P.B.
10.005	J.C.
10.006	J.B.C.
10.007	*J*E
10.008	J.G.
10.009	J.F.J.
10.010	JK
10.011	J.B.L.
10.250	J.P.
10.251	J.S.
10.252	J.R.S.
10.253	JMT
10.254	J.W.
10.255	J.Y
10.500	S.S.JACKMAN
10.501	L.H.JAMES
10.502	JAQUITH 98 BROADWAY
10.750	L.H.JOHNSON PAT APRIL 1873
10.751	JONES

K

Number	Counterstamp
11.000	K in an oval
11.500	C.W.KAY ARTIST
11.501	J.KELLY BALt
11.502	DR. KIDDER'S FAMILY PILLS
11.503	C.W.KING ARTIST
11.504	W.KING
11.505	T.L.KINGSLEY GREAT WARDROBE CLOTHING CO. UTICA, N.Y.
11.506	M.V.B.KINNE
11.507	J.E.KIRK
11.508	H.O.KISER
11.750	J.KNIGHT
11.751	K.KNIGHT 5 BAXTER ST. NEW YORK
11.752	W.KRAPP

L

Number	Counterstamp
12.250	LHO
12.500	I.LANE
12.501	A.LAPHAM
12.502	J.W.LEARNED
12.503	E.LEMAN Jr
12.504	W.LEVIS
12.750	E.W.LOOMIS
12.751	F.T.LOTRIDGE
12.752	T.LOUMANS
12.753	S.LOVEJOY
12.754	W.LOWN
12.755	C.F.E.LUCE
12.756	D.LYNCH
12.757	G.E.LYON

M

Number	Counterstamp
13.000	M
13.001	M.B.C.
13.002	M & D
13.250	MIO
13.251	M.S.

13.500 MACKFELL & RICHARDSON NEW YORK
13.501 L.MANROSE
13.502 MANUFACTURED BY MASS. ARMS CO. CHICOPEE FALLS
13.503 S.MAY
13.504 W. MCCOMB
13.505 P.MCGLE
13.506 MCKENNEY. GUNSMITH. BIDDEFORD
13.507 J.F.MCKENNEY GUNSMITH
13.508 J.F.MCKINNEY GUNSMITH SACO
13.509 E.MCNAMARA
13.510 J.O.MEGQUIER
13.511 MESCHUTT'S METROPOLITAN COFFEE ROOM 433 BDWAY
13.512 MFG COMPANY 1234
13.513 F.MILLER
13.514 W.MILLER
13.515 WM.MILLER
13.516 P.O.MILLS

13.750 C.C.MOONEY
13.751 MORRELL
13.752 E.R.MORSE UNION ST. BOSTON
13.753 T.S.MOSES
13.754 J.MULLEN
13.755 N.B.MUNGER
13.756 G.A.MUNN
13.757 D.MUNSON

N

Number	Counterstamp
14.250	NL-GW
14.500	J.A.needham
14.501	J.H.T.NE?ELL
14.502	E.M.NEWTON
14.503	G.L.NEWTON
14.504	G.NICHOLS
14.750	P.NOSTRAND
14.751	N.S.NOYES
14.752	N.E.NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION CONVENTION 1949

O

Number	Counterstamp
15.000	OL
15.250	OT
15.251	OPT
15.252	OT.3
15.500	OAK HILL—CAST STEEL
15.501	N.S.OAKS
15.502	OIL OF ICE
15.750	C.ORTH
15.751	C.G.ORTH
15.752	C.E.OSGOOD

P

Number	Counterstamp
16.000	P
16.001	PA.
16.250	P.R. & P.R.R.
16.251	PS
16.500	B.PARKER
16.501	C.PARKS
16.502	PAT. 1868
16.503	PATENT
16.504	PATENT DAY PYE
16.505	PATENT SECURED
16.506	R.PAYNE
16.507	PEARS SOAP
16.508	ORREN PEAVEY
16.509	PEIRCE
16.510	S.PERKINS
16.511	W.PETERS 1849 BALTO
16.512	D.PHELAN
16.513	J.T.PHILLIPS
16.514	J.F.PIERCE
16.515	PIERCE
16.516	A.PLATT & CO. PATENT
16.517	J.B.PLATT & BROTHER
16.750	C.E.POOR
16.751	L.M.PORTER
16.752	WM.H.PORTER
16.753	S.POTTLE
16.754	B.PROSSER

Q

None listed

R

Number	Counterstamp
18.000	R.C.
18.001	R.F.
18.500	B.RAPP
18.501	J.W.REED
18.502	H.REES
18.503	H.REES PHILA
18.504	G.H.REMINGTON ROME,N.Y.
18.505	RICHARDS
18.506	F.RICHARDS
18.507	G.W.RICKER
18.750	ROATH
18.751	J.H.ROGER
18.752	J.H.ROGERS CAST-STEEL
18.753	JOHN ROTHERY
18.754	GEO. F. ROWE
18.755	C.W.ROYCE
18.756	RUSSELL AND CLARK
18.757	J. RUSSELL

S

Number	Counterstamp
19.000	S
19.001	S & CO.
19.002	S + D
19.003	S:D
19.004	SND
19.005	S:G
19.006	S.H
19.007	S.L.

19.250 S.P.
19.251 S.S.B.R.
19.252 SS

19.500 A.SAWYER
19.501 W.J.SCOTT
19.502 SEC 2 DEL DIV
19.503 O.SHECK
19.504 SHERMAN
19.505 SHOO FLY
19.506 W.G.SINCLAIR 1847
19.507 D.E.SIZER
19.508 L.SLOAT & CO.
19.509 C.C.SMITH & CO. 1854
19.510 O.H.SMITH
19.511 R.S.SMITH
19.512 S.SMITH

19.750 F.SNOW
19.751 G.H.SNOW
19.752 SO. RIVER CUTLERY CO.
19.753 H.A.SPEAR
19.754 SPRINGFIELD
19.755 L.L.SQUIRE
19.756 J.F.SQUIER
19.757 T.J.STWEART
19.758 STONE & BALL
19.759 G.STORER
19.760 W.B.STOTT
19.761 C.A.STRANGE
19.762 L.P.SUMMERS
19.763 L.S.SWAN
19.764 T.SWAR
19.765 S.SWART
19.766 A.D.SWEETSIR
19.767 C.A.SWIFT

T

Number	Counterstamp
20.000	T
20.001	TB
20.002	TC
20.250	T*M
20.251	T.J.S.
20.500	TABAGO
20.501	A.TALLMADGE
20.502	D.A.TENNEY
20.503	THALIA
20.504	THIBAULT BROTHERS PHILADA.
20.505	FRANK THOMPSON BOSTON
20.506	WM. THOMSON in script
20.507	E. THOR/ NTON
20.508	TIKMA
20.750	TOLEDO
20.751	W.H.TOWNE
20.752	N.J.TRACY
20.753	S.TREAT

U

Number	Counterstamp
21.000	USE G.G.G. & G.G.G.G.
21.250	U.S.
21.251	U.S. VII
21.750	UNION FOR EVER, flag flying to right from a Liberty pole

V

Number	Counterstamp
22.000	V with globule within
22.001	heart in rays in form of V
22.500	F.A.VACHE
22.501	VALP in beaded rectangle
22.502	JOHN VIGNES
22.750	B.VOIGT
22.751	VOTE THE LAND FREE

W

Number	Counterstamp
23.000	W
23.001	WHB
23.002	WHHB
23.003	W.S.B.
23.004	W.A.C.
23.005	W-D
23.006	WG
23.007	W.D.G.
23.008	W.F.G.
23.009	W.N.G.
23.010	WH
23.011	W.L.
23.250	WCT
23.251	W.E.W.
23.500	C.WARNER
23.501	T.WASHBURN
23.502	L.H.WATTS
23.503	C.L.WELCH
23.504	WELLER
23.505	A&G.WELLES & G.LIBBY 1796
23.506	WELLS
23.507	E.L.WEMPLE
23.508	L.WHEELOCK
23.509	A.WHITCOM 1827 in script
23.510	WHITE
23.511	WHITTEN'S GOLDEN SALVE
23.512	D.WIGG
23.513	J.L.WISSIN PORTSMOUTH VA
23.514	WILCOX NEW HAVEN
23.515	DR.G.G.WILKINS
23.516	W.WILLEY S.S.
23.517	J.WILLIA
23.518	WIMAN COPPERSMITH
23.519	M.WILSON
23.750	W.WOODIS
23.751	L.H.WOODS
23.752	C.WOOSTER
23.753	ELLEN E. WRIGHT THAT OLD PINE TREE

X

Number	Counterstamp
24.000	crowned x
24.001	x

Y

Number	Counterstamp
25.750	N.YORK
25.751	YUM YUM JUNE 6

Z

Number	Counterstamp
26.000	Z·
26.250	ZO

NUMBERS

Number	Counterstamp
27.000	1HWCPT
27.001	4
27.002	№4
27.003	5
27.004	16
27.005	FVII
27.006	VII U.S.
27.007	50
27.008	9o6
27.009	9diamond6
27.010	156
27.011	1234 MFG COMPANY
27.012	1791
27.013	1801
27.014	1831
27.015	MAY 23 1878 50 CENTS

MISCELLANEOUS DESIGNS

Number	Counterstamp
28.000	Heart
28.001	Bird
28.002	Circle
28.003	Rosette
28.004	Square & compass
28.005	Square & compass W.I.
28.006	Swan
28.007	Eagle
28.008	Eagle over 18 in octagon
28.009	Large incused eagle
28.010	Unknown head
28.011	Bust of U. S. Grant
28.012	Standing dog
28.013	Royal crown
28.014	Head, anchor, lion
28.015	Circle divided into six parts
28.016	Cross inside six-pointed star
28.017	Crowned arms of Spain and pillars of Hercules
28.018	P, plow, and TW*T238
28.019	U shaped Shield with crossbar, trefoil above
28.020	GEORGE WASHINGTON, head to left and GENERAL LAFAYETTE, head to right on other side
28.021	Sitting lion beside a pole with Liberty cap separating date 18 68

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Counterstamped U. S. Large Cents

Kenneth L. Hallenbeck, Jr., A.N.A. #17797

Response to my article on "Counterstamped U. S. Large Cents" in the August 1965 issue of *The Numismatist* has been something just short of amazing. Dozens of people have written with the result that several hundred new unpublished counterstamped U. S. large cents have become known to me. With this article the number of "listed" counterstamped U. S. large cents about doubles from the original August 1965 article.

It is always interesting to speculate whether an "unpublished" coin (or counterstamp in this case) is worth more money or less money than one "published." As far as counterstamps are concerned. It is my contention there really isn't much difference. If anything, there might be more value due to the increased interest created by being published.

This listing and the previous listing would have been impossible without the wonderful cooperation of numismatists from all over the country. It isn't possible to mention everyone who helped, but the following have been of special help in one way or another, either directly or indirectly: J. J. Curto, Ed Leaming, H. M. Oechsner, Jim Johnson, Aaron Feldman, Max M. Schwartz, D. E. Lee, Al Hoch, L. L. Rudduck, Jack Nestle, Maurice M. Gould, Paul S. Seitz and Allen Corson.

This article is merely a listing of known varieties of counterstamped U. S. large cents. No attempt has been made here to do any real research. That is reserved for other articles.

A number of people have asked me why the date of the coin counterstamped hasn't been included in this list and the previous one. Admittedly it would be desirable and interesting to have this information. The list is fairly long now. Some of these coins at present must be considered unique as only one is known, however, certain counterstamps are known to exist on many dates of large cents. To list one date for some, no dates for others (where it is worn off the coin), and many dates for still others seems cumbersome. The biggest reason of all however, is that this article is a continuation of the first one and I've already committed myself to the style of that one.

As a word of explanation, you'll notice some counterstamps with slashes between the words. This is not part of the counterstamp, but just separates the different lines. An example is: DR. SHATTUCK'S/WATER CURE/WATERFORD/ME. This indicated that the counterstamp actually appears as follows:

DR. SHATTUCK'S
WATER CURE
WATERFORD
ME.

This type of article is really never done. I would appreciate hearing from

11.514 — A. KLINGEB, Elkhart, Indiana. This illustrates a "good" type of counterstamp with name, occupation and location. Unfortunately, considerable research has failed to uncover Klingeb's first name and when he operated as a jeweler in Elkhart.

anyone having any varieties not listed in this and the previous article published in August 1965.

The following is a continued listing of counterstamped U.S. large cents which were previously "unpublished."

No.	Counterstamp
	A
1.010	AH
1.253	AP
1.254	A.R.P.
1.255	A.J.S.
1.256	AT
1.257	A.V.V.
1.258	A.W.
1.259	A.C.W.
1.260	AJW
1.505	A & O TEL. CO.
1.506	D.N.ABBOT
1.507	ALLEN
1.508	H.N.ALLEN
1.760	S.B.ARKANSAS
1.761	ASHMEAD, PHILA
1.762	E.N.AVERY
1.763	R.A.AYERS
	B
2.002	B
2.003	B.F
2.004	B•G
2.005	B & H
2.006	B. & H.
2.007	B.I.CO.
2.008	B.M.&CO.
2.521	C.BABBIT
2.522	H.L.BABR
2.523	BAILEY & CO.
2.524	BAILEY & CO./ 136 CHESTNUT ST./ PHILA.
2.525	L.BAILEY
2.526	BAKER
2.527	BALT
2.528	J.M.BARBER
2.529	E.W.BARKER
2.530	Wallace Barnes
2.531	G.W.BARTON
2.532	H.L.BASS
2.533	C.BEACH
2.534	V.E.BEACH
2.535	A.BEALS
2.536	BEATTY & SON
2.537	A.BELL/YONKERS/1857
2.538	J.BENNETT
2.539	V.R.BEST
2.540	BINGHURST & KIRBY/ PHILAD./ CAST STEEL
2.541	F.BISBEE
2.542	F.W.BISBEE
2.543	S.BISHOP
2.544	J.BLACK
2.545	F.BLODGETT/ GARDNER, MASS.
2.775	I.E.BONNER
2.776	B.BOSTWICK
2.777	A.BRABINER
2.778	J.BRADLE
2.779	A.BRADLEY
2.780	BRAINARD & WOODRUFF
2.781	C.S.BROWN
2.782	F.S.BRYANT
2.783	1859/W.BURKE/1855 1855
2.784	H BURN
2.785	G.F.BURNAP
2.786	J.G.BURUR/RRIT
2.787	A.H.BURT
	C
3.004	C
3.005	C.B.
3.006	C*B
3.007	C.B.C.
3.008	C.J.C.
3.009	C + E
3.010	C.E.G
3.011	C.E.H.
3.012	CHH
3.013	C•L
3.014	C.T.L.
3.256	C.P.
3.257	C.S.
3.258	C.B.T.S
3.259	C.W.
3.260	C.H.W.
3.512	P.H.CAMPBELL/STENCIL CUTTER/1869/ MT. UNION, PA.
3.513	CASWELL
3.514	S.D.CHADWICK
3.515	Z.E.CHAFFEE
3.516	H.CHAMBERS
3.517	E.J.CHAPIN/CLYDE, N.Y./DEALER-WATCHES, CLOCKS/& JEWELERY
3.518	DR. J. CHEEVER
3.519	N.CHESLEY
3.520	C.C.CLARK
3.521	Geo. Clark
3.522	CLINE D
3.762	E.V.COBLEIGH
3.763	E.COIT
3.764	F.D.COLBY
3.765	H.COLLAR
3.766	H.COLMAN
3.767	A.COLVI
3.768	E.B.COOK
3.769	H.A.COOLEY
3.770	B.P.CORVAN
3.771	COVE
3.772	F.COY
3.773	C.W.CRAM
3.774	J.S.CRAM
3.775	A.CRANE
3.776	F.CURLISS
3.777	T.CURTIS
3.778	CUTTING STA TENT/ JULY 4 & 11, 1854
	D
4.002	D. & A.
4.003	D.H.L.
4.004	DM
4.253	D.P
4.510	E.R.DARLING
4.511	N.DAVIS
4.512	J.W.DEAN
4.513	J.W.DILLEY
4.755	C.DOW.
4.756	Z.L.DOWNS
4.757	J.S.DRAKE
4.758	W.DRAKE
4.759	H.O.DUDLEY
4.760	G.H.Dunham
4.761	J.J.DUNN
4.762	S.C.DYER
	E
5.003	E.H.
5.004	E.P.M.
5.251	E.R.
5.506	N.EATON
5.507	P.EBERLY
5.508	L.ELDRED/LODI/ MEDINA
5.509	JOHN ELLIS & CO
5.751	END/ NO. 2 END

No.	Counterstamp
	E (Cont'd)
5.752	B.T.ENGLI
5.753	E.P.EVERETT
5.754	EXETER
	F
6.253	FW
6.505	W.M.FARMER
6.506	E.E.FARRAR
6.507	G.L.FELCH
6.508	E.FINNEY
6.509	T.E.FISK
6.510	FITZGERALD
6.511	K.B.Fletcher, Jr.
6.751	E.FOOT
6.752	FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF COIN COLLECTORS
6.753	H.K.FORD
6.754	J.H.FOWLER
6.755	FRENCH
6.756	FULTON
	G
7.002	G.K.D.
7.003	G.F. WD
7.004	G.H.K.
7.005	G.A.M.
7.254	G•S
7.255	GDS
7.256	GTT
7.257	G.T.T.
7.510	G.N.GALE
7.511	G.GERRY/ATHOL MASS.
7.512	H.E.GILL
7.513	F GIRARD
7.758	GOOD/GOOD/GOOD
7.759	GOSS
7.760	W.G.GOURLE
7.761	C.W.GRAHAM
7.762	J.W.GRAHAM
7.763	GUARRANTEED/CAST STEEL
	H
8.007	H.B.
8.008	HC
8.009	HEC
8.010	H.M.F
8.011	H&G
8.012	HH
8.013	HNI
8.014	H.J.K.
8.015	HL
8.016	H.M.
8.255	H.N.
8.256	H.H.W
8.513	J.HAINES
8.514	HALL & ELTON
8.515	J.HAMMOND
8.516	F.HANKS
8.517	HARGR VF
8.518	G.M.HARRIMAN
8.519	HASLAM/RELIANCE
8.520	H.HEASELDEN
8.521	W.HENRY
8.522	G.H.HENSEY
8.523	G.HESEMAN
8.524	A.W.HEWES
8.525	G.HEWEY
8.526	J.S.HINMAN
8.756	HOEFT/256 CHERRY ST./N.Y.
8.757	I.I.HOUGH & Co/ MIDDLETOWN CT
8.758	J.HURD
8.759	C.H.HUSSEY
8.760	HUSTED
	I
9.005	IHA
9.006	INH
9.007	I.M
9.253	IP
9.254	I.P.
9.255	I.W
9.256	I.W.
9.754	WM.INGHAM
	J
10.012	J•B
10.013	J + B
10.014	J-A-B
10.015	J.H.B
10.016	JMC
10.017	J.D.
10.018	J-D
10.019	J.J.D.
10.020	*J*F*
10.021	J.G 3
10.022	JFH
10.023	J.I.
10.024	J.J.
10.025	J.F.J.
10.026	J.M
10.027	J.M.
10.028	JVBHM
10.256	J - N
10.257	J.H.O.
10.258	J*P
10.259	JHS
10.260	J.W.T
10.261	JLZ
10.503	JACKSON (curved)
10.504	SAMUEL/JACKSON/ BALTIMORE
10.505	J.JACOT
10.506	E.M.JAMES
10.507	B.JANES
10.508	JIRIES
10.752	T.JORDAN
10.753	DR.JUDIE
	K
11.001	K.D.L.
11.002	J.K./BOSTON
11.509	J.W.KALFISE/EATON, N.Y.
11.510	H.KEELER
11.511	M.C.KEYES
11.512	M.KIMBALL
11.513	KINSEY
11.514	A.KLINGEB/JEWELER/ ELKHART, IND
11.753	L.P.KNERR
11.754	Wm KNOTT
11.755	F.S.KNOWLTON
11.756	R.KNOX
11.757	T.KNOX/AUBURN,N.Y.
11.758	J.KYLE
	L
12.000	L:C
12.250	LP
12.251	L.S.
12.252	L.C.W.
12.505	J.LANE
12.506	L.LANG
12.507	J.LEARY
12.508	I.A.LESTER
12.758	Wm.F.LOMIS
12.759	G.B.LORD
12.760	W.H.LOVE
12.761	J.LOWNES
12.762	J.LYNCH
	M
13.003	M.P.L.
13.252	MHP
13.253	MHR
13.254	MWT
13.517	G.MAGLE
13.518	MAHAN
13.519	MAKER
13.520	J.MALLE
13.521	J.MALLL
13.522	T.C.MARSHALL
13.523	F.MARTIN
13.524	J.E.Marvel
13.525	G.A.MASON
13.526	MERTENS

No.	Counterstamp
	M (Cont'd)
13.527	MILLBURY
13.528	1882/M.MILLER/26
13.529	M.MINER
13.758	C.T.MORRIS
13.759	J.MORSE
13.760	M.T.MORSE
13.761	C.C.MOSELY
13.762	E.MOULTON
13.763	W.MOULTON
13.764	N.MOWREY
13.765	B.MUNSON
13.766	H.MUNSON
13.767	J.L.MUSSINA
	N
14.000	N
14.251	N.W.
14.505	Wm L.N
14.506	E.NEWBURY
14.507	E.C.NEWBURY
14.508	NEWLOVE
14.509	NEWMAN
14.510	NEWTON
14.511	W.NILES
14.753	C.A.NORCROSS
14.754	NORFOLK
14.755	B.NORTON
14.756	E.NUTTER
	O
15.001	O
15.002	O.W.C.
15.003	O. x D.
15.253	O.W
15.254	O E W
15.503	OLD HICKORY/ SPECIE WANTED
15.504	W.OLIVER
15.505	N.OLMSTED
15.753	M.O'NEIL
15.754	I.P.OSGOOD
15.755	OWEN BROS.
	P
16.002	P.B. and small heart
16.003	P.B.B.
16.004	P.M.
16.252	P.V.
16.253	P.W.JR
16.518	H.A.PAGE/BOSTON
16.519	M.PAIGE
16.520	PARKMAN & POLLARD
16.521	•PARNELL
16.522	W.PEARCE
16.523	H.PEASE
16.524	PERLEY'S PAT.
16.525	L PETEB
16.526	PHILA
16.527	N.PIERCE
16.528	J.H.PLATT
16.755	PORK and small pig
16.756	I.POT
16.757	N.F.PRATT
16.758	PRIESTLY
16.759	W.L.PRINCE
	Q
	NONE
	R
18.002	R
18.003	RBB
18.004	RBC
18.005	R.F.G.
18.508	W.D.RAFT
18.509	W.D.RAPP
18.510	J.C.REED & CO.
18.511	RICE/194 CANAL ST.
18.512	G.E.RICE
18.513	Wm.J.RICE
18.758	A.ROE
18.759	T.ROGERS
18.760	ROHECKER and crown and cross
18.761	J.H.ROOT
18.762	J.W.ROOT
18.763	W.ROSE/WARRANTED
18.764	T.ROWLAND & BROTHERS PHILADA
18.765	J.B.Roys
18.766	RUGGLES
	S
19.008	S in a shield
19.009	S.F.B.
19.010	SB5CC
19.011	S&D
19.012	S.&G.
19.253	S.N.P.
19.254	S.S.
19.255	SZ
19.513	W.J.SAGER
19.514	ST PAUL
19.515	Geo. Sands 1891
19.516	SARGENT & BROWN
19.517	CHAS.SCHOELLER N.Y.
19.518	DR.SHATTUCK'S/WATER CURE/WATERFORD/ME.
19.519	G.R.Shehan
19.520	C.H.Sherey
19.521	H.SMALLEY
19.522	C.SMITH
19.523	J.F.SMITH
19.524	L.S.SMITH
19.525	M C SMITH & SON
19.768	C.SOCIAL
19.769	F.E.STECKEL
19.770	STEELD.
19.771	C.S.STEEL/MISHAWAKA
19.772	D.STEEL
19.773	N.W.Stewart
19.774	STIBBS
19.775	STICKLER
19.776	W.STILES
19.777	PRESENTED BY A. S. STILLMAN 1870
19.778	G.J.STIVERS
19.779	H C STONE
19.780	STORES & COOK
19.781	STORRS & COOK
19.782	A.STRAW
19.783	STROUB
19.784	G.L.SWIFT/DRUGGIST/ MARATHON, N.Y.
	T
20.003	T.C.
20.004	T.P.C. & CO
20.005	T.A.G.
20.006	T.J.H
20.252	TS
20.509	TAYLOR
20.510	C.TAYLOR
20.511	J.TEAL
20.512	TEELE
20.513	TERRY
20.514	THAD
20.515	I.THORP
20.754	WM.TOMKIN
20.755	N.J.TRACY
20.756	TRUESDALE/N-YORK
20.757	F.H.TWITCHELL
20.758	E.TYLER
20.759	J.W.TYLER
	U
21.001	USE/G.G.G.
21.252	US over an eagle
21.751	UPPER VILLAGE/ COLUMBIA/-OLD GOLD
	V
22.002	V
22.752	J.VODRASEK
22.753	E.E.VOIGD
	W
23.012	W (doubled)
23.013	W.T.C.
23.014	W.V.D.
23.015	WFG

No.	Counterstamp
	W (Cont'd)
23.016	WVH
23.017	W.G.J.
23.252	WEN
23.253	W.B.P.
23.254	W.H.P.
23.255	WRS
23.256	W.R.T.
23.257	WSW
23.520	WADE
23.521	WARRANTED
23.522	WARRANTED/CAST STEEL
23.523	WARREN
23.524	J.WARREN
23.525	J.B.WARREN/ ITHACA, N.Y.
23.526	C.WEBER
23.527	F.WEED
23.528	J.H.I.WELCH
23.529	WELLES & GELSTON
23.530	W.R.WHARFE
23.531	H.WHEELER
23.532	A.WHITE
23.533	P.WHITE
23.534	W.H.WHITE & CO. — CAST STEEL
23.535	WHITMORE
23.536	N.WHITMORE
23.537	WHITNEY
23.538	T.WILDES
23.539	J.G.WILSON/GAS FILTER/39 CENTRE ST./N.Y.
23.540	T.W.WITHERBY/CAST STEEL/WARRANTED
23.754	R.M.WYCKOF
	X
24.002	XX
24.003	XXX
	Y
25.500	E.YEATON
25.752	J.YOUS.
	Z
	None
	NUMBERS
27.016	3
27.017	1 L 3
27.018	8
27.019	VII
27.020	39
27.021	44
27.022	1837/1814
27.023	1841 P
27.024	14 in shield over an eagle
27.025	50 TUBES
27.026	1797
27.027	18/57
27.028	1821
27.029	2D P.F.C./LUCK
27.030	18K in rectangle
27.031	1 2
27.032	3 1 7 5 0 8 5
27.033	5 48
27.034	III
27.035	1830
27.036	1826
	SPECIAL SYMBOLS
28.022	Wheel of 8 spokes & dot in center
28.023	7 gear wheel
28.024	small heart
28.025	6 pointed star within 5 pointed star
28.026	Rooster
28.027	Fleur de lis
28.028	4 dots
28.029	circle over heart
28.030	4 pointed star
28.031	small eagle on arrows
28.032	eagle on arrows & olive branch
28.033	arrow
28.034	flower-like asterisk
28.035	2 real die of Mexico (eagle on cactus)
28.036	small eagle
28.037	Chopmarks
28.038	JW S.L. P.L. 50

Counterstamped and Countermarked American Silver Coins

and Their Use as Advertising

BY MAURICE M. GOULD, LM-144

IN my almost fifty years of association with numismatics and having covered almost every field, from exonumist to die-variety collecting, I still find the most fascinating to be the collecting and research of counterstamped coins.

In 1947, I wrote my first article on this series for *The Numismatist,* and a decade later, in 1957, I again wrote on the same series, adding whatever knowledge I had accumulated over this period. Now, twenty years later, I am writing this article on a different phase of counterstamps, proving my consistency in never wavering from the research in this field.

The original article in *The Numismatist* embraced counterstamped large cents and I am pleased to see other writers and researchers, such as Ken Hallenbeck and Alfred D. Hoch working on this series.

Coins were counterstamped or countermarked for three basic reasons —

(1) To indicate official sanction or adoption as legal specie which passed current as money (mostly in the West Indies and South America)

(2) For advertising, symbolic or utilitarian purposes for merchants, fraternal organizations, political campaigns, admission requirements, etc.

(3) For personal, random or testing purposes such as those initialled by individuals or used for the testing of silversmith punches, etc.

This article will cover the silver U. S. coins, which were counterstamped as an advertising medium.

Regarding the terms "countermarked" and "counterstamped" Howard Gibbs, one of the world's most noted authorities in this field, says, "personally, I use the classification 'counterstamps' only when the design is from a prepared die or stamp. When a coin simply has a number of letters, name, numbers stamped on with a set of letters or numbers, I classify these as 'stamped with'."

I personally use the word "counterstamp" on almost all of these pieces as I have found in talking to the collector, whether novice or advanced, that the accepted term for the series being discussed is "counterstamp."

The English use the term "countermark," signifying the same markings that we would call "counterstamp."

Evidence points to the fact that counterstamping, to a large degree, was done by the die sinkers, engravers and stencil cutters of the early period. Orders were placed for a quantity of counterstamped coins in certain denominations by a merchant or company and the order was then manufactured by the die sinker.

Of some mystery and interest are the pieces which sometimes have two or three names and advertising on one piece, such as the U. S. fifty cent piece of 1873 with the triple counterstamp — Bradley & Smith, Brushes, N. Y.; Tiffany & Co., N. Y.; Asbury Park, N. J. Perhaps an employee of the manufacturer had a great sense of humor or an excess amount of advertising was placed on one coin.

Some individuals and companies probably ordered dies and then, in their spare time, counterstamped their own coins at their leisure.

Among the manufacturers could be listed the following:

1. *E.B.* (Ephraim Brasher), whose famed initials are known on an

early U. S. silver dollar, on the Brasher doubloon, and other very rare pieces — America's renowned jeweler and goldsmith in the Colonial period.

2. *James Cochran,* a bell founder, ingenious mechanic. He is said to have made the first cent coined in the United States.
3. *Richard Trested,* engraver, stamper, die sinker.
4. *Smith & Seward,* manufacturers of medals, coins, badges.
5. *F. B. Smith & Hartmann,* medal and general die sinkers and engravers.
6. *James G. Moffet,* brass founder.
7. *Wm. & John Mott* of New York City, who struck the famous Mott Token, one of the first tradesman's tokens issued in America.
8. *R. Lovett,* medallist. Other Lovetts in the same family were also engravers and die sinkers.
9. *Charles D. Horter,* die sinker.
10. *J. A. Bolen* of Springfield, Mass. The famed stamp cutter and die sinker and also well known numismatist.
11. *Joseph H. Merriam,* die cutter, also of Massachusetts.
12. *U. S. Manufacturing Company,* steel stamps, stencils, of Baltimore, Maryland.
13. *Dorman's,* stencil and stamps.
14. *S. D. Childs and Company,* die sinker and engraver, Chicago, Illinois.
15. *Benedict & Burnham,* manufacturers of gilt buttons, etc., Waterbury, Connecticut.
16. *J. M. L. Scovill & W. H. Scovill,* manufacturers of naval military crests, military buttons, etc., Waterbury, Connecticut.

It is entirely possible that counterstamped coins were struck by manufacturing jewelers, as well as by silversmiths, with dies either prepared by them or furnished to them. This area of research has many facets which I am sure will be explored in the future.

For the first time I am listing the silver counterstamps in alphabetical order and then the denomination and type of coin on which it was found. I believe it is superfluous to add the dates, mintmarks, etc., as in many cases, with older coins which have been in circulation, the date and legend have become completely worn or partially obliterated.

It is extremely difficult to give the rarity of these pieces as I consider them all rare to Unique. However, the pieces you will find marked with the letter "C" are the ones of which there are at least a dozen known, which have been seen by me personally or compiled from numismatic records.

As more counterstamps come out of hiding and are catalogued, the rarity will be more easily determined.

Collecting U. S. counterstamps represents just about the epitome of numismatics and covers the wide range of the economic development and history of our country. The advertisements of doctors, artists, tickets to theatrical shows, patent medicines, businesses now extinct, etc., trace the patterns and trends of the times.

The field of counterstamps, with the tremendous amount of research still to be done, presents a challenge to the many collector-detectives who are looking for new fields to conquer.

Having covered the gamut of all phases of numismatics in almost fifty years, I have still found this to be the number one series for which I have the most affection. A national group of specialists in this field are now in the process of being formed into a research unit.

Alphabetical Listing of Counterstamps on American Silver Coins

1. Dr. W. H. Allen's Sweet Worm Wafers (Use), Youngstown, Ohio, price $1.00; sold by all druggists (liberty seated quarter).
2. Ayer (bust type dime).
3. G. L. Bailey, Portland; also stamped with the impression of a flintlock pistol (Gilbert L. Bailey was a well known Portland, Maine, sporting goods dealer who was in business from about the time of the Civil War to the early 1900s) (bust half dollar).
4. Balch, Artist, Joliet, Ill. (liberty seated quarter).

5. H. A. Balch, Artist (liberty seated quarter).
6. J. L. Barnes Saloon, Bryan, Texas (liberty seated quarter).
7. Blanchard House, Monmouth, Ill. (liberty seated quarter).
8. Bean & Co., House Furnishing Goods (liberty seated dime).
9. Jas. S. Bradley, Gilder and Framemaker, 154 Williams St., N. Y. (on quarters before 1815).
10. Bradley & Smith, Brushes, N. Y. (liberty seated half dollar).
11. E. B. on 1799 dollar. This UNIQUE piece is listed in the Bolender Silver Dollar book and is one of the genuine counterstamps of the famous Ephraim Brasher.
12. E. E. Child's Jr. 16 Chapman Place (bust half dollar).

13. China Tea Co., Bangor, Maine, (liberty seated quarter); "C" (liberty seated half dollar).
14. Columbia & Shamrock, rev. 10 sense (liberty seated dime).

15. Try Corey's Ointment (liberty seated quarter).
16. James B. Darling, Chicago, Ill. (liberty seated quarter).
17. G. N. Desmond, Gorham, N. H. (liberty seated quarter).
18. Dunning & Brew (Morgan type dollar).
19. E. G. & S. M. Company, in curved small counterstamp (liberty seated silver dollar).
20. Feigenspan's Lager (Drink Feigenspan's Lager) (liberty seated half dollar).
21. R. L. Fraser, Jeweler, Lawrence, KT (liberty seated quarter).

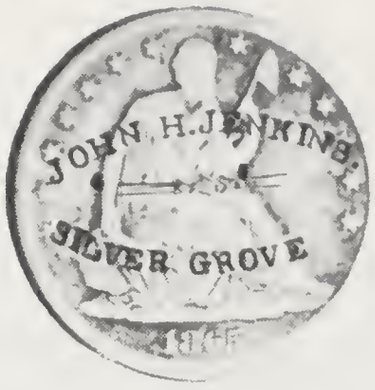
22. French & Son, obv. and rev. (liberty seated half dollar).

23. Use G. G. G. (liberty seated dime), (liberty seated quarter), (liberty seated half dime). (Goddard's Goose Grease) "C".
24. Use G. G. G. and G. G. G. G. (liberty seated quarter), (bust half dollar). "C". (Goddard's Goose Grease or Goddard's Great Goose Grease).
25. G. S. Gates, Rutland, Mass. (liberty seated quarter).
26. Chas. W. Geekie (No.) (on quarters before 1815).

27. Moses Hale, Ambrotype (liberty seated quarter).

28. Thomas Hobron, Hawaiian token listed in the Gould catalog of Hawaiian Coins and Tokens; rev. T.H.H. 12½¢, obv. R.R. 1879 (liberty seated half dollar) UNIQUE.
29. Houck's Panacea, Baltimore (early dollar before 1796), (bust half dollar), (early U. S. quarter before 1807). "C".
30. Howard & Davis, Boston, on obv.; L.Y. on rev. (quarters 1815-28).

31. J. E. Hudson, Prov. R.I. on obv. and rev. (liberty seated quarter).
32. A. Indian, Phila. South, Work, Red Big, Remember the Indian on the Warpath, Pittsburgh, Pa. (lib. seated quarter).



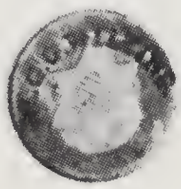
33. John H. Jenkins, Silver Grove (liberty seated half dollar).
34. Str. Jewel (The Steamer Jewel was a coastwise craft running from Portland, Maine to Gardner and also to Nova Scotia about 1900), (liberty seated quarter).
35. H. Jones, Patent (on early dollars before 1798).
36. Dr. Kirstead, Dentist, Boston, (bust type half dollar).
37. Knight's Mineral Water Saloon, 99 Balto St. (liberty seated quarter).
38. Knight's Mineral Saloon (liberty seated quarter).
39. A. S. Law, Medford, Mass. (liberty seated half dollar).
40. Lovett's Private Stock Whiskey (liberty seated quarter), (Morgan dollar).
41. N. P. McKean, Nashua, New Hampshire (silver dollar before 1800).
42. McKenney — Gunsmith, Biddeford, Maine (bust type half dollar).
43. Miller House (liberty seated quarter).
44. Model Artists Exhibition (admit to the Model Artists, 127 Grand St. near B'wy, very rare), (on quarters before 1815).

45. J. J. Outley, Artist (liberty seated quarter).
46. W. Packard, Elyria, Ohio (liberty seated half dollar).
47. Parisian Varieties, 16th St. and Broadway, New York (liberty seated half dollar), (bust half dollar), (trade dollar).
48. Philadelphia on obv.; rev. Warranted (bust half dollar).
49. G. Pine, State St., Trenton (liberty seated quarter).
50. J. J. Polhemus, Druggist, 190 J St. Cor. 7th (liberty seated dollar), (liberty seated quarter).
51. Rathburn House (liberty seated quarter).
52. Richardson (Charles H.), Baton Rouge, La. (liberty seated dollar).
53. Sagada Hockhouse (liberty seated half dollar).

54. Sage's Candy Coin (liberty seated quarter), (liberty seated half dollar), (trade dollar). "C".
55. W. Scott, in oblong serrated frame (Wm. D. Scott, Silversmith, Louisville, Ky. 1841-49), (liberty seated half dollar).

56. O. P. Shattuck, Smoke O. P. Shattuck Cigars (liberty seated dollar).
57. Dr. Shattuck's Water Cure, Waterford, Maine (liberty seated quarter), (liberty seated half dollar).
58. Shelton's, Lexington, Kentucky (liberty seated quarter).
59. Slater for Drugs (liberty seated half dollar).
60. E. Smet. Mont. (liberty seated quarter).
61. C. C. Smith & Co. (liberty seated half dollar).
62. Smith & Gemrig (liberty seated dime).
63. Smith & Grant (bust half dollar).
64. Sprague & Blodgett's, Admit one, Georgia Minstrels (liberty seated half dollar).
65. Stone & Ball, Syracuse, N. Y. (liberty seated quarter), (early quarters in early 1820's), (bust type quarter). "C".
66. J. M. Taylor, Broker, Brooklyn, L. I. (liberty seated quarter).

67. J. M. Taylor, Broker, Chatham St. Cor. James N. Y. (liberty seated quarter). "C".
68. Robert Turner & Son, rev. Baltimore (liberty seated dollar).
69. We Recommend Waltin's Bitters (liberty seated half dollar).
70. A. Ward (liberty seated quarter).
71. George Wilder with eagle in center (liberty seated dime).
72. Wilder House (liberty seated quarter).



73. Dr. G. G. Wilkins (3¢ silver), (bust half dollar). "C".
74. Admit to Wood's Minstrels, 144 Bdway (very rare 1796 quarter).
75. Yankee Blade (liberty seated quarter).
76. Yankee Robinson's — Free Ticket to Yankee Robinson's Quadruple Show (liberty seated half dollar), (liberty seated quarter).
77. Tiffany & Co. N. Y.; Bradley & Smith, Brushes, N. Y.; Asbury Park, N. J. (this is one of the most unusual of all the pieces as it has three different counterstamps on a liberty seated half dollar).
78. Viva el Coco. This unusual piece was counterstamped in Puerto Rico to publicize the cocoanut and is quite rare. (Barber half dollar).

I have many more U. S. silver coins with just the names and initials of individuals, etc. which I could not trace and if any information is obtained on these pieces in the future, they will also be listed.

It was quite common, between 1860 and 1880, to mark one's name or initials on U. S. coins; in fact, the copper coins with counterstamps probably run twenty to one as they had a small face value.

Counterstamped Spanish-American Silver Coins

This group of pieces should definitely be included in this article as they passed as legal tender until 1857.

From the number of counterstamps found on mostly the Spanish Colonial pieces, it can be seen how readily they were accepted in the Colonies.

The non-advertising counterstamps, which were used in the West Indies, have been described and listed by How-

land Wood, Guttag, and other researchers.

In this series the 2 reales are the most common, while all the other denominations are quite rare. It is still possible to pick up a 2 reale piece in a dealer's junk box or as an oddity in someone's collection, not knowing the true significance of these items.

A great deal of research is still needed in this field, as very few listings of any kind have been made in the past in the advertising series.

These listings are the largest compilation to date and every source possible has been used, from the listings of individual collections, to those in museums and previous listings in numismatic publications. Many more pieces will come to light and this series will probably never be a completely closed book.

Another field which we hope to compile for a future article is that of the silversmiths' marks on the silver coins. Q. David Bowers, Ken Hallenbeck and I have done some research in the past, mainly centered on the U. S. large cent series, and David Lee of Pasadena, California, has been working on the silver pieces. It will be a most interesting and informative addition to the counterstamped field.

As all of the pieces in this listing are Spanish-American silver, mostly Mexico Mint, only the denominations will be mentioned.

79. Wm. Avery. Avery was a silversmith in Preston, Conn. (2 reales).

80. C. M. Berry Saloon, N.W.C. 5th & Chestnut Phila. (2 reales).
81. L. L. Bevan, Eating Saloon, Pottsville, Pa. (4 reales).
82. Blanchard House, Monmouth, Ill. (2 reales).
83. O. & P. Boutwell, 7 Grand Division St., Troy, N. Y. Unique, Low No. 174. (2 reales).
84. A. S. S. Bradley, 1780, Fine Pictures, Cheapest in the City. Gilder & Framemaker & Mirrors, 154 Wm. St. N. Y. (2 reales).
85. James S. Bradley, N. Y. (2 reales).
86. Jas. S. Bradley, Gilder & Framemaker, 155 W. St. N. Y. Cheapest in the City. (2 reales).
87. J. Chinery, Diecutter, 205 Wm. St. N. Y. (3 lines), (1 reale).
88. Geo. Christy and Wood's Minstrels, 444 Bdway, N. Y. (2 reales).

89. Consult Dr. Darby, Boston. (4 reales), (2 reales).
90. Obv. Consult Dr. Darby, Boston; and Good for a Bottle of Pierce's Rosetta Hair Tonic; rev. Consult Dr. Darby (Gould collection), (2 reales).
91. Henry Disston (Philadelphia Eagle). (2 reales).
92. C. C. Dyer, (2 reales), (1 reale).

93. Ebling's Columbian, Garden, 200, Bowery, N. Y. (2 reales).
94. Fitch's, counterstamped three times. (2 reales).
95. R. Flanagan's Punch, 112 No. 6th St. pillar type (punchbowl in center). (2 reales).
96. Guarantee Development Co. No. Beachhaven, New Jersey, 1722, extra rare. This piece is listed by Adams. Research has led us to believe the reverse die is merely a copy of a 2 reales piece.
97. Houck's Panacea, Baltimore. (2 reales).
98. P. Huffman, Warsaw, Indiana. (Mexican 8 reales).

99. Hutchings, 385 B'way, N. Y. (2 reales).
100. Jones Exchange Hotel, 77 Dock St. incused (Pennsylvania). (2 reales).

101. J. T. Jones, San Franco. Cor. Montg. & Commercial St. in circle. (2 reales).
102. Use Dr. Kidder's Family Pills (in circle). (1 reale).
103. Dr. Kimball, Dentist, Boston. (1 reale), (2 reales).
104. Ambrotype by Knecht. Knecht was an itinerant wet plate photographer from Allentown, Pa. (2 reales).
105. Knight's Mineral Water Saloon, 99 Baltimore St. (2 reales).
106. Kunkel's Opera Troupe (Baltimore, 3 lines). (2 reales). (1 reale) comes in 2 varieties with 2 lines or 3 lines. George J. Kunkel was one of the first delineators of negro minstrelsy in the U. S. and during his theatrical career was identified with three historic theatres in Baltimore. John Wilkes Booth and Joe Jefferson were in his company.
107. R. Lundy, Iron Awning Framemaker, 172 Chamber St. (2 reales).
108. Merchutt's Metropolitan Coffee Room. Rm. 433, BD. very rare (2 reales).
109. Mexican Dime Hotel. (2 reales).
110. Use Miller's Hair Invigorator, 295 Bowery, N. Y. This counterstamp or a similar one is found on many coins. (2 reales), (1 reale).
111. L. Miller Hair Invigorator. (2 reales).
112. Model Artist Exhibition. Admit to the Model Artists, 127 Grand, near B'way, very rare. (2 reales).
113. New England House, struck twice on obverse, on 1818 counterfeit. (8 reales).
114. R. Paine, Springfield. (1 reale).
115. Parisian Varieties, 16th St. & Brdwy, N. Y. (2 reales).
116. Good for a Bottle of Pierce's Rosetta Hair Tonic. (2 reales).
117. J. L. Polhemus, Druggist, 190 J St. Cor. 7th (Sacramento, Calif.). (8 reales), (4 reales).
118. R. Quimby, 385 Broadway. (2 reales).
119. Sachem Oyster Saloon, 273 Bowery, extra rare. (2 reales).
120. E. F. Sise & Co. The dies were used on a Spanish ½ reale showing only a portion of the lettering. UNIQUE. (Portsmouth, N. H. Low No. 132).
121. Smith's Hotel, New Brunswick, New Jersey. (2 lines), (2 reales).
122. Stoddart's Family Dry Goods Stores, 270, 280 & 282 Nth 2nd St., Phila. (2 reales).
123. Stoltz's Segar Store, Phila., Pa. (2 reales).

124. Stone & Ball, Syracuse, N. Y. (1 reale), (2 reales).
125. J. M. Taylor, Broker, Chatham St. Cor. James. (2 reales).
126. J. M. Taylor, Brooklyn, L. I. (2 reales).
127. C. C. Tracy, Sawfiler, N. Y. (2 reales).
128. Admit to Wood's Minstrels, 444 Bdwy. N. Y. (6 lines), (2 reales) possibly 144 Bdway, which was reported by Duffield and Fuld. The difference in these two numbers may possibly be due to wear on the items.
129. Wyman, Wizard and Ventriloquist. (2 reales).
130. Young the Magician. (2 reales).

This article will not deal with U. S. merchant counterstamps on foreign coins and they will make an interesting series in themselves. A few known examples are as follows:

H. H. Pierson, Dentist, on 1827 five-franc French Crown.

J. L. Polhemus, Republic of Milan, Leopold 2nd, 1791, 1 lira.

S. M. P. Rouse, 1197 Wash. St., Boston, 1814 Prussian Taler.

It is hoped that a listing will be published in the near future.

My thanks to the following well-known numismatists and researchers for their assistance –

Ralph Goldstone; Charles McSorley; John Reynolds; Paul Seitz; Virginia Culver; James G. Johnson; Alfred D. Hoch; Kenneth Hallenbeck. Also, a special thank you to David E. Lee for his suggestions and listing of die sinkers and engravers.

This field will never cease to fascinate me and anticipate writing about the same series in 1977.

A COUNTERMARKED HALF DOLLAR.

H. D. Gibbs, of Pittsburgh, Pa., submits the half dollar illustrated below and would like information as to the origin of the countermark.

Countermarked coins frequently find their way into the hands of collectors the attribution of which is largely guesswork. Often the stamps are merely the work of vandals, who frequently deface an otherwise desirable coin. When the countermarking is done officially, an added value and interest is given to the coin. The stamp on this half dollar has the appearance of being made with the end of a key, but whether done officially or not we are unable to say. Can any of our readers give information on the subject?

COUNTERMARKED STONE MOUNTAIN HALF DOLLARS.

Additional information regarding the countermarking of some of the Stone Mountain commemorative half dollars comes to us from C. H. Ohr, Honey Grove, Texas. He says:

"I was local chairman selling the coins in Honey Grove, Texas, and I had one coin stamped "No. 143," the number of my district, and "Texas" also stamped. These special coins were sold to the highest bidders and brought as much as $262 each in one town. There was only one of each particular stamp, and I suppose Tennessee did the same thing as the Texas State Committee."

This practice, taken in connection with a similar report from Georgia in last month's issue, and the existence of those stamped in Tennessee, indicates that each Southern State was represented in the intensive campaign to market the Stone Mountain half dollars. In time perhaps quite an array of such counterstamped pieces will find their way into collections. It is quite probable, however, that the buyers of these particular coins at auction, for which fancy prices were paid, will prefer to retain them as souvenirs during their lifetime.

A SAN FRANCISCO COUNTERMARKED PIECE.

A San Francisco countermark on coins has recently been a subject of interest to the members of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society. The countermark occupies a circle 14 mm. in diameter. "CORNER MONTG. & COMMERCIAL ST." forms a circle, within which, in three lines, is "SAN | J. T. JONES | FRANCO." The final O is smaller than the other letters and has a dot under it. Two specimens are known. The best one, here illustrated, was recently obtained by I. L. Steinman in the purchase of a lot of very ordinary coins. This piece is a Mexico mint 2 reals, 1810, of Joseph Napoleon. The other known specimen is in the collection of J. L. Hitchcock, who purchased it some years ago from J. Schulman of Amsterdam. It is a much worn 2-real piece of Carolus III. Both pieces are marked on obverse, and indicate that they were much worn before being marked.

J. T. Jones is found in the San Francisco directories 1851-5 as conducting a saloon, "The Blue Wing," at the corner of Montgomery and Commercial streets. This location was then in the midst of the busy financial center. Banks, private mints, and, commencing 1854, the Government sub-treasury and mint, were all in the immediate vicinity. Recent writings of a San Francisco historian includes "The Blue Wing Saloon," famous in connection with the shooting of Richardson by the gambler, Charles Cora, who was hanged by the Vigilantes, which was on the east side of Montgomery street between Commercial and Clay streets, on what is now the southern section of the Bank of Italy building. This location conforms to that given on the countermark.

It is well known that silver coins of any kind and condition that could be had for circulation in San Francisco in its early days circulated at their size metal value, regardless of kind or condition, and that "two bits," the small change there then, was the price of a newspaper, the cheapest drink and the lowest valued articles, and in every way a popular denomination, the name of which, "two bits," continues to be used on the Pacific Coast. But soon following "the days of '49" all kinds and conditions of coins were not bankable or accepted in financial circles at their ordinary size value, hence it is presumed, in the absence of more definite information regarding the J. T. Jones countermark, that the die or punch, a well-made one, was legitimately used for marking coins so that the issuer could be identified. That no business is stated indicates that the countermark was not for advertising purposes.

FARRAN ZERBE.

San Francisco, July 20, 1919.

THE TOKEN COLLECTOR'S PAGE

By

Melvin Fuld and **George Fuld**

5610 Greenspring Ave. **58 Pleasant St.**

Baltimore 9, Md. **Brookline 46, Mass.**

This page is devoted to American store cards, war tokens, and similar meallic pieces. Its purpose is to illustrate and describe the many interesting pieces that are so little known to most present-day collectors. In some instances the pieces are illustrated for the first time and a special effort is made to include the early issues that have never been listed elsewhere. Collectors who are able to supply additional information on any of the cards published are cordially invited to do so.

Cincinnati, Ohio

Obverse: FREE TICKET TO YANKEE ROBINSONS QUADRUPLE-SHOW counterstamped in four lines on the obverse of an 1854 half dollar.

Reverse: That of an 1854-O 50¢.

Size 20; metal, silver. Reeded edge.

As far as the authors know this is an unlisted counterstamp of Yankee Robinson. We have attributed this piece to Cincinnati, Ohio, and assigned to it Hetrich & Guttag No. 7840. The reason for the attribution is that H & G 7841 under Cincinnati is listed as follows: "Obverse: YANKEE ROBINSON above, THE GREAT COMEDIAN below – portrait of man in center with gun resting on right shoulder. Reverse: YANKEE ROBINSON above; in field a triangle enclosing hand pointing downward to TRAID – at sides of triangle the words PAST PRESENT FUTURE." H & G 7845 has identical obverse and a similar reverse with date 1863 added. Oh.-40.197.1-CW-17-Ag-20-r2.bd4-r8

Cincinnati, Ohio

Obverse: HUGHES & FOSTER CIN around edge circle in center.

Reverse: Washington undraped bust to right. No engraver's name.

Bronze, size 14, plain edge no. 1, border no. 1, struck about 1865, not in Adams; Cleaney sale no. 405

This piece has the identical bust as the Quebe piece of York, Me without the engraver's name and sold for $2.25 in the Cleaney sale. Chapman says of this piece, "Uncirculated. Unique and undescribed so far as we know. Plate XII." While the plate list is 404 it is actually 405 because there is no engraver's name. No doubt the collectors of those days felt the piece with the engraver's name was more valuable than without, accounting for its lower sale price. Outside of the Cleaney sale, we have seen no offering of this piece. The photograph was given to us by the American Numismatic Society who have both types of these pieces.

O-40.83.1-SC-17-bo-14-p No. 1 bd No. 1-r. 9

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Melvin Fuld and **George Fuld**

5610 Greenspring Ave.
Baltimore 9, Md.

58 Pleasant St.
Brookline 46, Mass.

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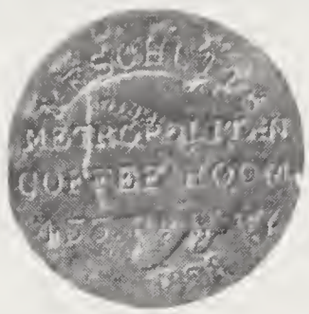
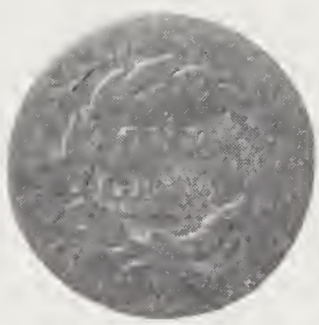
New York, N. Y.

Obverse: MESCHUTT METROPOLITAN COFFEE ROOM 433 BDWAY in four lines counterstamped on an 1828 large cent.

Struck about 1855, Adams 559A.

In the New York Numismatic Club listing, under No. 196 this counterstamp is listed on a Spanish Pesista, 1777, with the statement "(we are in-





clined to think this counterstamp decidedly rare, as only two specimens have been met with, one of which is over an Irish Half Penny of 1805)." Adams lists both of these counterstamps, No. 558 being the Spanish 2 reales and No. 559 being the halfpenny.

N.Y.-148.136.3-SC-16-cu-18-p No. 1. bd. No. 1-r8

New York, N. Y.

Obverse: ADMIT TO WOOD'S MINISTRELS 144 BDWAY NY in six lines counterstamped on a Spanish two reale piece of 1788.

Silver, Size 16½, plain edge no. 1, border no. 1, struck about 1855

Not listed by Adams or Wright. Assigned Adams NY 964A by authors.

Adams lists two Wood's tokens of Woods no. 964 silver of 1857 and no.

965 Copper very rare. These two pieces are no doubt identical to no. 344 of N.Y. Numismatic Club – N.Y. **Store Cards** describes the silver piece as "Obverse 'Admit to Wood's Minstrels 561 & 563 B'dway, N.Y.' View of a building. Above 'Temple of Ministrelsy.' Below 'Erected | 1857' Rev. '*Warranted pure silver* Intrinsic value 25 cts. Wood's | Minstrels | perform every | Evening | giving a select | and | varied | Entertainment size 16, Silver'." Apparently in 1913 when this book was published Adams had not seen the copper piece which is no doubt why he lists it as rare. It is believed by the authors that the piece illustrated was used by Woods before his permanent address at 557 Broadway.

NY-148.206.2-SC-16-ag-16½-p No. 1. bd No. 1-r. 5

THE TOKEN COLLECTOR'S PAGE

By

Melvin Fuld and **George Fuld**

5610 Greenspring Ave.
Baltimore 9, Md.

58 Pleasant St.
Brookline 46, Mass.

This page is devoted to American store cards, war tokens, and similar metallic pieces. Its purpose is to illustrate and describe the many interesting pieces that are so little known to most present-day collectors. In some instances the pieces are illustrated for the first time and a special effort is made to include the early issues that have never been listed elsewhere. Collectors who are able to supply additional information on any of the cards published are cordially invited to do so.

Baltimore, Md.

Obverse: CHINA-LYON-HALL. CO – JAPAN BALTIMORE around edge.
Reverse: CHINA-INDIA-JAPAN MATTING IMPORTERS.

Size 15, Counterstamped on the edge of a 19th century Chinese coin, brass,

plain edge & border, struck between 1884 & 1895.

Lyon-Hall & Co. succeed the limited partnership of J. Crawford Lyon and William A. Lyon trading as Lyon & Co. Lyon & Co., 236 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Maryland, traded in special carpets. The business was founded in 1881 and in 1884 they took into the partnership John W. Hall and started trading in imports. They moved to 8 W. Baltimore St. in 1837 and to 105 Hopkins Place in 1890 and to 6 South Street in 1892. In 1895 John W. Hall withdrew from the partnership and the name was changed to Lyon Bros. (William A. & J. Crawford Lyon) and they were listed in the directory as importers of matting, fur rugs and linoleum.

It is curious to ponder why the firm used this coin to make their store card. Stewart Culin in his paper, "The Gambling Games of the Chinese in America" given before the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, New York, Jan. 26, 1888, and published in book form by the University of Pennsylvania in 1891, shows the identical pieces (not counterstamped) and states, "The coins used in playing *fa'n t'an* are those of the present dynasty, such as are now current in China, and are imported expressly for gambling purposes in large quantities." No doubt Hall who was familiar with the Orient knew this and obtained a number for the manufacturer of their store cards. Neither Duffield nor Adams lists this card, although Williams lists it as Adams Md 81a.

Md-20.114.1-SC-19/20-br-15-p No. 1 bd. No. 1-r. 5.

Obverse: EDWIN RAHMING*.
Reverse: LONG ISLAND.

Brass, size 8½, plain edge no. 1, a broad milling around rim upon both sides, border no. 5, struck about 1815. Adams NY 38.

Adams states this piece is "Ex. rare" and to our knowledge not more than three – four pieces are known. We have never seen it in any sale but the Levick sale, and the Betts sale. In 1951 we obtained a brass piece of Edwin Rahming which is identical to the above but its size is 14 instead of 8½. The seller says it was a trial piece and never circulated and should be considered extremely rare or unique. No mention of this piece in this size is known.

NY-114.163.1-SC-15-br-8½-p No. 1 bd No. 5-r. 8

NY-114.163.2-SC-15-br 14-p No. 1 bd No. 5-r. 9

KUNKEL'S OPERA TROUPE
Baltimore, Md.

Obverse: **KUNKEL'S/OPERA TROUPE** counterstamped on the obverse of a Bavarian 1 gulden of 1844.

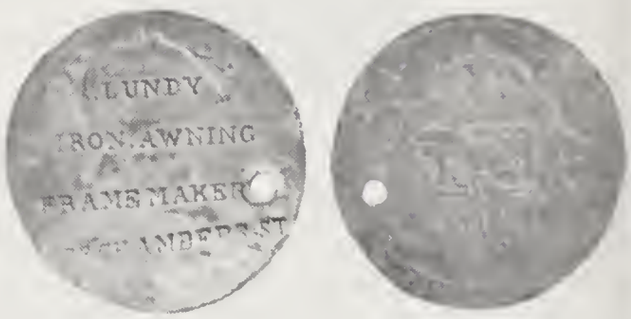
Metal: silver. Size: 18.5 (30mm).

Border: no. 5; edge, no. 5. Issued: about 1861. Rarity: 9.

F. G. Duffield in his article, *The Merchants Cards and Tokens of Baltimore, The Numismatist*, Mar. 1907, shows this same counterstamp but on a Mexican 2 reales of 1774, and says, "George Kunkel was one of the first delineators of Negro minstrelsy in the United States, and during his theatrical career was connected with three historic places of amusement in Baltimore. He was born in Greencastle, Pa., in 1821. He came to Baltimore in 1855, and afterwards became manager of the Jenny Lind Theatre in Washington, and one in Richmond, Va. In his company were John Wilkes Booth and Joe Jefferson. In 1859 and 1860, he was manager of the Holliday Street Theatre in Baltimore, and in 1861, became manager of the old Baltimore Museum, founded in 1814 by Rembrandt Peale, son of Charles Wilson Peale. His company became known as Kunkel's Opera Troupe. In 1864, Kunkel, with Thomas L. Moxley, became manager of the Old Front Street Theatre. He died in this city January 25, 1885."

Both Adams and Miller list D75 as Md. 86. It is strange that more counterstamped pieces have never been reported. They were no doubt used as advertising pieces.

MD:20.106.2:SC:17:Ag:18½ (30mm): Bd5, Ed5:R9.



R. LUNDY IRON.AWNING FRAME MAKER 172 CHAMBERS ST. in four lines. Counterstamped on a Spanish-American two reales of 1774. While this piece does not indicate the city, the address suggests that it was New York. We have been unable to find it listed in any catalogue.

Puech – Bein & Their Tokens

From Banking to Hard Times Merchants

by Ray Byrne, Exec. Dir.,
Numismatic Literary Guild
LM 297

James Puech in partnership with John D. Bein operated a banking business in the old French section of New Orleans from about 1812 to 1830. During this period of time these banking entrepreneurs were approached by West Indian Island merchants and treasury officers with the request that the firm of Puech-Bein, as money handlers, sell the islanders cut silver coins for use as a medium of exchange to be used in their respective domains. The merchants and island treasury officers evidently explained that due to existing conditions in the West Indies, little or no money of exchange was available for daily use between the local merchants and the settlers. They were devising a system of making it possible to establish an equitable monetary system there. Their request was accepted by Messrs. Puech and Bein, and therein lies our saga of the birth of the only cut money ever used by a United States business house as a tradesman's token.

During the period of 1798 to 1820 the mother nations of the various West Indies Islands were either reluctant to deliver or have produced a currency for their subjects here, or intentionally failed to do so. History shows us that this was, in fact, one of the retributions employed by the homeland country against the colonists. A gentler view might hold that it was due to the continuing wars between Britain, France, Spain and the Netherlands for control of this area in the New World ... a means to the end, so to speak.

Puech-Bein & Co. fulfilled their contract to the islands' officials and did, indeed, produce such 'pieces of eight' in the sizes as they were related to the homeland currency of account—bits, sous, deniers, livres, shillings, pence, reales, stuivers and guilders. Each nationality of the purchasers required this due to the dearth of supply of small change in the West Indies. This imbalance of supply versus demand was a continuing economic problem for the colonists for many years.

The commission charged by Puech,

Bein & Co., was the silver resulting from the cutting and subsequent shaving of two edges of the pieces prior to delivery of the finished product, a procedure which always resulted in a liberal amount in favor of the banking firm. Following the arrival of these monies in the islands, they were subjected to an additional mutilation. A prescribed counterstamping identified the piece locally which was then passed at a value above its intrinsic value so that it would remain in the colonies rather than being flushed to Europe, the case with most full weight precious metal currencies. Edicts by the local island councils would stipulate the values for each size cut piece which would pass current, and from time to time these values would be increased by further laws resulting in a chaotic and disasterous economic experiment.

Probably around 1832-34, during a time when the Louisiana purchase territory had a shortage of currency. Mr. Puech and Mr. Bein, remembering this earlier business, decided to produce their own 'store card' in the form of the one-quarter segments resulting from the cutting of either 8 or 4 reales from the Spanish-American mints.

The origin of the banking firm of Puech-Bein is uncertain but some early historical records indicate that it was established about 1812 and continued until about 1820. It was at this time cut monies were abolished for use in many of the West Indies, as well as in any of the States. Foreign currencies did, however, remain legal in the United States, based on weight and fineness, until 1857. Other historical papers show that in 1822 James Puech was a wholesale hardware merchant on old Levee Street in New Orleans, and that two years later, in 1824, he and Mr. John D. Bein reformed the firm bearing their names. This consolidation was short-lived, for in the records of 1838 it is noted that James Puech was a partner in the grocery firm of Puech and Duplessis in New Orleans and John D. Bein was in business with a partner named Cohen as commissions merchants.

From the above notes we can ascertain that the combine of Puech and Bein

Puech-Bein & Company tokens struck on cut Spanish-American minted 8 reales pieces. The smaller segment was struck on a shaved 8 reales piece. Specimens illustrated are twice actual size.

could not have been in existence except between 1812 and 1834.[1]

The Lyman H. Low manuscript and the Edgar H. Adams work describe the cut pieces under assigned numbers — No. 82 and No. 82 Supplement for Low, and Louisiana 44 for Adams. Following is the description from Edgar Adams:

> P.B. (Puech, Bein & Co.) script in circle of rings counterstamped on quarter section of Spanish 8 reals. R_X NOUVELLE ORLEANS and eagle counterstamp. Silver. Very rare.[2]

Since the Low hard times token is dated 1834 which is the correct date for the hard times era in which these merchant tokens were issued, we can assume that Messrs. Puech and Bein re-united in the hardware importing business about 1832 but dissolved this venture shortly thereafter.

Low's No. 82, one of the rarest of all hard times tokens, is described in his work thusly:

> *Obv.* PUECH BEIN / & CO. / NEW ORLEANS / 1834 The second line so weakly struck, that it is often barely if at all visible. *Rev.* IMPORTERS / OF / HARDWARES / GUNS & PISTOLS / CUTLER & C. Borders 6. Edge I. Metal AE. Size 25 1/2.[3]

The Low description of No. 82 in his supplement, the rare silver one-quarter cut segment from the parent Spanish-American 8 reales (which is actually a store card for the producers, Puech & Bein) is as follows:

> There is a rare silver piece, one quarter cut of a Spanish-American 4 Reales, stamped *P.B.* in a script monogram, with a chain of 16 links. *Reverse.* NOUVELLE ORLEANS. Eagle, shield on breast. I regard it as a reasonable conclusion that this was issued by Puech & Bein, and possibly the 16 links establish the date of issue, as in 1834 there were 16 States in the Union.[4]

One such piece is also described by Howland Wood in his letter to the editor of the 1902 *American Journal of Numismatics* as having three counterstamps, the additional one being the word "Bad." He adds that "the single piece he had examined had but fifteen chain links." It is evident from this that a contemporary collector, or even the Puech-Bein combine, saw this piece, realized that the evidence (only fifteen links rather than the prescribed sixteen) proved the die employed was a forgery, and subsequently stamped the piece a forgery by using the word "Bad."[5]

In each of the previous cataloguers' remarks they are in agreement that the pieces are excessively rare, and in Adam's references he states that the hard times tokens described in his No. 43 and 44 are "the rarest of the Louisiana Tokens."

The Puech-Bein hard times token (Low 82) shown with this story is the plate coin used (through the assistance of the American Numismatic Society Photo Library) to illustrate the article by Melvin and George Fuld in *The Numismatist,* April, 1956 issue, entitled "The Token Collector's Page." In 1973 the token was one of fifteen rare Low tokens on auction by H. Joseph Levine as part of the collection of the late Otto T. Sghia. It was Lot No. 14, and in its transfer to the author's collection, its sale achieved an all time record price for any type token ever auctioned — $1,575.

These two examples, one a quarter-cut segment from a 4 reales, and the second a quarter-cut segment from an 8 reales, are shown together for the first time. The weights of these are as follows:

1/4 cut, 8 reales — 90 grains
1/4 cut, 4 reales — 75 grains

The original coin from which the counterstamped segment from a 4 reales was obtained is not discernable beneath the mutilation resulting from the stamping. It was evidently a shaved down 8 reales piece, and thus the discrepency in the overweight of the smaller cut piece. The author has examined five of these cut examples of the only cut money employed as a store card type token, and it is evident that two size dies were prepared by Messrs. Puech and Bein in the work of stamping cuts from the large and small silver coins used. This difference in die sizes is evident also in

the photos accompanying. The sizes of dies used were 12mm for the larger cut segments, while the smaller ones were struck with an 11 mm die. Both have the required sixteen chain links and the small star-like emblem within, and both examples shown were sharply struck so that a definitive examination is possible.

Footnotes

[1]A typographical error in dates was given in Melvin and George Fuld's article in *TAMS JOURNAL*, "1822 and two years later in 1832," the later date should have read 1824.

[2]Edgar H. Adams, *United States Store Cards*. (New York: Edgar Adams and Wayte Raymond, 1920), p. 9. R_X as seen in this quotation is an antiquated symbol for Reverse.

[3]Lyman Haynes Low, *Hard Times Tokens*. (New York: Author, 1899), p. 39.

[4]Ibid., p. 74.

[5]How much better it would be if we could establish this same cooperation between collectors and dealers in today's numismatic exchange as embodied in the Hobby Act.

A FRENCH ECU WITH AMERICAN COUNTERMARK.

Ragnar Cederlund, Winnetka, Ill., sends us for illustration a French ecu of Louis XVI, dated 1784, with what are apparently American countermarks.

These countermarks are G. LOOMIS & CO. in relief in a rectangular depression in the field. Another countermark, G. LOOMIS, in relief in a rectangular depression, and one ERIE, incuse, the two latter being on the bust of the king. There are evidences that the coin has seen considerable circulation since the stamps were placed on it.

Can any of our readers give information regarding the origin of the stamps?

The Loomis Counterstamp.

I have been very much interested in Mr. Cederlund's article in the June issue of The Numismatist regarding the French ecu bearing counterstamps of G. Loomis & Co. and G. Loomis, Erie.

Upon making a research I find that Guy Loomis came to Erie about 1837 or thereabouts. Cannot say just when he embarked in the jewelry business. The earliest Erie City Directory we have is dated 1853-4. This gives the name of "Loomis, Guy, jeweler, 4 Brown's Block, house North 6th, 5th below Holland." The next issue, (1854-5) indicates he was doing business from his residence on east 6th Street, having given up his place of business in the Brown Block. The directory of 1859-60 lists him as doing business on State Street, 3rd, above 5th St., and this continues until the early 70's with only one variation, one directory listing his as "a traveling jeweler."

The Erie Observer, issue of September 23, 1874, contains the following death notice: "On the 20th inst., at Windsor, Conn., Capt. Guy Loomis, in his 80th year, for past 37 years a resident of this city."

The stamping evidently antedates the earliest directory I have, as there is no mention made of any company in that or any later issue. In the 1853 directory he has quite an advertisement, "Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, etc., also Manufacturer of Silver Spoons." The stamp on Mr. Cederlund's coin was evidently the stamp used in placing his name on the back of the handles of the spoons he made. I do not believe it had any significance in so far as this particular coin is concerned.

ROBERT P. KING.

Erie, Pa., June 6, 1933.

NOW WE HAVE A COUNTERSTAMPED COMMEMORATIVE.

For its twentieth anniversary medal the Western Reserve Numismatic Club selected the Great Lakes half dollar of 1936 commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the Western Reserve. The coin was counterstamped on both sides.

The obverse counterstamp is the seal of the club on which is the bust of Moses Cleaveland. The reverse stamp is the inscription, "20th Anniversary 1921-41," in three lines.

Only 100 half dollars were so counterstamped, most of which was distributed to members in good standing at the twentieth annual meeting. The counterstamping was done by Bastian Bros., Rochester, N. Y., by special permission of the Treasury Dept.

There is a small number for sale to non-members at $3 each. Send remittance to John W. Gregor, Secretary, 15221 St. Clair avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Chicago Coin Club Holds 400th Meeting

The Chicago Coin Club held its 400th meeting on May 14, 1952. To celebrate this event a small auction was held before the meeting and a program of questions and answers, with any member asking the questions and past officers of the Chicago Coin Club and of the A.N.A. answering (or trying to answer). The "panel" consisted of Messrs. Barger, Boosel, Kopicki, McBrian and Sheldon.

To further celebrate the event was the offering of counterstamped Mexican pesos. Two hundred of the one-peso pieces of 1944, which was the year of the 25th anniversary of the club, were counterstamped on one side with the words "CHICAGO COIN CLUB - - - 400th MEETING – MAY 14, 1952." The reverse is the monogram of the Chicago Coin Club. The counterstamp is 5/8 inch in diameter.

The coins were available only to members of the Club, but the surplus, if any, after the July meeting will be offered to members of other clubs and general numismatic public. It is not intended to have restrikes made.

HARRY X BOOSEL, President

LATIN AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES

THE COINAGE OF THE WEST INDIES

WITH ESPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE CUT AND COUNTERSTAMPED PIECES*

BY HOWLAND WOOD

In any consideration of the coinage of the West Indian Islands a number of points not met with in other series present themselves. None of the coins with the exception of the Haitian issues were made on the islands, and but few were made by the home governments for the particular use of the island colonists. It is therefore apparent that what coins the islanders had were outside coins, either imported on purpose, or brought there in the natural course of trade. The Danes for their insular possessions formed an exception, for a plentiful supply of coins made especially for their West Indian colonies was sent over from the beginning up to the present day. Despite this a large number of merchants of St. Thomas have issued tokens of small denominations based on the Mexican dollar.† In passing it may be well to state that

Fig. 1.

Denmark has made the only gold coins for actual use in the West Indies. Fig. 1 shows the four daler or twenty franc piece. Spain in recent years only, made a silver coinage for Porto Rico. England at one time has made copper money for Bermuda, Bahamas, Barbados and Antigua, and since 1869 a plentiful nickel coinage for Jamaica. The English silver coinages consist of the so-called anchor pieces, the three-halfpenny pieces for Jamaica and Ceylon, and four-penny pieces which partake more of the nature of general colonial issues. In recent years the four-penny piece bears the inscription BRITISH GUIANA AND

* These notes have been made largely from the extensive collection of these pieces in the cabinet of The American Numismatic Society.

† The Danish West Indies have had several standards; up to 1849 the skilling was in use, from 1849 to 1904 base silver and bronze coins, the sub-divisions of the dollar were used, since 1904 with the advent of a gold, silver, nickel and bronze coinage the monetary unit has been the franc — five francs equal a Danish West Indian dollar, one franc equals one hundred bits, five bits equal one cent.

WEST INDIES. France at times has made copper and billon coins for her colonies in general, and a silver coinage in 1731 and 1732 for the Windward Islands.* In recent years tokens in nickel have been struck at Paris for Martinique and Guadeloupe. The Netherlands has but recently issued a distinctive coinage for Curaçao.

All of the home countries sent over, when they actually had to, a limited supply of worn out silver coins and copper tokens. In reading over the various acts and legislations of the different island governments, and also the petitions sent home, we see that the islanders seldom if ever had enough actual money on hand, or if at any time they did have, it was not of suitable denominations for their purposes. The different islands had varying standards brought about by their location, the influence of their foreign trade, or oftentimes by their previous system of accounts, for in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries they frequently changed hands on account of the wars between the English, French, Spanish, and Dutch.

The currency of the English colonies comes under three epochs; that before 1705, between 1705 and 1825, and from 1825 to the present, due to important legislations regarding colonial currency made in 1705 and 1825. A glance at conditions in the islands in the early days is absolutely necessary for an understanding of the monetary systems in vogue. The growing trade with the Spanish Main and the rise of the buccaneers brought in the Spanish-American money to the different islands, though the system of accounts was largely kept in the money of the home countries, such as pounds, shilling and pence; and livres and sols. In the Seventeenth Century the Spanish dollar or piece of eight generally passed for four shillings sixpence, it often passed for five shillings or the English crown.† In Jamaica the dollar was equivalent to four shillings, and the eighth or real to sixpence. Heavy and light pieces were generally accepted at the same value with the usual result that the light coins drove out the heavy pieces, the good being shipped away from the islands as merchandise. With the possible exception of Jamaica, the home of the buccaneers, which always had a sufficient currency, the colonies were continually enacting measures to keep what little supply they had on the islands. As a consequence, the coins remaining kept passing at an enhanced value.

* These are the familiar Isles du Vent pieces, known on some of the English islands as crimbals, from the name of their introducer at Barbados.

† For various notes on the English islands I am indebted to A History of Currency in the British Colonies, by Robert Chalmers, London, 1893; and for the French possessions, to Histoire monétaire des Colonies françaises, by E. Zay, Paris, 1892.

After the Act of 1705 most of the islands went on a gold standard, Spanish and Brazilian gold coins being plentiful. The latter coins in time proved the more popular, especially the pieces known as the half dobra, better known as the half Johannes or Joe.* These pieces were of four escudos, sometimes called peça. These were extensively counterfeited in North America and Birmingham about the end of the Eighteenth Century and shipped to the West Indies.† The reason that the Spanish money grew in disfavor was because in 1722 and again in 1786 the Spanish reduced the fineness of gold in their pieces, bringing the standard down gradually from 22 karats to 21 karats. All of this tended towards confusion. As regards the silver, the real or the bit, as it was called, was worth as a rule, seven and a half to ninepence; and instead of eight to a dollar, ten or eleven went to a dollar and in some cases twelve or thirteen.

The necessity for small change under the dollar size, the need of tenths, elevenths, twelfths or thirteenths of a dollar according to what the bit might be, as well as the urgency of keeping what money there was on the various islands, brought about the expedient of cutting and counterstamping the coins. This practice came into vogue at the close of the Eighteenth and the beginning of the Nineteenth Centuries, and almost died out about the middle of the latter century, though on the island of Tortola the cut pieces were in use until 1889. The stamped money can be called a phase of numismatics that has now passed away and was, for the most part, confined to the English Colonies or those islands where British influence prevailed.

As the cut silver of the West Indies has always been of great interest, and its exact attributions in many cases has often been fraught

* Although generally called a Joe the piece in reality was a half.

† In connection with this counterfeiting the following extract from a letter written by Henry William De Sassure, Director of the United States Mint, dated Oct. 27, 1795, is of interest. "I understand that none of the laws of Congress have provided any penalties for the various offences which may be committed against the coinage. In most countries, strict laws are enacted, prohibiting the interference of individuals in this attribute of the sovereignty; and, in some, the very possession of dies, or presses, or other implements essential in the coinage, is made criminal. In this country, Mints are said to be boldly erected at Baltimore, and elsewhere, professedly to imitate the coins of foreign countries, and to furnish a debased gold coin for the West India markets; and so much of the gold bullion which would be brought to the national Mint, is carried to these private establishments, which degrade our national character." In Am. Jour. of Numismatics, July, 1892, p. 13.

An interesting account of the making of Spanish doubloons in New York about 1821 is given in a paper by Mr. Henry Russell Drowne in the Proceedings, American Numismatic and Archaeological Society for 1893, p. 41.

with much uncertainty, the present monograph is an attempt to clear up some of the difficulties. Many of the countermarks are even now not definitely fixed, being assigned oftentimes to hearsay and provenance. Many other stamps have never been placed for any island.

We can divide these cut and counterstamped pieces into two classes:

1. Money cut into segments or horizontal slices, largely to provide small change, often at an increase over its face value; and money with a hole cut in it, both the ring and the plug being used.

2. Money counterstamped, primarily to keep it on the island, generally at some fixed value.

The gold money, which to-day is very rare, was often counterstamped but seldom cut. As there was a great deal of light, clipped and sweated gold and counterfeits of low grade gold, many of the islands accepted this only by weight. To rectify the light weight as well as to make the gold, especially the half Joe, conform with whatever standard the island might have, the practice of inserting a gold plug in the centre of the pieces came in. Not only were the gold coins counterfeited,* but the plugs were falsified as well with base alloy.

Another type of West Indian coins were the black dogs, as the French estampes and the Cayenne sous were called, primarily intended for the French Colony on the mainland of South America, but very largely current throughout the Antilles. Even these small billon coins were zealously guarded by the islanders, for nearly every island stamped some initial or mark on them to confine them at home. They were then called stampees by the English.

Barbados. Spanish pieces of eight† and Portuguese gold passed current here. Both the light weight silver and gold were continually driven from the island by special enactments. After 1825 British money had a more extended circulation, and as in common with the other West Indian Islands, British tokens were extensively used. Al-

* At the same time a villainous practice was introduced of importing base half-Johannes from Birmingham, Sheffield and America. Robert Chalmers, *op. cit.*, p. 20.

† The "piece of eight" as it was called by the English speaking colonists of the New World is the coin from which our dollar is derived. It was called variously pieza de á ocho, piastre, colonato, peso duro, escudo de plata, and by the French gourde. These were very extensively coined in all of the Spanish mints of the Americas as well as in the later mints of Latin American countries after their separation, though generally these latter pieces bore other names of values.

though cut money was used,* Barbados never stamped any of its silver. Pieces stamped with an I B have been assigned to the island but no legislative authority has been found to substantiate this attribution.† In 1788 and 1792 an interesting coinage was issued by the home government, and later private tokens were issued by Moses Tolanto, and at Bridgetown by Thomas Lawler & Co.

The Leeward Islands. They comprised at first St. Kitts, Antigua, Montserrat and Nevis, then later Dominica and the Virgin Islands in the English group.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

Dominica. In 1798 the Council ordered, to keep the money on the island, that 4000 of the newest pillar dollars be handed over to an ingenious silversmith for the purpose of having a piece not exceeding two pennyweights cut out of the centre of each dollar; the cut dollar to circulate at eight shillings threepence, and the piece cut out to pass at one shilling three-halfpennies. (Figs. 2 and 3 show two varieties of this cutting.)‡ If the ring did not weigh fifteen pennyweight, it was to pass as sixpence per pennyweight.§ The piece cut out is a scalloped plug of fifteen crenelles on which is stamped in script the letter *D* (Fig. 4). These small pieces were called "mocos" or two bits. In

* Chalmers, *op. cit.*, p. 53: "A pistereen has been divided into four parts, three of which became current, each at half the value of the pistereen, and the remaining fourth part contained bullion equal in weight to the other three. An attempt was made to divide the dollar, but some secret principle prevented the mutilations, or common sense rejected the imperfect coinage, as it ought to have treated the others."

† A great many of the counterstamps, especially on copper coins, so often arbitrarily attributed to the West Indies are probably nothing more than initials of persons or firms in England or the United States, and consequently have no significance.

‡ The coarse crenelles on Fig. 3 cause this piece to resemble the similar style used on the island of Trinidad, but the latter can be distinguished by having coarser and more pointed crenelles, see Fig. 82.

§ Chalmers, *op. cit.*, p. 98 ff.

comparing a number of these mocos it is found that some of these plugs are cut from halves or four real pieces (Fig. 5). Whether these passed for two bits, one and one-half bits, or single bits, I do not know. To my knowledge, none of the rings of the four real piece have turned up. It is also of interest that the crenations on the coins cut from the four real pieces number often sixteen or seventeen (Fig. 5), as well as the regulation fifteen of the cut dollar. The dollars or rings for the most part had no stamps,* though a few specimens have been found with a

Fig. 6.

Fig. 7.

crowned 16 stamped on both sides (Fig. 6). Other stamped coins belonging to Dominica are as follows: dollars with a large round hole cut out 23mm. in diameter, the ring counterstamped† with a crowned 12,

Fig. 8.

Fig. 9.

Fig. 10.

Fig. 11.

(Fig. 7), the plug with a crowned 6 (Fig. 8), the latter cut in half and stamped with a crowned 3 (Fig. 9), for twelve, six and three bits, and the old dollar with the scalloped hole out of it, reholed the larger size, these plugs with the scalloped hole in the centre were then stamped for

* Some of these unstamped dollars may belong to Trinidad as the 1 bits of this island are found with fifteen as well as fourteen crenelles. In a Proclamation of Dominica of October 17, 1862, ordering the holders of mutilated and defective coins to exchange them at the treasury, we notice the following rating: 25 shillings for 7 ring dollars, for 14 six-bit pieces and for 56 mocos respectively, and 1 shilling for every 20 dogs. By this we see that no notice is taken of the ring dollars of 16 bits with the small crenated hole, only the ring of 12 bits, though the plugs for both of the ring dollars are mentioned.

† In Spink's Circular for Dec., 1905, col. 8761, there is shown one of these rings counterstamped four times.

four bits (Fig. 10). Pistareens* are also found with a large round hole, 17mm., cut out of them leaving but a mere ring (Fig. 11). These were valued at two bits.

Fig. 12.

Fig. 13.

Fig. 14.

Fig. 15.

The Virgin Islands, Tortola. In 1801 an act was passed to stamp half-dollars, quarter-dollars, shillings, pistareens, bits, half bits and black dogs with the word TORTOLA. An examination, however, of the extant pieces shows only Spanish dollars cut in halves, quarters and eighths, pistareens and reals in halves and the word spelled in various ways (Figs. 12-15). They come with both crenated and plain cut edges, the latter the more common. These pieces are about the commonest of all of the counterstamped coins as they were current in the

Fig. 16.

Fig. 17.

Fig. 18.

Fig. 19.

islands until 1889. The Cayenne sous are found with a large T on them (Figs. 16, 17),† or with an H in a lozenge or square frame (Figs. 18, 19), the initial of Hodge, grand proprietor of Tortola. These latter have but recently been assigned to these islands.

* The pistareen had its origin in the Spanish Wars of Succession at the beginning of the 18th century, and represented two reals or a quarter of a peso of new plate. Though nominally intended for the Spanish Peninsula only, and passing there for *one-fifth* of the old peso, on account of the baseness of the metal; they rapidly traveled to the New World where they were extensively used in the West Indies. This piece should not be confounded with the peseta or two reals of the Spanish American mints which had the two hemispheres between the Pillars of Hercules and which passed for *one-quarter* of a peso.

† In comparing these T stamps on the Tortola sous with a similar T stamp impressed only on silver for Tobago (see Figs. 75–78) the thought may arise in some minds that all of these stamps should be assigned to the same island. The Tortola silver is clearly fixed as the name in full is stamped on the pieces, and the T B° stampees (Figs. 79, 80) can be for no other island than Tobago. The sous stamped with a T can certainly be assigned to Tortola as these come frequently stamped over the H in lozenge mark of Tortola (Fig. 18). This leaves only the silver stamped with a T. As far as I know there has been no question of its attribution other than to Tobago. There is, however, a U. S. cent of 1827 counterstamped with a T nearer in style to that on the silver than to the T on the Cayenne sous, that may be for either Tortola or Tobago.

Fig. 20.

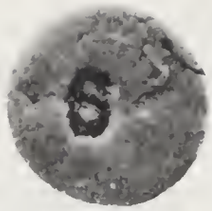


Fig. 21.

Fig. 22.

THE SAINTS. Two other islands in the Leeward group called The Saints, counterstamped cut halves (Fig. 20) and quarters of the Spanish dollars, together with the Cayenne sous (Fig. 21) and English halfpennies and farthings, with a large indented s. The silver has the s repeated three times, and for the most part is found with the later additional Tortola counterstamp (Fig. 22). The s mark is also found in conjunction with the St. Lucia pieces.

Fig. 23.

Fig. 24.

NEVIS. Small worn silver coins, generally Spanish reals or the twelve sous pieces of the Isle du Vent type are found counterstamped with NEVIS and some denomination as 4, 6, 7 (Fig. 23), and 9, probably the number of dogs, while the billon pieces simply have the word NEVIS (Fig. 24), as well as occasional silver pieces. In the Caldecott sale there was a Spanish real with 9 over N in a heart-shaped indent assigned to this island.

Fig. 25.

Fig. 26.

ST. CHRISTOPHER or ST. KITTS. Although the records show an act was passed for stamping and cutting silver and copper coins, only the black dogs can be definitely assigned to this island. These have S K punched in them (Fig. 25), oftentimes combined with the Nevis mark. Possibly the cut dollar uncounterstamped with the round hole 15mm

wide, may be the piece referred to in the records (Fig. 26) ; as yet no plug has turned up to help in determining its identity.

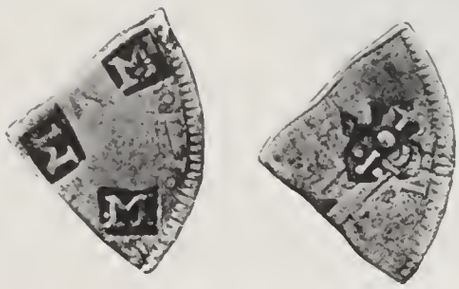


Fig. 27.

Fig. 28.

Fig. 29.

Montserrat. All silver pieces counterstamped with a large M are now assigned here. I have seen this M counterstamped three times on Spanish-American dollars cut in quarters, with an additional punch on the reverse that has not been made out (Fig. 27), as well as on pieces of smaller denominations either cut in halves or quarters, but with a single M. Many of these pieces have afterwards been counterstamped for Tortola. This surcharge also comes on pistareens of Spain (Fig. 28) and Danish West Indian pieces cut in halves or quarters and on the base reals of Colombia (Fig. 29). The M on the silver pieces is in relief in an incuse square, on the Cayenne sous the mark is generally a

Fig. 30.

Fig. 31.

crude M punched in the piece (Fig. 30). The M in a circular indent is now assigned to Martinique. Another class of coins, counterstamped but not cut, are Spanish two reals, reals and half-real pieces counterstruck with a crowned 18, 9 (Fig. 31), 7, 4 (Fig. 39) or 3 with an M underneath in an oval depression. A quarter segment of a Spanish dollar counterstamped with 2·6 is given to this island with some show of authority. Spanish one real pieces cut in quarter segments but not counterstamped were also used here.

Vieque or Crab Island. This is a small island off Porto Rico, where Danish West Indian coins were counterstamped with a mark like a rayed circle or star of twelve points (Fig. 32). Spanish pieces punched with an indented V are also assigned to this island but with

Fig. 32.

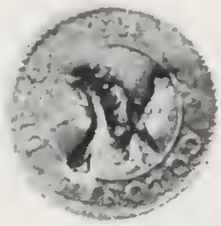


Fig. 33.

no absolute authority. The billon sous with a V punched in are doubtless correctly attributed here. The piece illustrated (Fig. 33), has been stamped twice.

Antigua is represented only by a copper farthing dated 1836, issued by Hannay & Coltart, merchants.

Fig. 34.

Fig. 35.

Fig. 36.

Fig. 37.

St. Martin. The French, who controlled part of the island seemed to have stamped Cayenne sous and copper coins with a large fleur-de-lis (Fig. 34). Of the several pieces noted with this stamp, it has been found, almost always, in conjunction with a large M punch of about the same style and coarseness as the fleur-de-lis. This additional M mark has probably no connection with the similar Montserrat stamp (see Fig. 30), but is a St. Martin counterstamp used by the Dutch. There is also an extremely rare copper piece known, probably of native manufacture, with ST. MARTIN 178– and fleur-de-lis in centre.* The Dutch, who occupied the other part of the island used several punches. We find small silver pieces (Fig. 35) counterstamped S^T M or S M in a beaded circle.† This mark has recently been thought to be for Santa Margarita, off the coast of Venezuela (see p. 112), but probably the stamp shown here is for St. Martin, as Zay (*op. cit.*) mentions the fleur-de-lis counterstamp on a Cayenne sou as having stamped on the reverse S^T M in a grènetis. The more common stamp is S^t MARTIN and a bunch of arrows counterstamped on cut quarters and fifths (Fig. 36) of Spanish dollars.‡ These latter are thought to have been issued about 1809 by

* Zay, p. 207.

† The S M mark is probably a misreading of the S^T M mark as the T is very small and placed above the S.

‡ The Society has a specimen that is apparently a sixth.

the United Provinces from 49000 piastres taken from the Spaniards. There are other pieces that probably can be assigned here, one having simply the bunch of arrows without the name, the other with a small C C punched in above the arrows and 1 B punched in the cut edges (Fig. 37), probably for one bit. Both of these pieces are Spanish dollars cut in quarter segments. J. Meili has assigned certain half Joes counterstamped with a 22 and a small head contained in a rectangular indent to St. Martin (Fig. 38), the pieces passing at the value of 22 florins of

Fig. 38.

Holland. The additional counterstamp of 22 in square is possibly for Demerara and Essequibo.

Philipsburg on St. Martin counterstamped silver coins with a P in a beaded circle (Fig. 39) and Cayenne sous with a P in a circular

Fig. 39.

Fig. 40.

Fig. 41.

Fig. 42.

indent (Figs. 40, 41). Although this P counterstamp was originally attributed to St. Martin, it has since been assigned to Parimaribo in Dutch Guiana, though on what authority I do not know. As the P on the Cayenne sous is seldom if ever seen without the additional S E counterstamp of St. Eustatius, a neighboring island, its attribution to Parimaribo seems to be far fetched. To further strengthen the attribution to Philipsburg The American Numismatic Society has a specimen in silver (illustrated) bearing the additional counterstamp of the nearby island of Montserrat.

St. Eustatius. This island during its tenure by the French between 1781-1801 counterstamped sous in great numbers with S E (Figs. 40, 41, 42) for St. Eustache, either punched in or on a depressed circle,

and during the following Dutch occupation with S E[S] for St. Eustatius. Bits and half-bits in brass were also issued on this island by Herman Gossling.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW. This one time Swedish possession in the Antilles stamped Cayenne sous, Swedish and Polish billon coins and early U. S. cents (Fig. 43) and less often silver pieces (Fig. 44), all with a

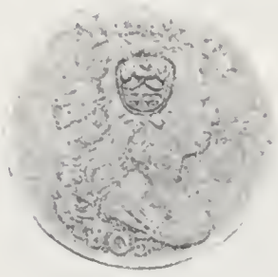


Fig. 43.

Fig. 44.

peculiar shaped crown. On some pieces, I have seen the crown very large and again in a hexagonal depression. Pesetas are known counterstamped with an o crowned for Oscar I, 1844-1857, that may be for this island.

GUADELOUPE. This island to all intents and purposes we can treat as French, though the English held it for awhile in the first quarter of the Nineteenth Century. We have French edicts of 1802 causing the silver dollars to have a large octagonal plug cut out 23mm. wide; these to be stamped 4 E (escalins) and R F (Fig. 45), the ring to be cut in eight pieces and stamped R F (Fig. 46) to pass at one escalin each. An

Fig. 45.

Fig. 46.

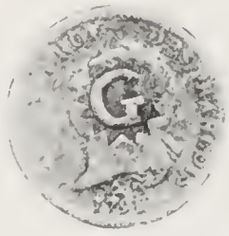


Fig. 47.

Fig. 48.

edict of April 22, 1803, issued at Basse-Terre commissioned two men to stamp the Portuguese moidore with a large G. This is undoubtedly the counterstamp of a G in a fifteen-rayed star. Evidently there was a need of this distinguishing mark on other coins for we find this stamp both on silver (Fig. 47) and French copper coins. The large copper pieces dated 1767 for the Colonies in general were sent to Guadeloupe, but not being accepted by the people, who were accus-

tomed to the billon pieces, were held in the treasury. In 1793, probably owing to a shortage of billon coins, they were counterstamped R F in a garlanded oval (Fig. 48), effacing the fleur-de-lis,* and put in circulation for three sous nine deniers, or a quarter escalin. They were given the name of collots by the natives from the name of the person instrumental for their re-issue.† In the J. Meili sale, Schulman, May,

Fig. 49.

1910, lot 2032, this counterstamp is found struck over the G crowned counterstamp used during the English occupation of 1810-1813 (see below), on a quarter segment of a French five livre piece (Fig. 49). This would show that the stamp was revived again, probably following the Revolution of 1848.

Fig. 50.

Fig. 51.

Fig. 52.

In 1811 during the English occupation, the dollars were pierced with a square hole of twelve crenations and stamped with a crowned G in an oblong indentation (Figs. 50, 51),‡ the plug having a G radiated (Fig. 52), the former to pass for nine livres, the latter for twenty sous. Pistareens uncounterstamped also come with a large square hole in them, and have recently been assigned to Guadeloupe. Other dollars, cut in quarters and stamped with a crowned G in three places (Figs. 53, 54),§ were said to have passed for two livres five sous. Spanish-American dollars and French ecus of Louis XIV were used for this purpose.

* It is interesting to note that this R F stamp so carefully obliterating the fleur-de-lis of the Bourbons is still dominated by the royal crown.

† Leon Belmont in L'Antillaise, July, 1905. Pointe-à-Pitre.

‡ Fig. 51 is curious in having the G inverted under the crown.

§ Fig. 54 shows a larger countermark.

Again we find a curious cutting with the same countermark, apparently dollars were cut with large square holes with about twenty-eight cre-

Fig. 53.

Fig. 54.

Fig. 55.

nelles, and the rings were then cut in quarters (Fig. 55). I do not know of a plug of this piece ever having been noted. A very similar countermark but in an oval shaped depression is noted on some half dobras, stamped also with 82 10 in oblong indent (Fig. 56), valued at eighty-four livres ten sous colonial silver. Under an ordinance of 1811 French silver of twenty-four (Fig. 57), twelve and six sols were

Fig. 56.

Fig. 57.

Fig. 58.

stamped with a larger G crowned and passed for forty, twenty and ten sous, also worn Spanish reals and half reals thus stamped passed for twenty and ten sous. The French again came in possession of the colony in 1814, but apparently caused no more coins to be counterstamped except miscellaneous silver and copper coins of various nationalities. These bear a little R F in a rectangular indent (Fig. 58) and was probably a mark following the Revolution of 1848. The coins with the counterstamp G P crowned in indented circle, so often attributed to Guadeloupe, are for the Azores since 1887. A similar stamp with P M crowned is for Mozambique. Copper pieces are sometimes found with G T in a dentilated rectangle, or punched in, or G T in monogram,* probably for Grande-Terre, a part of Guadeloupe; with I G in heart-shaped depression on one side, possibly for Ile Gaudeloupe, and on the other side with L S for Les Saintes, another French possession, or L S alone in circular indent; with G · L D for Guadeloupe. La Desirade, or

* Silver Spanish-American reals are also known counterstamped with this monogram.

with I ✣ D in square depression for the same place; with M: G probably for Marie Galente, and with P. P for Pointe à Pitre. All of these latter attributions are but conjecture.

Fig. 59.

Fig. 59*a*.

The Danish West Indies having had a good supply of coins from home have only once been forced to counterstamp coins. This was between 1848 and 1863 during the first war of Schleswig-Holstein against Prussia. These pieces have a script F R VII crowned (Fig. 59), or in smaller script letters F R. (Fig. 59*a*) for Frederick VII. Mr. Schulman has informed me that he has had an American quarter counterstamped F R but the letters not joined together.

The Windward Islands. In the English colonies of Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia eleven bits as a rule went to a dollar.

Grenada. Dollars on this island before 1800 were cut into elevenths and counterstamped with a large incuse G for nine pence (Fig. 60). Dollars were cut privately into smaller segments and stamped. We find also dollars cut into halves, thirds and sixths and stamped with a similar style G. Although we have no authority for assigning these latter pieces to Grenada, they are generally placed

Fig. 60.

Fig. 61.

there. The pieces curiously come counterstamped T R and a value for Trinidad (Fig. 84).

The American Numismatic Society has an interesting square piece cut from a Spanish dollar on which is a large G punched (Fig. 61). The piece measures 15 x 17mm., and has twenty-four crenations. The attribution of this to Grenada is not certain, it may be for Guadaloupe,

as French copper pieces and English halfpennies of 1806 are known with this stamp. Tostons (four reals) of various Mexican mints, counterstamped with 9 G are given for Grenada. Whether these are correctly attributed or not is a question. The pieces noticed have been dated 1842 and 1853 showing that wherever they were used it was at a comparatively recent date.

On the island were many light weight gold half dobras or Johannes. In 1798 these were ordered to be plugged with gold to bring up their weight. Those weighing eight pennyweight twelve grains or more, were to have a G stamped on the centre, those weighing less, to have a G stamped three times near the edge (Fig. 62). Besides the three G's

Fig. 62.

Fig. 63.

on the edge, an I W in script is noted on the plug. Fig. 63 shows a similar piece with an additional counterstamp I H in rectangle. A similar counterstamp is noted by J. Meili in several of his publications as being impressed in the centre of a plug on a half Joe. What island this is intended for is not known, though it may be for Trinidad. Spanish doubloons are also known with larger size G's counterstamped on the edge.

St. Vincent. An act of 1797 ordered that the dogs and silver be stamped with an S V in monogram. We find Spanish dollars cut in

Fig. 64.

Fig. 65.

halves and quarters (Fig. 64) counterstamped thus three times, and pieces cut into eighths with one stamp impressed on them. The S in this monogram is sometimes retrograde (Fig. 65). Sometime after this

a plan was adopted to cut a large circular hole from the dollars, the plug to be worth one half of the ring, the ring thus made to pass for a full dollar and the plug for a half.* Until recently these pieces were not located. Now the ring dollars with round hole of 23mm. counterstamped S over XII (Fig. 66), and the plugs with S over VI (Fig. 67),

Fig. 66.

formerly assigned to The Saints, have been disposed of for St. Vincent. Recently there has been found an uncut peseta with counterstamp

Fig. 67.

Fig. 68.

S | IV½ | B (Fig. 68) in three lines in depression in form of a cross. These pieces circulated for twelve, six, and four and one-half bits. The gold half Joes on this island were mostly light weight and orders

Fig. 69.

were given to plug these to bring them up to standard. Probably the pieces plugged and counterstamped G H on the plug and S in square indent three times near edge, are these pieces (Fig. 69). These, based solely from having an S on them, have been assigned to the Virgin

* Chalmers, *op. cit.*, p. 85.

Islands, but it is to be noted that the s used in the Virgin Islands is incused while the s on the gold piece is in relief, and compares very closely in style with the s on the ring pieces of St. Vincent. As these pieces are known with the additional neighboring Grenada stamp, this would tend to strengthen the s stamp for St. Vincent.

St. Lucia. On this island the French system of accounts was used. No ring dollars were made here, but the pieces were cut either in segments or in parallel divisions. The earliest counterstamp seems to be in the form of an amulet or ring. Pieces have been found cut from Spanish coins as follows: a third of a peseta with one amulet

Fig. 70.

Fig. 71.

(Fig. 70) with a value of one escalin or fifteen sous, a quarter of a four real piece with two amulets valued at one and a half escalins or twenty-two sous six deniers, and a third of a four real piece with three amulets valued at two escalins or thirty sous.* The next form of counterstamp was probably the s L interlaced, stamped twice on Spanish dollars cut in half, and three times on dollars cut into thirds and quarters (Fig. 71), and stamped twice on pieces cut into sixths, these passed at the rate of eight, six, four and three escalins respectively. Some have their edges plain cut while others are crenated. It is probable that an eighth also was used; this has one stamp on it and would pass for two escalins. The four real piece was also cut, as one divided in half with the stamps on it is known. Copper pieces are found, such as English halfpennies counterstamped with s L, probably for this island.

A pistareen was also cut in quarters and the edges crenated but not stamped, that passed for three stampees or eleven sous three deniers. In 1813 a new form of cut money was issued. Spanish dollars, halves and quarters were cut in parallel lines making three divisions. The central portion of the dollar was valued at six livres fifteen sous (Fig. 72), or nine bits, the two side pieces at two livres five sous each, or three bits (Fig. 73), the pieces cut from the four real piece passed for three livres seven sous six deniers, or four and one-half bits, and one

* Zay, *op. cit.*, p. 217.

livre six deniers, or one and one-half bits, the pieces cut from the two reals at one livre thirteen sous nine deniers, or two and one-quarter bits, and eleven sous three deniers, or three stampees. In 1817 the

Fig. 72.

Fig. 73.

values were reduced one-ninth. All of these pieces bore the stamp S:Lucie. The cut money was withdrawn in 1851. In 1811 pieces of one franc, halves and quarters of Napoleon were stamped with a round mark on the head for use here. Copper sols of Louis XVI are known stamped S L in an oblong depression and have been assigned to St. Lucia, as well as the mark S L in crowned shield stamped on English halfpennies and U. S. cents.

The S V counterstamp of St. Vincent and the S L and S : Lucie marks of St. Lucia have been counterfeited in recent years, so that extreme caution must be used in studying these pieces.

Tobago. Although we know Tobago used cut money, the history of its use is somewhat obscure. The dollars with the octagonal hole (Fig. 74) and the plug with a plain indented T are probably the pieces

Fig. 74.

Fig. 75.

Fig. 76.

used on this island (Figs. 75, 76). This dollar passed for eight shillings threepence and the plug for nine pence, making the dollar there worth nine shillings. Plugs also are found of hexagonal shape with a similar T impressed upon them, though none of the ring dollars from which these plugs come are known. An eighth segment of a Spanish dollar is known with a similar T (Fig. 77) that may possibly belong to this island. Recently there has turned up a worn English shilling of

George II with a small T impressed upon it (Fig. 78), that may belong in this series. Among the commonest of the billon pieces are those

Fig. 77.

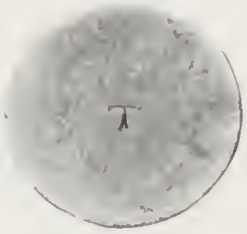


Fig. 78.

Fig. 79.

Fig. 80.

stamped T B (Fig. 79) or T B (Fig. 80) or simply T B, and more rarely TOBAGO in rectangular border. The latter also is known on a U. S. cent. In the Caldecott sale was an Irish halfpenny of 1822 stamped T B in panel, a British sixpence of 1816 counterstamped I T and a halfpenny of 1709 stamped with I T crowned, all assigned to Tobago, as well as a pistareen unstamped but with a large hexagonal hole (Fig.

Fig. 81.

81). I have also seen a U. S. cent of 1827 counterstamped with a T similar to that on the silver plugs, see note to Virgin Island, p. 95.

TRINIDAD. The English came into possession of the island in 1797 and in 1803 a committee recommended that the dollar be cut into two, four, eight and twelve parts, but the governor did not follow this advice, though private individuals cut silver reals into halves and quarters. In 1811 dollars had their centres cut out, the ring passing for

Fig. 82.

Fig. 83.

Fig. 84.

nine shillings and the centre for one shilling. The cutting was circular and was formed of fourteen or fifteen crenelles (Fig. 82), the dollar

being unstamped* while the plug was impressed with a script T radiated (Fig. 83). These are known as T bits or macuquinas. It is said that many persons on the island cut dollars with holes of all sizes and dimensions,† besides importing counterfeits of the T bits. At one time Spanish coins were cut into segments. We find dollars cut into halves, thirds (Fig. 84) and sixths, and stamped in one angle T R in a square depression, and in an other the value in bits, as 6, 4 and 2, and the pistareen cut in thirds and stamped with a 1. All of these pieces that have come to notice have had the additional counterstamp G at their points for Grenada. ‡

The pistareen impressed with a stamp in the form of a lattice with a sun or multi-pointed star in the centre (Fig. 85), after being assigned

Fig. 85.

Fig. 86.

to nearly every island in the Antilles, probably belongs to Trinidad, for according to Mr. Porter of Dominica, many have been found there. The mark in the centre may be intended to represent in miniature, the shape of the T bit. This stamp is peculiar to the pistareens of Spanish mints and is still common, being met with on the issues of Charles III, Charles IV, Joseph Napoleon and Ferdinand VII. Mr. J. B. Caldecott in the British Numismatic Journal, Vol. I, p. 292, describes a Spanish-American peso stamped with a large crowned T P and places the pieces for Trinidad on the conjecture that the letter was intended for an R with its tail broken off. The piece however was certainly not stamped for Trinidad but probably by Portugal for some purpose. Many cataloguers have attributed the dollar stamped with G R or G R crowned to Trinidad§ (Fig. 107-110), but there is nothing in the records of the island to show that they stamped dollars without cutting or mutilating them as well, although we have plenty of evidence that whole dollars were used extensively on the island hand in hand with the cut dollars.

* See note under Dominica, p. 93.

† We have just noted that the pieces were cut into plugs with fourteen or fifteen crenelles, possibly one of these may be an island counterfeit.

‡ As this G looks not unlike a C, some cataloguers have assigned this mark to Curaçao.

§ One of the G R crowned pieces (Fig. 110) may be for Trinidad. For further discussion see under Jamaica, p. 115.

Plugged Portuguese money was in use on the island but was exported very largely to Grenada and St. Vincent. It is not on record what the distinguishing mark on these gold pieces was, possibly the pieces stamped with an I H are the ones, the governor of the island at that time being General Hislop. Under Grenada is shown a half Joe bearing the Grenada mark as well as the additional I H stamp (Fig. 63). As we know that the half Joe stamped on Trinidad was sent to Grenada, this coin showing the two stamps can partly warrant our assigning the I H mark to Trinidad.

No dogs were apparently stamped on this island though mention is made of stampees or estampés. An English halfpenny is known with the counterstamp 1 Stampee. H. E. Rapseys at Port of Spain issued a token for one-half stampee as also did J. G. D'Ade & Co. The stampees were the billon sous issued by the French, and generally known as black dogs or noirs. These were counterstamped by the colonies to circulate at a half noir advance. They passed in Trinidad for threepence or a quarter bit.

In the middle of the Nineteenth Century coppers were stamped here with a large F D (Fig. 86). These letters were the initials of a local barber, François Declos who placed this mark an all pence and halfpence which came into his hands and reissued the coins at two and one-half and one and one-half cents respectively. They were freely received at the barber's valuation.

Fig. 87.

Fig. 88.

Martinique. This island is a French possession though the English held it off and on in the Eighteenth and early Nineteenth Centuries. We find an ordinance of 1805 causing the half Joes to be stamped with 20 or 22 over a small eagle (Figs. 87, 88), to be valued at twenty or twenty-two livres in silver of the island schedule. The value of twenty-two livres to be given to true Joes of Portugal or Brazil, the value of twenty to be given to those Joes made in North America, England or other countries. It is a noteworthy fact that this counterstamp is not confined to the half Joe, for we find four milreis and mil-

reis as well as the small half escudo of Johannes V with this mark. This stamp is said to have been counterfeited in recent years.

In 1797 during the English occupation, silver dollars and half dollars were cut in quarters to pass for three escalins and twenty-two sols six deniers, respectively, the two real pieces to be cut in thirds to pass for one escalin fifteen sols, these pieces to be dentilated on their cut edge. Half dollars were also cut in twelfths the same way. None of these coins bore stamps. Pieces generally attributed to Martinique, though some people doubt this assignment, are those dollars and the subdivisions with heart shaped holes in them. These at one time were current on the island but no act has been found authorizing this mark.

Fig. 89.

Fig. 90.

Fig. 91.

Fig. 92.

The style of cutting varies; some have a large blunt heart-cut with rayed borders, others have a more pointed heart with a garland-like border. Both the rings and the plugs are known in all denominations from the eight real to the half real (Figs. 89-92). A third style is a smaller sharp pointed heart with bevelled edges and no borders (Fig. 93). This style is found chiefly on the pistareen and the one real

Fig. 93.

Fig. 94.

Fig. 95.

Fig. 96.

piece. The plugs of these are unknown. Ecus of France have been found with a small stamp impressed upon them in the form of a heart 6mm. wide, composed of eighteen converging rays. French and American copper and silver coins come with a crowned heart in an oblong incuse (Fig. 94), and also copper pieces with simply a heart shaped punch. French copper pieces are known with an M or L M in a similar

depression and the Cayenne sous and certain thin brass flans with M in a circular indent (Figs. 95, 96), are now reassigned to Martinique instead of Montserrat. Colonial sous of the C crowned type having a small heart punched in the centre of the C belong here. Pieces counterstamped ST. PE, S P or SP in monogram are attributed to St. Pierre.

Santa Margarita. The copper and the rarer silver coins formerly attributed to Santa Marta in Colombia, are now assigned to this island, lying off the coast of Venezuela. There are dollars known counterstamped S M in an oval with dotted border, that may be assigned here, but we have no proof.*

Fig. 97.

Fig. 98.

Fig. 99.

Curaçao. This is a Dutch island though most of the cut coinage belongs to the English occupation during 1807-1815. Very little is known about these pieces. Probably the first issue is the Spanish dollar cut in quarters (Fig. 97) and fifths, stamped with a rosace of five petals. These are said to have passed for twenty-one and eighteen stivers respectively. Specimens have also been found counterstamped on cut fifths of coins of Peter Leopold of Tuscany (Fig. 98). Also pieces are known cut into sixths of a dollar; whether these are counterfeits, or the fifths cut down, or a regular issue for fifteen stivers, is not known. A very similar rosace with the additional stamp of a 21 in a

Fig. 100.

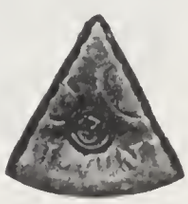


Fig. 101.

circular indent is found on quarter segments of Mexican dollars (Fig. 99), and as the crenations are cut in a similar manner, the pieces must be, in all probability, for Curaçao. About 1815 another fifth appeared with a figure 3 in a dentilated circle (Fig. 100) ; this is said to have

* For discussion of a similar mark, see p. 98, under St. Martin.

been issued to pass for three reals, probably when the Dutch regained possession of the island. Dollars cut in sevenths with this stamp are known. A similar counterstamp with the 3 in a linear circle is found on sixths of dollars (Fig. 101). These segments with the 3 counterstamp are sometimes assigned to New Amsterdam now in British Guiana. On account of the numerous varieties of this counterstamp, these pieces must have been thus stamped for a number of years and probably in several of the Dutch colonies, for according to a note in the sale catalogue of the Speelman coins, Schulman, Feb. 24, 1908, these pieces are still current for fifty cents (half guilders) in Curaçao, Surinam and St. Martin.

During the English occupation English shillings passed at eighteen stivers with the counterstamp, a crowned c 18, Spanish reals at nine stivers with c 9 in oval (Fig. 102) and half reals for five stivers with

Fig. 102.

Fig. 103.

c 5. There are also Spanish pistareens counterstamped with an 18 in square indent (Fig. 103), as well as reals counterstamped with a large 9 in an oval (Fig. 104), also half reals counterstamped with a 5 (Fig. 105) that may belong here. Some time later the Dutch gulden was cut into quarters and stamped with a script c in circular depres-

Fig. 104.

Fig. 105.

Fig. 106.

sion to pass for nine stivers (Fig. 106). Other pieces issued have been silver reals in 1821, billon stivers in 1822, and in recent years coins of Wilhelmina of the value of quarter and tenth guldens. Tokens have been issued by Jersurum & Co., J x C=., by J. J. Naar, J J N, and by Leiba & Co., L x C.

Jamaica. This island was always well supplied with currency so that the government was not forced to adopt the measures used in the Antilles in general. Consequently we find no cut money. As the

Spanish dollar, or piece of eight, was valued here at four shillings, which was from six pence to a shilling under its current rating in other colonies, the practice of clipping coins became very extensive here, resulting in time in a badly disorganized system of values. In order to

Fig. 107.

put the currency on a fixed basis the Assembly in 1758 passed a law to stamp a certain number of good gold and silver coins with the letters G R in a circular indent on both sides of the piece (Fig. 107). A new valuation was put on these pieces as the following list of the coins so stamped will show.

	£	s.	d.
Doubloons	5	—	—
Two pistole pieces	2	10	—
Pistoles	1	5	—
Half-pistoles	—	12	6
Quarter-pistoles	—	6	3
Dollars (eight reals)	—	6	8
Half-dollars (4 reals)	—	3	4
Quarter-dollars (pesetas)	—	1	8
Rials (reals)	—	—	10
Half rials	—	—	5
Quartiles (quarter reals)	—	—	2½

The doubloon is worth approximately sixteen dollars and the pistole four dollars. The gold thus stamped is very rare. Dollars are known bearing the additional stamp 1763. The reason for this date is not known. Another style of counterstamp appeared after 1806. This was a crowned G R and is found only on dollars. The stamp has several forms. The first one is rather coarsely executed in a square indent and has been noted on pieces dated 1806, 1807 and 1810 (Fig. 108). The second one is more carefully engraved and the indent has rounded corners (Fig. 109). I have noted this type on dollars of 1811, 1813,

1814 and 1818. The third stamp has the G R crowned, punched in without indented panel (Fig. 110). The dates found for this punch are 1806 and 1817. It seems hardly possible that Jamaica would use three different stamps in so short a time, therefore this last stamp is very likely for some other locality. It will be noticed that the dates of

Fig. 108.

Fig. 109.

Fig. 110.

the coins on which the last mentioned stamp is impressed fall into the periods of both the first and second mentioned stamps, which would be an argument to further preclude its use for Jamaica. It is therefore probable that this third stamp, different in many ways from the other two, does not belong here. All of these marks have, at times, been attributed to Trinidad, so that this latter stamp may be for that island.

Copper pennies are also known with G R crowned. Cut silver with W R crowned has sometimes been attributed to Jamaica, but these cut pieces belong to Sierra Leone (*Vide* p. 123, Fig. 131). Tokens have been issued by M. Howard, William Smith, Thomas Lundie & Co., George Brandon and Thomas Lunday & Co. In 1869 pennies and halfpennies in nickel were first issued for Jamaica and farthings in 1880, the reason for the use of this metal being the dislike of the negroes for copper.

Fig. 111.

Fig. 112.

Haiti. The coinage of this island is extensive enough to take up separately, so we will confine ourselves only to the counterstamped coins. There are only a few varieties and all are rare. A French edict of July 13, 1781, caused certain Spanish American coins to be stamped with the mark of the colony, to pass at the value of an escalin and half-escalin (real and half-real). The mark was a crowned anchor and c

interlaced in an irregular indent (Fig. 111). Under the first republic a large ring on the top of the anchor was substituted for the crown. These pieces were struck at Ville du Cap, the capital. Copper pieces with a crude L·C· in rectangular indent probably were struck at this place. About 1792 French coppers were counterstamped with S : D in rectangular indent for Saint Domingue, as the island was called by the French, and between 1805 and 1809 pieces were stamped with N SD in two lines, for Napoleon, Saint Domingue.

During the uprising against the French the natives under Jacques Dessaliens (1804-1806) struck silver by simply punching on flans in a cone shaped indent, a crude head and the value 25 (Fig. 112), 30 or 50, and likewise the value in rectangular indent on the reverse side.

Cuba and Porto Rico. Spain stamped Spanish-American, Peruvian and other dollars and gold onzas with a crowned F. 7? (Fig. 113) or a crowned Y·II· (Fig. 114) in a circular depression (Ferdinand VII, Isa-

Fig. 113.

Fig. 114.

bella II) for her colonies in general. On account of the dates found on the coins stamped, the Ferdinand counterstamp could not have been authorized before 1832. Another stamp peculiar to Cuba, is an outline key, the arms of Havana. This stamp comes in two forms; a raised key in an indented outline with a lozenge shaped bow, on small copper coins of Charles and Johanna of Spain (Fig. 115),* and a more modern looking key on various foreign silver coins (Fig. 115*a*). This latter stamp is comparatively recent, as the pieces that have come to my attention have had dates ranging from 1862 to 1874.

* This first stamp of a key is probably the oldest countermark used in the Western Hemisphere, and, in this form, is always found impressed on the copper pieces of Charles and Johanna issued from the mint in Mexico. The ancient look of the key makes it probably a stamp of about that early period, late Sixteenth Century. It is claimed by some to be the mark of San Domingo when under Spanish rule, though I have been unable to locate any authority confirming this.

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At one time within the past forty years Spanish copper coins had holes bored in the centre, 3mm., for use in Porto Rico (Fig. 116).

Fig. 115.

Fig. 115*a*.

Fig. 116.

Inagua. This island in the Bahamas counterstamped certain money. Pistareens are met with stamped with an 1 in an octagon (Fig. 117), and later,* another mark, 2I5 (Fig. 118), probably for two shillings five pence. The piece illustrated bears the additional stamp 20, whether a reduction to twenty pence or not, I do not know.

Fig. 117.

Fig. 118.

Demerara and Essequibo. Although this colony is not a part of the West Indies its proximity and trade relations and the similar treatment of the coins that passed current there, bring the cut and counterstamped coins into the series. During the English occupancy an ordinance was passed in 1798 that gold Joes weighing seven engels

Fig. 119.

should pass at twenty-two guilders, and those weighing less than that should pass at the same value for one year, but should bear the stamp *E D* in a square frame for Essequibo and the same stamp in a round frame for Demerara (Fig. 119). Pieces stamped with 22 in a square

* I have noted pieces dated 1846 and 1853.

frame are also assigned here.* About 1803 the silver dollar was pierced to make in all, four guilders or twelve bits; a hole of nineteen crenelles was cut, the dollar being stamped in beaded oval depression $\frac{E.\ \&\ D}{3.\ G.L.}$ (Fig

Fig. 120.

Fig. 121

120) for three guilders, and the plug $\frac{E.\ \&\ D}{3.\ Bts}$, for three bits (Fig. 121).†

There are still many counterstamped and cut coins, the locations of which have not been determined. An interesting stamp of a script B in a circle is found impressed on half Joes or English sovereigns,

Fig. 122.

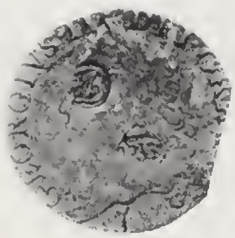


Fig. 123.

oftentimes on an inserted plug (Fig. 122). Some have attributed this to Berbice, now in British Guiana, but as coins with this counterstamp are found more frequently in the United States than elsewhere, it probably belongs to this country. Some cataloguers, without any proof,

* The 22 in square frame shown on Fig. 38 is possibly this mark.

† It is interesting to note that the facts as handed down to us vary from the numismatic evidence we glean from the coins. Chalmers in his Colonial Currency, p. 127, gives the following: "Mr. E. A. V. Abraham, in his pamphlet of 1891 on the Coins of British Guiana, says: 'The Government cut pieces in the shape of a star, a crescent, and a circle from the dollar pieces, milled the cut-out, and the space so cut from, and mint-marked the cut-out pieces. . . . . The smaller coins were treated in a similar manner. The Spanish pieces to represent a "sixpence" (? half real) was partially cut across in three in the shape of a triangle, and when a purchase was made, the purchaser broke a piece off his "sixpence," and when he had broken three pieces off (each being a penny), the triangular piece left was a "bit." These pieces are called cut-bits. The dollar was cut in five triangular pieces, each representing a quarter of one dollar. . . . The cut edges are milled, and the pieces mint-marked.'"

have claimed this to be one of Ephraim Brasher's marks.* His mark was an E B in an oval, and as an English sovereign is known bearing both stamps (Fig. 123), this fact would make it fairly convincing that the script B is not Brasher's. In the catalogue of the Murdock sale† there is a note to the effect that pieces thus marked circulated in Georgia during the Colonial period.

Fig. 124.

The half Joe bearing small T P in rectangle (Fig. 124), stamped on a plug, has not been assigned as yet. The coin itself on account of its crude workmanship, is interesting as it may be one of the counterfeit half Joes made in the United States, referred to on p. 91. This T P mark has probably no connection with the large T P crowned found stamped on a Spanish-American peso mentioned on p. 109.

J. Meili has described in several of his publications, a number of Portuguese gold pieces bearing various marks and punches. Some of these had doubtless an official status, but sufficient clues are lacking for their attribution. Unfortunately there have been in recent years some

Fig. 125.

false counterstamps made impressed on gold coins often in conjunction with genuine marks.

One of the common stamps on silver coins is what is apparently a double-headed fleur-de-lis (Fig. 125). Some have thought this mark

* Brasher was employed in 1792 by the authorities of the United States mint to make assays for the mint on sundry coins of gold and silver, *vide* American Journal of Numismatics, July, 1892, p. 20.

† Sold by S. W. & H., July, 1903, lot 582.

to have reference to some French colony. The shape of the fleur-de-lis would almost preclude this. I think the best conclusion concerning this punch, on account of it being found on so many mutilated United States coins, is that it was a stamp formerly used at one of the United States sub-treasuries to impress on coins submitted for redemption, which were then returned to the owner as unredeemable. These punches have varied at different times, and inquiries as to whether this fleur-de-lis was one of the stamps used, has resulted in no information from the government.

The small round plug impressed with a crude 2 (Fig. 126), has up

Fig. 126.

to date remained a mystery, no ring or dollar from which it was removed has turned up to identify the piece. The real with a 7 and some mark resembling an s above it within a depressed oval (Fig. 127) has so far been unsolved. Possibly the mark above the seven is a symbol for pence (*d*).

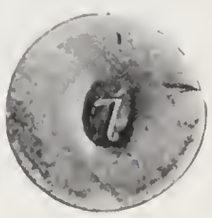


Fig. 127.

Fig. 128.

There has recently come to light an eighth of a Spanish-American dollar counterstamped simply with the date 1838 (Fig. 128), which must refer to the West Indies, for in that year an Order in Council effected certain remedial measures concerning currency and valuations for the different British islands, by which decree the dollar was rated at four shillings twopence, and the doubloon at sixty-four shillings. So far, however, the exact attribution to any one island has been futile.

The Cayenne sous are sometimes found counterstamped with various letters; some that have come to the writer's attention are W C D, C W C, V & D, E. H. These were undoubtedly private stamps of merchants and had possibly local circulation at some enhanced value, as did the piece stamped by François Declos on Trinidad (*Vide*, p. 110).

Although the cut coins of modern times are essentially a West Indian product, the practice has been employed sporadically in other

parts of the world. During the middle ages the small silver coins of Europe were at times cut in quarters and halves, simply to make divisional parts. The silver pennies of England cut into halves and fourths or farthings, are good examples. Early Mohammadan coins are also found cut into halves. Probably, however, the Arabs themselves did not do this to any great extent, but other people did, for early Cufic money has been found in various places of Europe, especially in Scandinavian countries, where the proportion of coins cut in halves or less seems to be fairly plentiful.

Modern cut coins doubtless influenced by the prevailing practice in the Antilles have been noted in various countries, and although they do not necessarily come within a discussion of West Indian coins, they are so closely associated that a brief mention of some of the pieces is justified, especially as many of them are at times confused with the West Indian series.

Brazil. According to J. Meili,* in the province of Rio Grande do Sul, about the time of the war with Paraguay, private persons stamped Spanish pesetas with 400 in a rectangular indent, making the piece pass for that number of reis or a balastraca, or cut the pieces into halves and stamped each piece with an indented 200, or into quarters and stamped the segments 100. These cut half and quarter balastracas had crude crenated edges. He also records a larger piece cut into quarters bearing a stamp in two lines 200 * S B * (São Borja ?), and Bolivian eight sueldos cut into fifths or less, with large wavy crenelles and bearing various marks. According to Enrique Peña,† gold and silver was cut and counterstamped in various ways between 1866 and 1869.

Mexico. The coinage of this country is replete with counterstamped coins, especially with initials and monograms. Whether or not much money was used in a cut state in Mexico is a question. The only instances that have come to notice, are one real pieces cut in half and stamped with S A T in monogram, said to be for Santa Anna de Tamaulipas, and Spanish eight real pieces sliced down like the St. Lucia pieces to pass for four reals and stamped in five lines in a circle, 4 R | MON PROV | DI | HIDALGO | ·M·. These were said to have been issued during the revolution of 1810 under Hidalgo. Although I have seen none of the pieces that were sliced off, they were probably used and stamped for two reals.

* Das Brasilianische Geldwessen, II Theil, 1905, pp. 355 ff.

† Monedas y Medallas Paraguayas, Asunción, 1900.

UNITED STATES. In the United States during the latter part of the Eighteenth Century and the first half of the Nineteenth, the Spanish-American dollar and half were cut privately into halves, quarters and eighths. Although these had no official sanction they passed readily for bits. They were more in use in the South and West and grew out of the necessity for small change. United States half dollars were at times treated in this way. It is said that in some of the Indian agencies in the West, this custom continued for some time. This cut silver bore no mark or stamp nor were the edges crenated, so that from a numismatic standpoint it has little value. We have seen before that

Fig. 129.

in some of the West Indian islands silver was treated in the same manner without any distinguishing mark. One notable exception, however, deserves mention, namely the cut quarter segments of Spanish dollars stamped on one side in script letters *P. B* within a circle of sixteen links, in each of which is a small star, the reverse has a circular punch, in the centre of which, within a circle, is a displayed American eagle with shield on breast, around edge NOUVELLE ORLEANS (Fig. 129). These pieces were probably stamped by Puech Bein of New Orleans, from the fact that there is a copper token issued by Puech Bein & Co.,

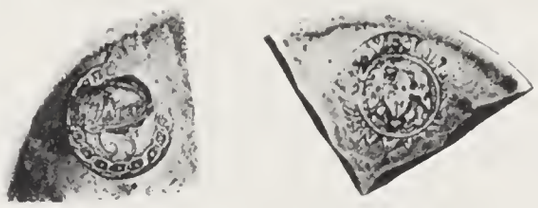


Fig. 130.

dated 1834 (Low, Hard Times Tokens, no. 82). The quarter segment was undoubtedly issued earlier, probably not many years after it became part of the United States, as New Orleans is spelled in the French manner.

The coin illustrated was cut from a dollar that had been counterstamped M V A | 1812, so that it is probable that the New Orleans piece was issued about this time or a little later. Some of these segments also bear an additional counterstamp *Bad* in script letters (Fig. 130). Just

what this latter stamp signifies is a question, as the silver in the piece is good, though lighter in weight than the first coin. Probably this P B stamp was extensively counterfeited, and the issuers of the genuine stamped Bad on all of those pieces they could get hold of. The dies used on the latter are not the same as employed on the first piece. The obverse side is nearly identical, but the chain has seventeen links and the reverse die is very coarsely executed. This money shows a West Indian influence, and the attempt at dentillation of the cut edge by means of a file, producing a wavy effect, should be noted.

Great Britain. Owing to the failure of the Government in the early part of the Nineteenth Century to issue silver coin, Spanish money was used to a considerable extent in Great Britain. Much of this was counterstamped, first in 1797 by the Government. These were Spanish dollars counterstamped with a small head of George III in oval, changed in 1804 to an octagon, and were issued by the Bank of England at four shillings ninepence. Later, mill owners, merchants and other private persons counterstamped dollars. This was done largely in Scotland and the values impressed on the pieces ranged variously from four shillings sixpence to five shillings sixpence. The Rothsay mills in Buteshire seem to be about the only concern to cut the dollars into subdivisions, these were cut into halves and thirds and were valued at two shillings sixpence and one shilling eightpence respectively.

Fig. 131.

Sierra Leone. A coin already referred to on p. 115 has so many characteristics of the series under discussion that it surely must have been influenced by the West Indian issues. The coin is a quarter segment of a dollar counterstamped with a crowned W R (Fig. 131) and has no crenations on the cut edges. Chalmers states (*op. cit.*, p. 209), that cut Spanish money was in use in this African colony before 1825, that it was nominally cut into quarters, but practically into five parts. In 1831 the colony obtained from England, a stamp (shown on Fig. 131) for the purpose of stamping cut money to be legally current. In the Caldecott sale (*op. cit.*) lot 309, is a Spanish four real piece with

the same stamp but with the tail of the R broken off. The old cut money was called in, and in 1832 the stamped cut money was made legal tender to the exclusion of the unstamped pieces; however, this latter was made legal in 1834, and in fact the commissariat cut great quantities of dollars the next year. In 1839 the cut money was demonetized and about 125,000 pieces were taken in. Unstamped cut money also circulated in the Gambia and the Gold Coast.

NEW SOUTH WALES. Great trouble had been experienced in this colony in keeping what coins there were in circulation from being exported. In 1813 a large number of Spanish dollars was imported and the Government immediately issued a proclamation to the effect that dollars with a circular piece cut out of them would be put in circulation. The ring known as a "holey dollar" had a hole about 19mm., the cut edge nicely milled and on one side the words, FIVE SHILLINGS and a palm branch around the inner edge, and on the other side NEW SOUTH WALES · 1813 · The piece removed, known as a "dump," bore on the obverse a crown and above NEW SOUTH WALES and below 1813, on the reverse FIFTEEN PENCE in two lines. Both sides show dentilated milling. It was also forbidden to export these coins. After 1822 the value of these was fixed at seventy-five cents or three-quarters of a Spanish dollar for the "holey dollar," and twenty-five cents or one-quarter of a Spanish dollar for the "dump."

In conclusion it may be said that the various cut and counterstamped coins are now becoming rare, many of the pieces extremely so, and that very few are found on the islands on which they were once used. This is chiefly due to the fact that when they were demonetized due notice was generally given for redemption and the pieces were eventually melted up. Varieties that once probably did exist are now unknown, for we have acts and laws of some of the islands showing that cut or stamped money was authorized. The gold which was once abundant, is now very scarce, the melting pot having claimed its own. Heretofore, collectors as a class have paid but little attention to this curious coinage, and what little has been studied and observed on this series has been done abroad.

I wish to acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr. David Proskey of Paterson, N. J., for the loan for photographing of the following coins: nos. 3, 18, 37, 59, 77, 78, 96, 97, 99, 102, 104, 115*a*, 118, 126 and 127; to Mr. Nelson P. Pehrson for no. 68, and to Mr. James W. Ellsworth for nos. 122, 123 and 124.

LIST OF COUNTERSTAMPS

FOUND CHIEFLY ON WEST INDIAN COINS

The numbers in parentheses refer to coins illustrated

LETTERS

B Uncertain (122, 123)
Bad Puech Bein, New Orleans (130)
C Curaçao (105)
C and value Curaçao (102)
C and anchor Ville du Cap, Haiti (111)
C C See St. Martin (37)
C W C Unassigned, private mark ?, page 120
D Dominica (4, 5)
E B Ephraim Brasher, New York (123)
E D Demerara and Essequibo (119)
E. & D Demerara and Essequibo (120, 121)
E. H. Unassigned, private mark ?, page 120
F D François Declos at Trinidad (86)
F R in monogram Danish West Indies (59a)
F R VII monogram Danish West Indies (59)
F. 7°. Cuba and Porto Rico (113)
G incuse Grenada (60, 61, 62, 84)
G crowned Guadeloupe (50, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57)
G radiated Guadeloupe (52)
G in 15 rayed star Guadeloupe (47)
G H See St. Vincent (69)
G · L D Guadeloupe. La Désirade
G P crowned Azores, see page 102
G R Jamaica (107)
G R crowned Jamaica (108, 109, 110)
G T Grande Terre (Guadeloupe)
G T in monogram Grande Terre (Guadeloupe)
H in lozenge or square Virgin Islands (18, 19)
I in octagon Inagua (117, 118)
I B Barbados ?, page 93
I ✢ D Ile Désirade (Guadeloupe)
I G Guadeloupe
I H Trinidad, page 110 and Fig. 63
I T Tobago ?
I T crowned Tobago ?
I W See Grenada (62, 63)

L · C · Ville du Cap, Haiti
L M Martinique
L S Les Saintes (Guadeloupe)
L S in monogram See S L in monogram
M Montserrat (30)
M St. Martin (34)
M in circular indent Martinique (95, 96)
M in heart Martinique
M in square indent Montserrat (27, 28, 29)
M : G Marie Galente (Guadeloupe)
N Nevis ?
NEVIS Nevis (23, 24)
N SD St. Domingue (Haiti)
○ (amulet) St. Lucia (70)
○○ (amulets) St. Lucia
O crowned St. Bartholomew
P Philipsburg (39, 40, 41)
P B Pueeh Bein, New Orleans (129, 130)
P M crowned Mozambique, see page 102
P . P Pointe à Pitre (Guadeloupe)
R F Guadeloupe (45, 46, 48, 49, 58)
S incuse The Saints (20, 21, 22)
S in relief St. Vincent (66, 67, 68, 69)
S A T in monogram Santa Anna de Tamaulipas (Mexico)
S B São Borja, Brazil, page 121
S : D St. Domingue (Haiti)
S E St. Eustatius (40, 41, 42)
S E^{s} St. Eustatius
S K St. Kitts (25)
S L St. Lucia
S L in crowned shield St. Lucia
S L in monogram St. Lucia (71)
S : Lucie St. Lucia (72, 73)
S M in oval Santa Margarita ?
S M in circle St. Martin ?
S^{r} M St. Martin (35)
S^{t} MARTIN St. Martin (36)
S P St. Pierre (Martinique)
S P in monogram St. Pierre (Martinque)
ST · PE St. Pierre (Martinque)
Stampee Trinidad
S V in monogram St. Vincent (64, 65)
T on Cayenne sous Virgin Islands (16, 17)

T on silver Tobago (75, 76, 77, 78)
T radiated Trinidad (83)
T B Tobago
T∘B Tobago (79)
T°B Tobago (80)
TOBAGO Tobago
TIATILA Virgin Islands (15, 22)
TORTOLA Virgin Islands (12, 13, 14)
T P Unidentified (124)
T P crowned Unidentified, see under Trinidad, page 109
T R Trinidad (84)
V Vieque (33)
V & D Unassigned, private mark ?, page 120
W C D Unassigned, private mark ?, page 120
W P crowned For W R
W R crowned Sierre Leone (131)
Y. H. Cuba and Porto Rico (114)

NUMERALS AND DEVICES

◯ annulet St. Lucia (70)
Anchor and C Ville du Cap, Haiti (111)
Arrows St. Martin (36, 37)
Crown St. Bartholomew (43, 44)
Crowned heart Martinique (94)
Crowned numerals, (16, 12, 6, 4, 3) Dominica (6, 7, 8, 9, 10)
Crowned numerals, and M (18, 9, 7, 4, 3) Montserrat (31, 39)
Crowned O St. Bartholomew
Eagle under 20 or 22 Martinique (87, 88)
Fleur-de-lis St. Martin (34)
Fleur-de-lis double-headed Uncertain (125)
Head *Rev.* value Haiti (112)
Heart Martinique
Heart crowned Martinique (94)
Heart rayed Martinique
Key Cuba (115, 115a)
Lattice Trinidad (85)
Rosace of five petals Curaçao (97, 98, 99)
Star or Sun of twelve rays Vieque (32)
2 on plug Unassigned (126)
2 · 6 Montserrat
3 in circle Curaçao (100, 101)
5 in depression Curaçao ? (105)
9 in oval Curaçao ? (104)

18 in square Curaçao ? (103)
20 above eagle Martinique (87)
21 and rosace Curaçao (99)
22 above eagle Martinique (88)
22 in rectangle St. Martin (38)
22 in square Demerara and Essequibo
2 I 5 Inagua (118)
82 10 Guadeloupe (56)
100 Brazil, page 121
200 Brazil, page 121
400 Brazil, page 121
1838 Unassigned (128)

DESCRIPTION OF CENTRAL HOLES AND PIECES CUT FROM SAME

Heart shaped Martinique (89–93)
Hexagonal Tobago (81)
Octagonal Tobago (74, 75, 76)
Octagonal (Plug only) Guadeloupe (45)
Round (smooth) 23mm. Dominica (7, 8)
Round (smooth) 23mm. St. Vincent (66, 67)
Round (smooth) 19mm. New South Wales
Round (smooth) 17mm. Dominica (11)
Round (smooth) 15mm. St. Kitts ? (26)
Round (smooth) 3mm. Porto Rico (116)
Round (scalloped) 15, 16, 17 crenelles Dominica (2, 3, 4, 5, 6)
Round (scalloped) 14 and 15 crenelles Trinidad (82, 83)
Round (scalloped) 19 crenelles Demerara and Essequibo (120, 121)
Square (plain) Guadeloupe
Square (scalloped) Guadeloupe (50, 51, 52)
Square (scalloped) Grenada ? (61)

Revisions to Wood's "The Coinage of the West Indies"

Gregory G. Brunk

Howland Wood's classic article in the *American Journal of Numismatics* and J.B. Caldecott's "The Spanish Dollar as Adapted for Currency in Our West Indian Colonies" (*British Numismatic Journal*, 1904) are the necessary starting points for all subsequent research in this field. As they both deal with similar material, only Wood's work, which is the better known of the two, has been reprinted here.

It appears to the author that a number of countermarks which Wood lists are inappropriately assigned. There is no dispute, however, where documents conclusively affirm the truth.

A more difficult problem is that of determining whether any particular piece is a concoction. Usually such determinations are based upon the research of others who have, in turn, relied upon the information in thousands of auction catalogs. If a countermark suddenly appears in quantity, when it has not been known before, it is certainly a concoction.

For attributions and the determination of concoctions, the following list relies heavily upon the research of F. Pridmore, who has done an impressive amount of work in both areas.

Number	*Comments*
31	It has recently been revealed from archive documents that the series of countermarks consisting of a Crown/Numeral/"M" belong to St. Bartholemew and not Montserrat.
33	These are questionable.

Number	*Comments*
38	The "22" and Small Head countermark belong to Guadeloupe, not St. Martin.
47	The "G" in incuse star is a concoction on French silver and copper coins.
55	"G" crowned on these dollar segments is a concoction.
59a	This is a mutilation and has nothing to do with the Danish West Indies.
61	The "G" incuse on square serrated segments of cut dollars is a concoction.
75, 76	The "T" incuse on the center from octagonal cut holey dollars is for Trinidad, not Tobago.
77	"T" incuse on segments of silver dollars is a concoction.
78	This is a mutilation without general significance.
83	The radiate "T" on the center of cut dollars is for Tobago, not Trinidad.
84	The entire group of countermarks incuse, "G", "TR" (or "GS"), and the numerals 6, 4, or 2 are the issue of Grenada. The "TR" or "GS" countermarks indicate the particular person who did the actual punching of the coins. The "G" indicates the islands and the numerals represent the pieces' value.
85	The origins of the tic-tac-toe with star countermark are unknown. Primary speculation assigns it to Trinidad or Cuba. While there is no proof of either, the Cuban attribution is perhaps more probable as the countermark is found many times on Joseph Napoleon 4 reales of Spain. As Cuba remained a Spanish colony until 1898, it would have had more access to this type coin than any other island.
96	"M" incuse is for St. Martin, not Martinique.
108, 109 110	Pridmore feels the GR crowned countermarks are the work of Merchants of the Commissariat of British Honduras in the period 1810-1818. The countermarking was done on coins intended for trade with the

Number	*Comments*
108, 109, 110	native indians. He bases this theory on the fact that before 1810 the principal item of trade with the interior was cutlass blades stamped "GR" for Georgius Rex. The stamping of 8 reales with the same initials, it was hoped, would transfer the value of the cutlass blades to the newly-introduced silver currency.
112	This series belongs to the Ionian Islands in the Mediterranean. The head is that of George III of Great Britain.
113,114	The F7° and YII countermarks are from the Philippines.
115	The early key is possibly an issue of Santo Domingo.
122, 123	These are of questionable authenticity.
125	The incuse fleur-de-lys is a Puerto Rican countermark.

St. Bart's Revisited

Ray Byrne, ANA LM-297

Sometime ago our theory that "numismatic writings, even though fraught with error, which at the time were unintentional and the result of unknown historical fact, were the very necessary 'evils' of our profession, for as has been proven time and again, these writings bring to light the corrections so needed to mend the records of timeless repetition!"

Thus it was brought to my attention regarding our first efforts on the historical background on the necessity monies of St. Barthelemi. A writer and fine research numismatist, Frank Olrog of Stockholm, Sweden, upon reading this puny effort, wrote me to advise of his uncovering of the edict for a specific counterstamping for coins to be circulated on the island of St. Bartholomew, a Swedish possession in the West Indies. His kindness and research make this addition to the knowledge we now have concerning this lone Swedish Caribbean mandate possible. His work is, therefore, a pronounced advance in adding to rather than correcting our past endeavor.

The island of St. Bartholomew is located in the northern grouping of the Lesser Antilles between St. Martin Isle (French) to the north and St. Eustache (Eustatius), a Dutch possession to the south. It was first settled by the French in 1639 but it was not until 1687 however that any accurate records of its

St. Barthelemi Day Massacre Medal

History records that a massacre occurred in 1572 under the reign of Charles IX of France which spread throughout the provinces and was subsequently labeled "The St. Barthelemi Day Massacres." The medal shown herewith notes this infamous action in Italy under the rule of Pope Gregory XIII (1585-1590). (Editor's note: This is only historical mention of above infamous event and sole numismatic evidence is the medal.)

history or population were made public. At this time it listed but 408 settlers. On July 1, 1784, it was transferred to the Swedes in return for granting of free trade in the island port of Gustavia, the capital city, in exchange for identical privileges in the Swedish port of Gotaborg.

In 1787 the Spanish "piece of eight" and the French "gourde" passed current on the island at 11 reales while the one real piece was set at six stuivers, leaving an imbalance of value in favor of the colonist and thus assuring the settlers these monies would remain on the island. The initially used counterstamped issues whose device was a rather crude Swedish crown impregnated on whatever monies were available, notable of which were the "Black Dogs", the French Cayenne 2-sous or sous marques, an occasional Spanish silver coin etc., were inaugurated by the island governor, George Trolle in 1797 despite refusal of official sanction by the Swedish government. This early counterstamping of all then circulating coins on the island for both control of existing circulating currency and as a means of identification of the island as a Swedish possession continued from 1797 until 1808. It was also during this period that the spurious "billion" pieces so prolifically circulated throughout the West Indies were to pass current at only 3/8th farthing each. As was the situation throughout the world in all ages, counterfeiting was effected simply to replace coin with coin at par value, and St. Bartholomew was no exception. It was not, however, until much later in history that the profitability of counterfeiting rare counterstamped coins became feasible and, in fact, a reality. Contemporary to the period of officially circulated counterstamped necessity monies,

Introductory photo — On the lead page is a number of counterstamps including a type I, upper left. The cob, center bottom of the photo shows a crown of dubious Swedish style.

counterfeits as such, could only pass current when undisclosed at the same value as the regular issues. In but rare instances did early counterfeiting adversely affect the economy of the islanders.

The last counterstamping of coins under the Trolle edict took place in 1808 and it is here that Olrog's research adds to our story the facts of an additional and officially sponsored counterstamp for use in St. Bartholomew.

"His Majesty's Aid de Camp General, Colonel of His Galley Fleet, Governor in and over the Island of St. Bartholomew, Knight of His Majesty's Order of the Sword. Make Known; Whereas the Fiscal of this Island, has represented to Us the daily increase in difficulties resulting from the small Silver Coin, current in this Island, to wit; the Quarts, Eights, and Sixteenth parts of a Spanish Dollar, as also the Fourteen, Seven, and Three Stiver pieces, whereon the impressions are effaced or dubious by wearing; We have decreed and Ordain as follows, to begin with the commencement of the ensuing year, 1809, and continue until it shall please His Majesty to make any alteration therein.

Art. I. Under the penalty of Five Spanish Dollars Fine, no person shall refuse to receive payment and at the rate established by Ordinances, any piece of Coin current in this Island, on which the impression is not entirely effaced on both sides, so as to render the same indiscernible or dubious.

Art. II. And in order to alleviate all difficulties respecting the small Silver Coin on which the impressions are dubious and indiscernible, We have ordered to be made, Six Stamps for to impress and represent the value on every respective piece of Coin, namely, One Stamp for pieces of eighteen, one for those of 14, and one for the 9, 7, 4, and 3, Stiver pieces; these Stamps being distinguished by a Crown above, and an Initial M. below the number expressing the value, are deposited with Mr. Nicholas Morin, Goldsmith (the Initial 'M'), residing in this town of Gustavia, who is hereby nominated and authorized by Us, to be the Keeper and Guardian of the Stamp for this Island. In consequence whereof all persons having Silver Coin on which the impressions are indiscernible, may address themselves to him, to have such pieces stamped and verified with such number as shall belong to each respective piece; whereafter pieces of Coin thus Stamped and impressed are to be current in this Colony, in common with the ordinary Coin of equal value, under penalty of Five Spanish Dollars Fine, for any person who refuses to receive same in payment.

Art. III. To recompence the keeper or Guardian of the Stamps for this trouble, We do also ordain, That for each Stamp he is entitled to a Reward of One Sriver; he at the same time being responsible towards the proprietor of the Coin, or those it might concern, that no wrong Stamp or impression be given."

Gustavia, the 30th December, 1808.

H. Ankarheim,
Samuel Fahlberg

(The above proclamation was published in English in 1808.)

From the above encyclical we can see, that the early attribution of this type countermark to the Island of Monserrat by Zay, Guilleteau, Me-

zard, etc., and carried over into the later references by Wood, Raymond, Pridmore and others due to the lack of any contradictory evidence, makes the work of positive identification of certain necessity monies extremely hazardous. Perhaps it was the zealousness in the heritage of the early writers to make these assignations as "credits" to their governments being the instigators of these control marks in their colonial empires.

In spite of an edict in 1790 which forbade all cut pieces from circulating on St. Bartholomew and the subsequent "quasi-official" local ruling by Governor Trolle, (1797) at which time the first style of counterstamp (Swedish Crown) was ordinated, small change was in acute demand due to the lack of any homeland production of a colonial currency. It was for this reason that cut-money did indeed present and circulate itself on this island and all other Caribbean territories. It has been reported that a local goldsmith, Sten Simonsson was the fabricator and keeper of the Swedish Crown counterstamp. A reference from the edict of July 9, 1834 which again set up the authority for counterstamping of a Swedish crown on circulating coins on the island mentions the existence of the earlier (1797-1808) issue by Trolle. It is this later (1834) cedulla that will account for the many variances in the styles and size of the counterstamps which have been catalogued down through the years. Certainly no one single punch die produced all the counterstamped coins for circulation. To clarify these variances in style of the crown counterstamp used in both periods, the following listing and description as provided the author by Olrog is given: (Note: the author has reversed the numbering of two major styles given by Olrog from his Type I to Type II and vice-versa as the style listed below as Type I (with Single Cross Stroke in crown is believed to be the earlier (Trolle) markings):

TYPE I COUNTERSTAMPS

I-A I-B I-C I-D

Type I (Single Cross-Stroke in Crown Design)

a. Rather small leaf-cross; curved crown-bows which begin above the cross-stroke and below the crown-points; laciniated (fringed) large crown-points; broad cross-stroke; narrow crown.

b. Big-leaf cross; lightly curved crown-bows which begin above the cross-stroke; large (unfringed) crown-points; broad cross-stroke; broad crown.

c. Similar to I-B, except crown is smaller.

d. Small leaf-cross; straight crown-bows which begin above the cross-stroke; negligible crown points; thin cross-stroke; primitive crown.

e. Rather large leaf-cross; straight crown-bows which begin on the cross-stroke; the crown-points are (extending) lumbering; very broad cross-stroke; broad crown.

TYPE II COUNTERSTAMPS

II-A II-B II-C II-D II-E II-F

Type II (Double Cross-Strokes in Crown Design)

a. Rather small leaf-cross; straight crown-bows which begin on the upper cross-stroke; the crown points with dot-formed leaves; short crown-points; large shield; a rather trim crown.

b. Similar to I-A (above) but crown-points are longer and the shield is smaller.

c. Larger leaf-cross; curved crown-bows which begin at the crown-edge above the upper cross-stroke; the crown-points have lump-formed leaves; a loop below the lower cross-stroke.

d. Laciniated (fringed) leaf-cross which floats over the point of the crown-bows; curved crown-bows which begin at the crown-edge above the upper cross-stroke; large fringed crown crown-points; narrow, high crown.

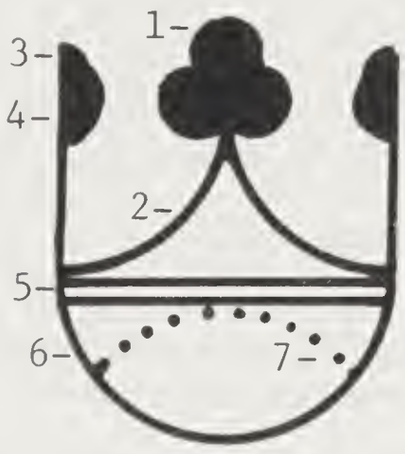
e. Rather large leaf-cross; curved crown-bows; narrow, high crown-points; narrow space between cross-strokes; broad, low crown.

f. Leaf-cross almost triangular; nearly straight crown-bows which begin at the intersection between the upper cross-stroke and the crown-edge; extended crown-points, primitive crown.

The Spanish eight-reales remained the generally accepted standard of exchange from the island's beginning up to 1850 when the French "ecu", the English "crown" and the American "dollar" were accepted on an equal footing.

Sweden's colonial efforts in the West Indies were finally terminated at St. Bartholomew in 1877 when she sold the island back to France for $90,000.00. The agreement was ratified by both nations in 1878. Currently the monies of France, England and the United States are all acceptable currency on the island.

In reality, the counterstamping of coins at St. Bartholomew by the local authorities was simply an aid in emphasizing the presence of Sweden in the West Indies during troubled times as a neutral entity in the wars between England, France and Spain. The later (1834) edict for counterstamping was mandated more be-



Description of portions of crown counterstamp

1. Leaf-cross
2. Crown-bow
3. Crown-point
4. Crown-point leaf
5. Cross-stroke
6. Crown-edge
7. Bottom loop*

*Appears only on type 2. May appear with full top to loop or broken by Cross-stroke.

No. 4 — Here is a modern day counterfeit of a type II-C counterstamp.

Type I Counterstamps

I-A

I-B

I-C

I-D

Type II-C and II-F have been found as forgeries in recent years. The cut piece illustrated (Type II-C) is a modern-day counterfeit of the counterstamp. See photo no. 4, page 1547. Various other style crown counterstamps, (Meili Nos., 2167-68); very large crown on Pomeranian coins of early vintage; letter "O" crowned; two ships countermarked on a one-ore of Sweden, dated 1760 assigned by Zay

Type II Counterstamps

II-A

II-B

II-C

II-D

II-E

II-F

as No. 40 are all of dubious attribution and have no basis for such assignment to St. Bartholomew. It may also be noted that the reference to a pattern coinage, dated 1844, the sole examples being in the Swedish National Bank Museum were not intended for St. Bartholomew but for the homeland issue. The project was never carried out, as Sweden then went over to the decimal system.

cause of the necessity of an economic control of outstanding currency in the island of all nations as well as to aid in transposing the values from the reales, francs, shillings, etc. over to the Swedish values of stuivers.

It should be noted here that this monograph could not have been accomplished as edited without the most generous aid of such researchers as Dr. Werner Piesold and Frank Olrog of Stockholm, Sweden. It is from their earlier works, titles of which appear in the attached bibliography which formed the basis of this addendum.

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the nobles and the rogues

From the "rogues gallery." A 1960-65 concoction of a Danish West Indies counterstamp on a U. S. half-dollar of 1830.

Ray Byrne, A.N.A. LM 297
(All rights reserved by author)

The Danish West Indies became the U. S. Virgin Islands in 1917.

COUNTERSTAMPS OF THE DANISH WEST INDIES

THE introduction and sale of illegitimate and recent vintage fabrications into the world of coins has not confined itself to reproductions of outstanding rarities as was the ill-designed predicament in years gone by, but rather, this influx of spurious numisma has lent itself to the improvisation of reproducing that, due to the collecting demand of today, is high priced.

Counterfeiting, for our purposes here, will include cast copies, electros, spark erosion counterparts, unlabeled replicas, re-tooled makeshifts and there will be encompassed and categorized as simply – "The Rogues."

These nefarious and monetarily dangerous rogues have appeared on the numismatic scene for many centuries. In most instances, however, these early day reproductions were produced for quite a different purpose and percentage gain to the perpetrators other than fooling the errant collector. During the Roman and Greek empires the production and introduction of copies was accomplished simply as a dishonest and economic expedient of the forgers based on a 100-percent profit – a coin for a coin with which to purchase goods. The modern-day counterfeiter of these rogues however, know whereof a market that will return upwards of 1000-percent advances over costs. But more dangerously to numismatics, they have moved their sights and efforts into an area that is, legally speaking, fairly safe – that of the early foreign coins of the world.

In this monograph, we will confine ourselves to the rogues first appearing on the numismatic scene during the 1960-65 period, which have been catalogued and,

indeed, sold as originals of the officially counterstamped Danish West Indies series.

When one considers that these scarce items rarely appeared on the coin market prior to the 1960s and the prices for the same ranged from $20-35 for a legitimate piece of say, the penny to the quarter or two reales size coin and up to $150 for the crown or dollar size coin, it seemed inevitable that with tremendous upward swing of interest to the foreign field of collecting that this was indeed a fertile and relatively safe one for the modern-day Becker. During the late 50s and early 60s old and less conditioned foreign coins could literally be purchased by the pound or the keg. They were listed in sale catalogs and dealers' advertisements in groupings of 500, 1,000 and 2,000 to the lot. Today, with the advancement of numismatic research and the influx of many recently issued world coin catalogs and reference works, this is not the case. The so-called "junk boxes" are slowly but irrevocably disappearing from the dealers' tables and shops.

Converging on this ready and profitable market, the producers of these modern forgeries of the Danish West Indies realized that it was economically feasible to employ a designer and/or diecutter to create the spurious merchandise to be foisted upon a gullible and unlearned collecting fraternity. But as history and, we hope, this monograph will show that the greed of man and his resulting criminal actions in order to possess what he has not, inevitably produces the tell-tale evidences of the Achilles heel of the wrongdoer in his forgeries of coins much like the signature on a check or the artist's masterpieces. As we will see from the illustrations accompanying this article, the originators and distributors of the Danish West Indies "rogues" did not fashion a product that will deceive the student of this area's necessity monies. The prepared dies to produce the illegal counterstamp acted as a purveyor of the artisan's work and carried with it single and unique peculiarities which obviously varied from the originals.

To fully understand the "raison d'etre" of the cut and/or counterstamped monies of necessity, it is mandatory to study and fathom the economic conditions prevalent during the period which gave rise to its inception and introduction. Here again history plays its role as the groundstone in the study and resulting fundamental knowledge gleaned therefrom. Since historical chronicles have conclusively shown that the success of colonization lay in the economic subjugation of the pioneers, it followed that, with but in few instances, did the parent country ever produce a coinage or medium of exchange so inscribed for exclusive use in the colonized area. The direct results of these intentional omissions by the homeland predestined the forced introduction of a local coinage by the use of whatever monies came to the colony via merchants, buccaneers and the trade with adjacent areas of varying heritage.

So it was that the dire need of a medium of exchange brought about by the failure to produce one by the mother country, or by the depressive economic times, made necessity the mother of invention for the manufacture and use of the cut and/or counterstamped "pieces-of-eight." History also relates that the small copper and billion coins introduced as small change were but a short, stop-gap measure by the parent country to supplant a much needed medium of exchange. These latter pieces were held in scorn and quickly-demonetized by the natives. Since rarely did any but the crown size silver pieces or pillar dollars arrive in the island possessions as payment by the merchants for goods received, it became necessary to have these cut and later marked for identification. It was also essential that these resulting cut pieces pass current for slightly more than their respective intrinsic value in order for them to remain on the island. A higher redemption value for these pieces was therefore part of the dictate of the council edicts creating them. This was indeed a necessity money for the colonists and the custom was not confined to the remote islanders but spread to the mainland as evidenced by the many recent archeological findings in the U. S.

Today in numismatics, it is more urgent than ever before that the student must enlarge his scope of study to encompass a more lateral and definitive range in order to more fully understand

OFFICIAL ISSUES

TYPE I

Counterstamp on 2 reales of Mexico (O/M), 1761, pillar style, Charles III.

U. S. half-dollar dated 1823 has type I c/s of D.W.I.

Counterstamp on 1 real of Mexico (O/M), 1556-98, Philip II, a cob.

A Noble Copper — 80 reis of Brazil, 1825.

A 1 real of Mexico (O/M), 1735, pillar style.

PLATE I

Left to right: Anchor money of British Colonies in general, ⅛ and ¼ dollars, with the "noble" counterstamp of the Danish West Indies.

his field. It is not simply the collecting of coins, tokens, medals, currency and related items any more than archeology consists of digging holes in the ground to locate the remains of lost ages. To more fully enjoy and profit from our interests in numismatics, it is more evident each day that the student must completely understand many more facets of the science such as history, economics and art surrounding the era in which the coins collected were made. This is especially true when we move our interests to the foreign field and nondescript coins of necessity.

The official counterstamp employed by the Danes in their island possessions of the West Indies according to the local council edict or cedulla consisted of the letters "FR" in script form crowned and the digits "VII" below and between the legs of the letters. The inference of this mark expressed a loyalty to King Frederick VII of Denmark. The graceful design utilizing the overlapping two letters, "FR" in script with a crown topped by a cross and bearing four beads together with the Roman style digits, "VII" below, resulted in a rather large and unique countermark which almost obliterated the design of the original coin. The one style and size countermark die was used on all denominations of money stamped regardless of the size of the original coin. We can see that when a dime-sized coin was so stamped, the original coin was, in fact, mutilated. No cut money was ever officially adopted for use in the Danish West Indies possessions but this did not preclude its limited circulation here. It is also of note that no other foreign island tenancy in the Caribbean area made use of any such complicated design of counterstamp.

The first instance in recorded history of a sovereign power introducing a specific coinage for use by her island subjects in the West Indies was the issue inaugurated by Denmark under Christian VI (1730-1746). This practice began with the issue of the 1740 coins of I, II and XII skilling values bearing as part of the legend thereon, the phraseology "Dansk Americ." Prior to this issue however, in 1708, a two ducat gold piece struck for the Danish West India Company which operated mainly on the Guinea coast of Africa but this specie gold issue was not intended for general use.

With the introduction of the regular issue colonial coins of 1740, Denmark, conceding to the request of the West India Company as well as to the wishes of the local merchants and plantation owners, withdrew, in 1726, the paper currency expedient which began in 1717. She continued however a variable and multi-denominational issue of coins consisting of I, II, VI, X, XII, XX and XXIIII skilling pieces for the period 1740 through 1848. The early (1740) I and II skilling values were of copper while the remaining values including the II skilling pieces following the first issue were struck in silver. No crown or daler size pieces were produced for the D.W.I. The XII skilling or ⅛ daler denomination was comparable to the widely used Spanish one-real.

It was during the Napoleonic Wars, 1792-1815 and specifically for the 1801-1815 period when Denmark had thrown in her lot with France, who was then proliferating her interests in the Caribbean, that the British occupied the Danish West Indies in 1801-02 and again in 1807-15. It was here that the British, failed for the only time in her tenureship of the islands in the West Indies, to prescribe and issue a control mark or counterstamp on the coins for circulation during her occupation.

Like all intrinsic valued coins then circulating, the Danish silver pieces made their way to many other adjacent islands as is evidenced by the various counterstamping applied thereto by other foreign possessions in the West Indies.

It was the acute shortage of coins during the 1848-1859 period due to their being melted and exported from the islands because of the discovery of gold in America and the subsequent rise in silver prices which made it profitable to melt the current silver issue, that gave rise to the edict for: (1) recalling all coins into the local treasury; (2) the purchase of any and all available foreign coins and; (3) the placing of the prescribed counterstamp on all coins then released for use in the islands. Two other occurrences of note that emphasize the scarcity of the legitimate Danish West Indies counterstamped coins as well as the regular issues is the

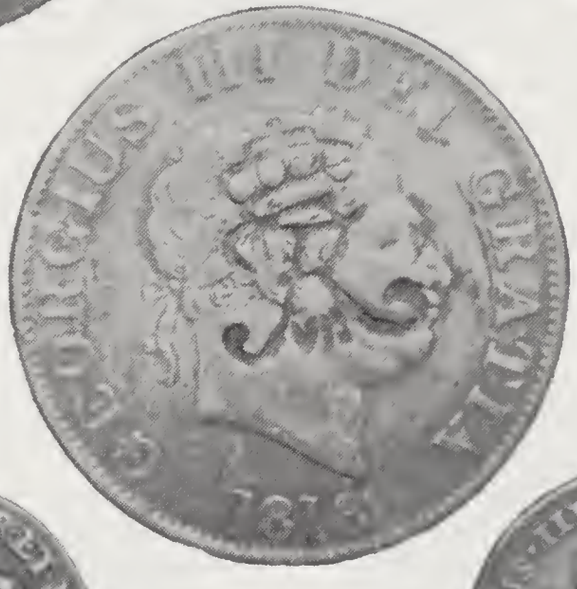
OFFICIAL ISSUES

TYPE I

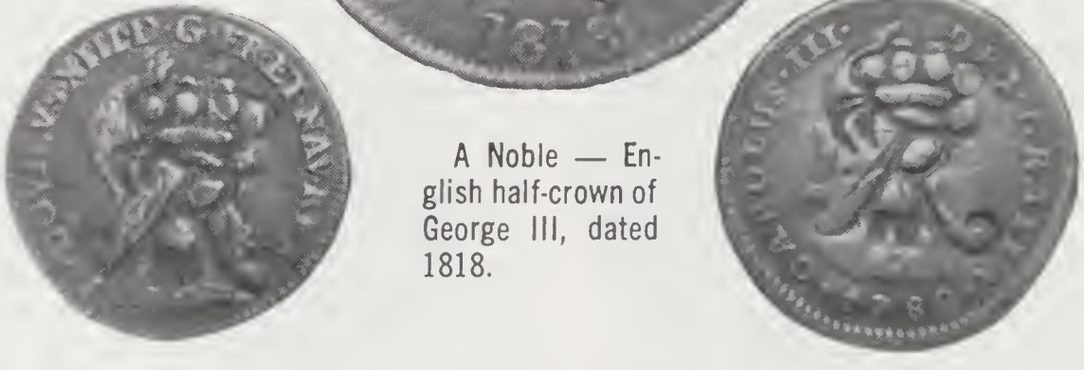
Two Nobles — A sixpence and a shilling of Britain, Queen Victoria.

A scarce 4 reales of the Lima Mint, dated 1806 with type I, Noble, c/s of D.W.I.

An American copper, U.S. large cent of 1818. A century later (1917) U. S. purchased the islands from Denmark.



A Noble — English half-crown of George III, dated 1818.



Nobles — side by side. Left to right: a 12-sols, 1643, Louis XIII of France; and a 1782 Mexican 1 real of Charles III, bearing the type I counterstamp.

PLATE II

fact that on three occasions the coins then extant were recalled and melted to be supplanted with a new issue. The first instance, as previously mentioned during the 1848-1859 period, was followed by the recall of the cut and counterstamped series issued during this inflationary era which was accomplished in 1859 with the striking of a new and U. S. dollar related series that held forth until 1904. The third and final instance of recall and melting of the island's coinage was at the moment of purchase of the islands by the United States in 1917 at which time the official coins of America became the sole legal tender for the Danish West Indies. It is because of these actions that choice conditioned early (1740-1848 and 1859-1905) as well as all the official (1849-1859) counterstamped pieces are scarce on today's coin market.

There is evidence that there has been four periods of forging of the West Indies official cut and/or counterstamped coins. The first, contemporary to the period of their introduction and use; second, during the 1880s; third, the early 1900s and specifically, 1910-15, all of which were products of the continental counterfeiters while the fourth and last period, the modern concoctions emanating in this hemisphere from 1961.

Since we are concerned here with the falsifications of the legitimate counterstamps utilized in the Danish West Indies during the 1849-59 era, we will, for our purposes, classify these as Type I, Official issues; Type II, Contemporary (1849-59) counterfeits; Type III, modern concoctions (1961-65). Type I examples listed and illustrated will, of course, be the "Nobles" while Types II and III are the "Rogues."

Bear in mind, as previously mentioned, that when the edict for the counterstamping was passed locally in the Danish West Indies in 1849, the resolution called for the submitting of all coins then in circulation and an order for purchasing a great quantity of old foreign coins for counterstamping. It is for this reason that we now find the counterstamp employed by this edict on very early European and Spanish American coins for a period ranging from the 1556 coppers of Mexico, coins of the Spanish American mints (1700-1859) through the French coins of Louis XIII (1610-1643), the English coins of William III (1689-1694) to those of Victoria (1837-1859) and all United States denominations 1793-1859. Most of the examples utilized were purchased for this purpose due to the acute shortage of all local issues. It will be noted therefore, that the official counterstamp was not confined to any specific denomination or country of origin.

From an examination and cataloguing of some 200 odd pieces, 100 of which are in the author's cabinet, it was determined that the availability of the original and official counterstamps on a specific coinage by origin showed that coins of Spain and the Spanish American mints were first in total numbers, followed closely by those of the United States, England, France and all others as the chart will illustrate. Examples of all are shown.

1. Spain-Spanish American....35%
2. United States 30%
3. England 25%
4. France 5%
5. All others 5%

When the modern day concoctions appeared on the numismatic scene in the early 1960s, a survey was again taken in order to determine what coins were most commonly used as per the availability for these fabrications. It was noted that the earliest dated coins used were the Spanish American minted two-reales of the Mexican mint under Charles III, and dated between 1773-1789. The subsequent breakdown proved conclusively that only Spanish American minted coins and those of the United States were used by the fabricators. Of the 100 counterfeits examined the following chart will show the percentage of use for each.

1. U. S. coins 60%
2. Spanish American coins 40%

Not a single British or French coin has been noted bearing the false counterstamp as of this writing but this does not preclude the appearance of these nor their existence in years to follow.

The peculiarities of the modern day forgeries of the Danish West Indies counterstamps are quite obvious and the student or collector need not spend a lot of money nor need examples of both the noble and the rogue to differ-

CONTEMPORARY COUNTERFEITS

1849 - 1859

TYPE II

A contemporary and crude forgery of the official Danish West Indies counterstamp has been found on this United States large cent of 1839.

OFFICIAL ISSUE

TYPE I

"You mean, they hate me this much?" — An English ½D of George IV, counterstamped with D.W.I. type I official mark of Frederick VII of Denmark.

The official counterstamp found on an 8-reales of Zacatecas Mint of Mexico dated 1842.

Here the official counterstamp is found on 960 reis of the Rio Mint, Brazil and dated 1774.

The official counterstamp is seen here on a Spanish 8 maravedis copper coin of 1774.

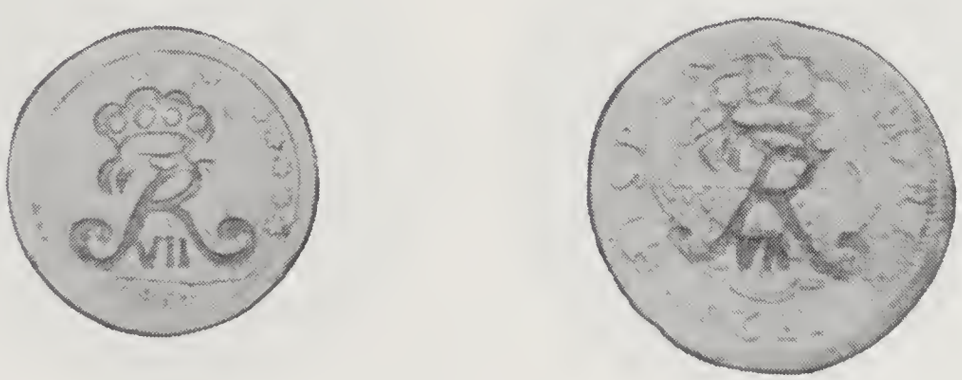
PLATE III

NOBLES AND ROGUES

PLATE IV

The Noble and the Rogue — Left to right: shilling of George III, 1745, genuine counterstamp; and United States quarter-dollar of 1858 with false c/s.

Again, a Noble and a Rogue — Left to right: 12 sols of France with Louis XIII, dated 1643, a noble; and the rogue, a United States dime dated 1857.



Again, the rogue is the counterstamped U. S. dime of 1857 on the left; the noble, right, is a Spanish 1 real, 1726 of Seville.

Concoction of D.W.I. c/s on U. S. large cent of 1848.

Concoction of D.W.I. c/s on U. S. large cent of 1843.

The Rogues Gallery

TYPE III
1960-1965
CONCOCTIONS
PLATE V

Concoction of D.W.I. c/s on U. S. half-dollar of 1855 (with arrows).

Concoction of D.W.I. c/s on 8-reales of Mexico, O/M 1809.

PHOTOS BY AUTHOR

Concoction of D.W.I. c/s on 8-reales, 1834, Zacatecas Mint.

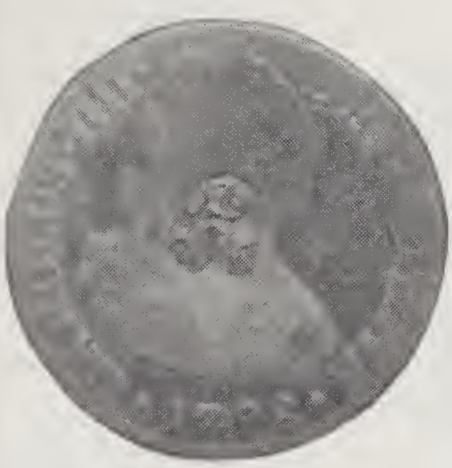
Concoction of D.W.I. c/s on 8-reales, Potosi Mint (reverse).

These two specimens, a 2 real, 1801 O/M, and an 1803 U. S. large cent, coins bearing c/s "R" or "FR" in oval indent, have been misattributed to D.W.I. by cataloguers. Similar to H.W. 59A.

NOBLES AND ROGUES

PLATE VI

Again, a United States half dollar of 1823 with script letters "FR" in square indent have been misattributed as D.W.I. by cataloguers.



This 1798 2 reales of Mexico with script "FR" initials, too, has been misattributed to the Danish West Indies.

French 5 centimes, copper of the l'An 8 (1799), Strassbourg (BB) Mint with counterstamp "F" over eagle in oval frame. This, too, has been loosely and variously catalogued to D.W.I. This is a provincial mark of the Royalists during Napoleonic wars.

This plate illustrates the counterstamps on coins that have been erroneously attributed to the Danish West Indies by past references and sale catalogues.

entiate. Upon examination one will note first on the spurious type, the lack of any evidence of a cross atop the crown; secondly, the four beads in the crown makeup are seemingly double cut in the forgeries while the beads are full and round on the legitimate counterstamp. The forgeries also exhibit a narrower, sharper but shallower cutting into the original coin than the originals. In both instances however, it has been noted that all coins examined, both the officially adopted and forged style counterstamps were done on genuine coins and not counterfeits. Illustrations of both are shown.

It has been expressed, and with some merit, by a few prominent research numismatists of the foreign field that although they are quite aware of the existence of counterfeits in this dangerous field and that these are being foisted on the unsuspecting collectors, they argue that to illustrate and fully describe these counterfeits and the variances from the originals, the result will be to hasten the day when the modern day Beckers will improve on their nefarious work and then submit and distribute a new and spurious series that may well nigh defy detection. In rebuttal to this line of reasoning I submit the well worn but still expedient phrase, "know your coins AND sources."

Following the original edict of 1849 which regulated the issuance of the coins bearing the officially adopted counterstamp design of Crowned "FR VII," no evidence in any subsequent legislation for a change in the original counterstamp is noted. When, in 1859, a new regular issue of coins minted by Denmark for the Danish West Indies was introduced, the act called for the redemption of all counterstamp pieces then in circulation and the cancellation of their use here. The redeemed coins were then melted for reclaiming the silver content.

The coins of origin other than the Danish West Indies bearing the Type I (Legitimate) Crowned "FR-VII" counterstamp would include the following: (Does not preclude the existence of others)

Spanish-Spanish American, 1, 2, 4 and 8 reales silver; 2, 4 and 8 maravedis, copper

United States: ½, 1¢ coppers; 10¢, 25¢, 50¢, $1.00, silver

British: ½, 1 & 2d. coppers; sixpence, shilling, florin, ½ crown, silver

French: ¼, ½ and 1 ecu; 10, 20, 24 & 30 sols, silver; 12 deniers, 2 sols, 5 and 10 centimes, copper

Others: Brazil, 640 and 960 reis, silver; 40 & 80 reis, copper; Irish 12 d. and 1 d. 1805, ½ d. Virginia (U. S. Colonial); 1 d. Barbadoes, 1788; 6¢, Haiti, 1850

A general and diversified listing of the Type I counterstamp either examined; currently in author's cabinet or taken from catalog listings without differentiating because of either varying dates or mints include:

Crown or Dollar size Coins:

	Denom.	Date	Mint
Spanish American	8 R.	1802	M
	8 R.	1842	Z
United States	1.00	1846	O
French	none examined or noted		
Brazil	960 R.	1818	Rio

Half-crown-50¢ size Coins:

	Denom.	Date	Mint
Spanish	4 R.	1806	ME
United States	50¢	1810	P
		1823	P
		1850	O
		1853	O
British	½ crn.	1608	
		1818	
Others	none examined or noted		

2 reales-25¢ size Coins:

Spanish	2 R.	1751	M
		1779	M
United States	25¢	1856	P
British	1/	1745	
		1836	
		1842	
British Colonies	¼ dol.	1822	
Others	none examined or noted		

One real-Dime size Coins:

Spanish	1 R.	1556-98	Phil. II Mexico
	1 R.	1735	M
	1 R.	1726	Seville
	1 R.	1789	Madrid
United States	10¢	1834	P
		1856	P
British	6 D.	1746	
	6 D.	1840	
British Colonies	⅛ dol.	1822	
French	12 sols	1643	
	½ Fr.	1828	
	½ Fr.	1846	
Others	none examined or noted		

Copper Coins:

Spanish	8 M.	1774	Madrid
United States	1¢	1798 to 1856	
	½¢	1832	
British	1 D.	1807	
		1826	
Brazil	80 R.	1825	Rio

Note: No gold coins have been reported with D.W.I. counterstamp.

No chart listing the Type III, (1960-65 Fabrications) is listed here as all examined to date have been either on Spanish or United States coins only.

The foregoing charts will illustrate the great variety of foreign coins used during the counterstamping period. In most instances of the use of such control markings a record was kept by the local bursar of the quantities and denominations so counterstamped in order to have a money balance of account for monies still in circulation.

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COUNTERMARKED CURACAO STUIVER.

If you happen to run across a nickel 1 stuiver of Curacao countermarked with a large "C," rest assured the countermark was placed there for a purpose and is not the work of a vandal. One of these pieces was sent for illustration by Thomas W. Voetter, American Consul at Curacao, who writes as follows:

"The stuiver is one issued by L x C (Leyba & Co.) countermarked with a 'C.' Men loading steamers with coal at Curacao received one of these pieces as they passed the tally clerk with a loaded basket of coal. They were redeemed by the coaling firms at the end of the job. To prevent the men having more checks than given by the tally clerk, these stuivers were countermarked and the man paid only for the countermarked pieces he presented. The stuivers not countermarked were not paid for. This countermark appears on all three types of these stuivers—L & C, J. & C. and J. J. N., but one of the varieties is very seldom seen now, though the other two varieties are fairly common.

"There was another token or ficha used here in coaling vessels, a zinc piece bearing the letters 'C. T. C.' on one side. This was used by the Curacao Trading Company. The piece I send was used by the other coaling company, S. E. L. Maduro & Sons. Their use has been discontinued altogether and the men coaling vessels now receive currency as they pass with their baskets."

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF

The Coinage of the Danish West Indies, or the Virgin Islands.

By O. B. CARLSON, Chicago, Ill.

Following are additions and corrections to the list which appeared in the January issue of THE NUMISATIST.

Additions to the Countermarked Coins.

Nos. 5-10. Half dollar, 1831, 1846.
Nos. 11-14. Quarter dollar, 1841, 1845.
Nos. 15-37. Cent, 1842.

No. 59.

No. 59. English penny 1797, in circle, A T incuse I 1855.
No. 60. English penny, 1797, in a rectangular depression, S T

No. 60.

Correction to the Tokens or Private Issues.

No. 28. Should read: SAN THOMAS
No. 31. Should read: Obv., similar to No. 28, except St. THOMAS

In the near future will be published an article describing the coins and tokens of Iceland and Greenland. Those, like the countermarked coins and tokens of the Danish West Indies, have never before been compiled and described.

Countermarks In Brazilian Numismatics

By CHAS. A. BAUMANN.

(A paper presented to the Cincinnati Convention of the A. N. A.)

The large variety of countermarks in Brazil's currency, calls for a closer examination; I have divided them into 4 distinct groups:

A) Countermarks on foreign coins for legal circulation in the country,
B) Countermarks on coins already circulating in the country,
C) Private countermarks on Brazilian Coins,
D) Foreign Countermarks on Brazilian Coins for circulation in other countries.

A) **Countermarks on foreign coins for legal circulation in the country:**

Brazil was discovered and annexed by Portugal in 1500, since which time Portuguese money circulated in the colony, until the occupation of Portugal by Spain in 1580, when Spanish currency also found its way to Brazil.

After Portugal had shaken off the Spanish yoke in 1640 King John IV, "The Restorer," (1640-1656), found himself at war with Spain on the European Continent, while overseas he was also at war with the Netherlands.

The financing of these wars caused the King much difficulty, and he was forced to raise the value of the currency in order to meet part of the expenses.

Considering the large amount of silver coins in circulation and the impossibility of withdrawing all from circulation and recoining them, a Royal Decree in 1642 ordered the value of the Testoon (100 reis) 4 Vintens (80 reis), Half-Testoon (50 reis) & 2 Vintens (40 reis) to be raised by 20% by counterstamping the coins with a small number 120, 100, 60 and 50 respectively in a small circle.

These coins, countermarked in Portugal in 1642 also circulated in the Colony of Brazil, however with a further increase in their value.

The considerable export of the Spanish silver coins (Patacas & Half-Patacas) was causing great concern to the Portuguese Government, and in order to put a stop to this trade it was decreed in 1643 that the value of these coins (1 Pataca = 8 Reales Spanish = 320 reis Portuguese, and ½ Pataca = 160 reis) should be raised by 50% to 480 and 240 reis by means of a countermark with these new values below a small Royal crown. The profit on this transaction was to be divided in equal parts between the Government and the owners of the money. This process was also applied to the 2 Reales pieces, although they were not expressly mentioned in the decree.

The countermarking was not only effected in Portugal and some of the other Portuguese colonies, but also by the Brazilian Assay-Offices in Bahia, Rio de Janeiro and Maranhao.

A large amount partly of spurious coins and partly of coins with lack of the requisite fineness found their way from Peru to Brazil, and so great became the nuisance that the King by a Royal Edict in 1651 prohibited the further circulation of all Peruvian Patacas, including the old genuine coins, and ordered all without exception to be sent to Lisbon.

As this order would cause serious difficulties to the people in the colony who would have to wait for many months until they received their new money from Portugal, the Governor General of Brazil decided that the Patacas which after examination were found to be genuine should be countermarked with a stamp similar to that of 1643, and then enter again into circulation.

During the reign of King John's successor, Affonso VI, (1656-1667), we find another countermark on the Portuguese coins.

A Decree in 1662 ordered the value of the gold coins to be raised, so that the 4 cruzados, until then worth 3500 reis should be valued at 4000 reis and those of 2 and 1 cruzados accordingly, by affixing a countermark of 4, 2, or 1 below a small crown.

These gold coins also circulated in Brazil.

The continuous wars which Portugal was leading continually increased the expenditure of the country and as a further protection against silver flowing out of the country, a new law in 1663 decreed a further rise of 25 %. Thus the Patacas, already valued at 480 reis, were raised to 600 reis and the smaller denominations in proportion.

The countermark consisted in a small crown over the figures with the new values, and was affixed in the Brazilian establishments (Officinas) of Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Villa de Olinda in the Province of Pernambuco and San Vicente in the Province of San Paulo.

According to a table received from the Director of the Numismatic Section of the National Historic Museum, Rio de Janeiro, the following were the crowned countermarks affixed in Brazil:

On Spanish coins, 600, 300, 150, 75, on Portuguese coins, 500, 250, 200, 150, 100, 75, 120 and 60 (Fig. 1)*

Fig. 1.

In the course of 1667 D. Affonso was made a prisoner by his brother D. Pedro (1667-1706) who during the first 16 years, until the death of his brother, ruled with the title of Prince Regent.

This prince, with the object of putting a stop to the sweating and clipping of gold and silver coins, in 1688 decreed currency reforms. This decree was in 1694 followed by another one, creating in the "State" of Brazil, as the colony was termed in official documents, a mint entrusted with the coining of the colony's own currency, but prohibiting an export of same.

The first mint started work in 1695 in Bahia and later on other mints were opened, who hand in hand with the Royal mint in Lisbon coined money, both of the National (Portuguese) and Colonial (Brazilian) type.

Weight, fineness and value underwent several changes during the next century, but during all this time no countermarking took place.

The 18th century was the Gold Century of Brazil; during the reign of King John V (1706-1750) 15 varieties of gold coins circulated in Brazil against only 4 in silver!

By the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th century the output of gold had been greatly decreased and whereas now only 2 gold coins (6400 and 4000 reis) were in circulation, enormous amounts of Spanish Silver Pesos were circulating in the interior.

In order to legalize this circulation an Edict of 1st September, 1808 ordered these Pesos to be countermarked by the Assay Offices in Villa Rica, Province of Minas Geraes, on both sides, on the Obverse with the Royal Arms of Portugal and the value (960), and on the Reverse with a small sphere with or without the mintmark M (Minas Geraes). (Fig. 8).

The same countermarks were affixed on Spanish Pesos in the Province of San Paulo with the mintmark P on the Reverse, while the Province of Matto

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*These figures refer to illustrations of coins in my book "Numismatica Brasileira" of which the A. N. A. has a copy in its library.

Grosso affixed a similar mark, but with the name of the province MATO GROSSO on the Obverse.

In 1810 a general re-coinage of this money was decreed.

There are also some Spanish Pesos with the era 1820 and 1821 in existence with the above countermark and also with the mark C or CUY. (Cuyaba, capital of the Province of Matto Grosso), a proof that in those years the Spanish Peso was still legal currency in that distant province.

Fig. 8.

B) **Countermarks on coins already circulating in the country.**

The countermarks affixed to coins circulating in Brazil had in their majority the object of legally raising, reducing or fixing a new value for the respective piece, while other countermarks were affixed illegally.

1) A Decree in 1809 ordered a small countermark of the Portuguese Arms, (commonly called the "Escudete") to be affixed to the old copper coins of 40, 20 and 10 reis (valued at 5 reis the oitava, - 1 oitava = 3 ½ grammes) which had double the weight of the new ones coined in Lisbon (valued at 10 reis the oitava) in order to double their value to 80, 40 and 20 reis. The silver coins of 600, 300, 150 and 75 reis struck during the reign of Joseph I for the gold districts of Minas Geraes (at 7600 reis per Marco = 229 ½ grammes) were by means of the same countermark raised to the values of 640, 320, 160 and 80 reis (9192 reis per Marco).

When King John VI in 1821 returned to Portugal (whence he had fled from Napoleon in 1808) he left the colony in a miserable financial condition.

Whilst during the 13 years of the Court's sojourn in Brazil (1809 to 1821) about 9.161.000 milreis in gold, 13.215.000 milreis in silver (including the re-coined Spanish Pesos) (law of 23rd May 1810), 1.004.000 milreis in copper were coined, and during the following 6 years of the independent Empire (1822 to 1827) about 549.000 milreis in gold, 2.748.000 milreis in silver, 3.515.000 milreis in copper; only about 10.000 milreis in gold, 1.000 milreis in silver, and 8.610.000 milreis in copper were struck during the next 3 years (1828-1830).

During these 3 periods the circulation of paper money amounted to 8.071.000 milreis, 77.403.000 milreis and 62.213.000 milreis respectively.

These figures are an undoubted proof of the great modification in Brazilian currency, in which copper had previously only filled the subordinate place of a subsidiary coin.

Gold and silver had disappeared completely from circulation, their places being taken by copper. But in spite of the large quantities struck, these coins were already at a premium, because the population in spite of its weight preferred copper to the notes of the Bank of Brazil which offered no guarantee of any value. Copper was hoarded.

In the year 1830 the premium on copper coins reached 50 %!

Besides the genuine coins large amounts of spurious copper coins (manufactured in the country and abroad) were circulating, as is clearly proved by the repeated, but always ineffective legislative measures taken during 1832 and 1833.

In order to effectively remedy the confusion in the Brazilian monetary system, Government by law of October 3rd, 1833 offered bearers of copper money the "facility" of exchanging the genuine coins for paper money during the next two months, whereas all money recognized to be spurious was to be cut and then returned to its owner.

The execution of this "facility" law met with great difficulties, partly on account of the scarcity of small coins for the daily necessities, partly on account of speculation which immediately sprang up and partly on account of the deficiencies in the application of the law itself.

Many measures were suggested, such as the withdrawal of every copper coin in circulation and the subsequent issue of new coins at half the value of the old ones, and others, but none seemed satisfactory.

The shortage of copper coins continued and caused several provinces to take their own measures, in order to meet the demands of the population.

2) Thus the Province of Ceará in view of the lack of small change was authorized by its President (illegally) to re-issue the copper coins already withdrawn from circulation in compliance with the law of October 3rd 1833, but with the restriction that same should only circulate for half of the

Fig. 13.

former value. For this purpose the coins were to receive the countermark of a five-pointed star, bearing in each point one letter of the name of the Province C. E. A. R. A. (Fig. 13)

The total issue did not exceed 48.000 milreis.

A Decree of November, 1834 ordered this illegal countermarking to cease until the General Legislative Assembly had taken a decision in this matter.

This mark is also found on a few silver coins, but no explanation had been forthcoming; it may have been affixed by mistake.

3) The President of the Province of Maranhao for similar reasons, issued provisional notes as well as authorizing the re-issue of copper coins already out of circulation, for the fourth part of their original value. These coins were to be identified by the countermark of a small M above the new value of XX, X or V on the Obverse. (Fig. 14).

4) In the following year (1835) the President re-issued a further lot of copper coins, this time for half of their former value (for what reason this change was made is not known) by affixing a large M on the Reverse. (Fig. 15)

The total issue of these 2 countermarks was about 200.000 milreis.

The Central Government also disapproved these illegal acts.

5) Besides issuing notes, the Province of Pará, authorised by their Governor's Decision of January 14th, 1835, countermarked the 80 and 40 reis copper coins of the Province of Matto Grosso (already withdrawn) and reissued them for the fourth part of their original value; the mark affixed was the new value—20 or 10—in a small circle. The rather carelessly executed punches of 20 and 10 seen on many coins are attributed to the Province of Pará, and not to the Central Government as mentioned hereafter.

6) All these illegal proceedings induced the Central Government to give the Legislative Assembly a detailed exposition of the financial situation of the country, asking for urgent measures against an evil which the abovementioned law of 3rd October, 1833 had been unable to cope with.

After long debates a law of 6th October 1835 was promulgated, cancelling the "facility" law of 1833 and making the surrender of all copper coins compulsory.

All coins found to be genuine were to be paid to the owner, less 5% for the Imperial Treasury, in notes or in copper coins reduced in value and countermarked accordingly.

Fig. 14.

The reduction was to be 50% on coins struck in Rio de Janeiro and Bahia, and 75% on those of Goyaz and Matto Grosso. The coins issued in San Paulo and those of Minas Geraes of 75 and 37½ reis were to be definitely withdrawn from circulation.

The countermark to be affixed was a small circle with the new value of 40, 20 or 10 in small figures in the centre.

Fig. 15.

The variety of these countermarks is enormous; all over Brazil this mark was affixed and the punches made in the various Government offices all over the extensive territory varied greatly in every respect, size, shape, neatness, etc. as will be observed by comparing one with the other. The badly executed punches are however attributed to the Province of Pará, as I already said.

As soon as the new countermarks appeared, abuses also began. Forged countermarks were affixed and the abuses went as far as affixing counter-

marks even to small copper discs, which had no characteristic of a coin at all, but were taken by a greatly illiterate population!

An Imperial Decree No. 59 of 8th October 1833 raised the value of gold to 2500 reis per oitava and silver in proportion; no mention was made of copper circulating in the country; this continued as legal tender with said countermarks until the first bronze coins were put into circulation in 1868, and even for many years after.

Fig. 16.

Fig. 17.

7) The law of 6th October 1835 could not be complied with in the Province of Rio Grande do Sul in consequence of the outbreak of a revolution in that province, known as the "Guerra Farroupilha" (war of the rags) which lasted until 1845.

The rebels named their new republic "Republica Piratini" and money of any metal circulating in the towns and villages in their hands was punched with an oval countermark with the arms of the new republic: 2 joined hands holding a sword, some with the date of the outbreak, 20.7. (September) 1835, others with the name, PIRANTI. (Fig. 16)

8) At the end of the reign of Emperor Peter I (1822-1831), a revolutionary outbreak took place in the Province of Ceará, between 1829 and 1831, in the region of the small town of Icó. The rebels affixed a small countermark, bearing the name ICO crossed by a horizontal line in an oblong, to the 80, 40 and 20 reis pieces, in circulation in that part of the province. (Fig. 17)

C) Private Countermarks on Brazilian Coins:

The number and variety of countermarks on Brazilian coins is legion.

Nothing or little is known regarding the reasons for affixing these countermarks, partly of Brazilian, partly of foreign origin, or punched by foreigners living in the country.

It may however be assumed that on account of the great shortage of small change during the first 37 years of the second Empire (it was only in 1868 that the 10 and 20 reis pieces in bronze came into circulation), commerce had recourse to the method of countermarking copper coins with conventional signs or imaginary values, which were passed on to their clients as change, and accepted by the public in general without protest.

For the greater part the countermarks consisted in capital letters (perhaps a firm's initials?) or letters in conjunction with figures or other signs, probably intended to fix the value of the coin in transactions with that special firm.

Other countermarks may have had the object of commercial propaganda and still others suggest religious motives, such as the symbol of eyes of Santa Luzia, or of the Holy Heart, or of the Divine Holy Spirit, and others more.

D) **Foreign Countermarks on Brazilian Coins for circulation in other countries:**

These countermarks, strictly speaking, no longer belong to the Brazilian coinage, but their study is interesting.

1) The countermarking of Brazilian coins by other countries was a widespread custom in the 18th century, especially in the European Colonies in the West Indies, as well as in some of the Central American countries.

In all the European possessions metal currency was restricted; the coinage in European countries for their overseas colonies was only on a small scale.

Thus the islands belonging to Great Britain, Dominica, Grenada, Santa Lucia, San Vincent and others and British Guyana, the French islands of Guadeloupe, Martinique and others and French Guyana, the Dutch islands of Curacao, San Martin, St. Eustachia and others, the Danish islands of St. John, St. Thomas, St. Croix and others etc. extensively countermarked coins of other countries for circulation in their territories.

Among the coins circulating in these countries gold and silver coins played a conspicuous part, but especially the gold coins, which according to old reports surpassed in quantity the gold coins of other sources that were countermarked in said countries.

But then as already said, the 18th century was the century during which Brazil produced enormous quantities of gold.

In the British West Indian Colonies the larger part of Brazilian gold coins in circulation were the Brazilian Dobras (8 escudos) of John V, commonly called the "Joes" and the "Half-Joes" (4 escudos = 6400 reis).

When the larger piece, the Dobra of 8 escudos was no longer coined in accordance with a Portuguese Law of 29th November 1732, prohibiting the coinage in Brazil, the "Half-Joe" of 6400 reis took its place. It became the principal coin in these colonies and just went by the name of "Joe", instead of Half-Joe.

Robert Chalmers in his book "A History of Currency in the British Colonies" writes:

> "The characteristic feature of the Windward Islands was the prevalence of the Portuguese Johannes as the standard coin. The underrating of this coin at $8 (Spanish Patacas) led to the circulation of light Joes, the malpractice of clipping, sweating, etc."

Owing to the frequent clipping and sweating of the Joe and Half-Joe the legal weight was greatly reduced, and often lost as much as 25%, so that many colonies would only accept the money in payment at its actual weight.

In order to give these coins the legal weight established in various countries an additional piece of gold was often fixed on to the centre of such a coin, thereby raising the weight to the legal or standard weight.

Naturally adulterations of these so-called "plugs" were the order of the day.

Chalmers in his book says:

> "When a coin which had been clipped, was raised again to the standard weight, the additional gold, fixed on to the clipped coin, was called the 'plug,' and the result was a 'plugged gold coin.' Needless to say the plugs were frequently adulterated. The coin most commonly plugged was the 'Joe'."

In view of the extensive circulation of the "Joe" in the West Indies, a large number of spurious money, imitating this coin (as well as others), was manufactured in America and England, where these unscrupulous people also manufactured plugs of base metal.

I again quote Chalmers:

> "In consequence of the introduction of base Half-Joes from England and America silver was carried out of the colonies to America and nothing was to be seen but this base and sweated coin. To such a pitch had this evil got that it was difficult for the inhabitants to obtain change. In some islands an Act of the Legislature was passed; in others an association was entered into, which had a similar effect; in all they fixed a standard weight for themselves. And to make the Half-Joe current each island had a stamp for itself, and after a certain quantity was stamped, they would allow no more."

E. Zay, in his book "Histoire Monétaire des Colonies Francaises" in detail

refers to the countermarking and plugging of Brazilian and other coins in the French possessions.

The "Revista Numismatica," official publication of the S. N. B., (Sociedade Brasileira, Sao Paulo, Brazil), in its number 1 of 1938 gives a list of more than 150 countermarks on coins of various metals which circulated in said colonies, with indications of the countries in which they circulated after having been punched. Some consisted in 1, 2 or 3 letters, separate or monograms, just punched on the coins or in a circle, a square, an octagon etc.

Other countermarks, such as an eagle, keys, hearts, heads, a sun or a twelve-pointed star, etc. or numbers, or a combination of the two, such as the numbers 20 or 22 under an eagle with spread wings (Martinique) etc. are frequently encountered.

On the other hand other colonies, instead of countermarking the coins holed them in the middle, taking out fragments in different shapes, hexagonal, octagonal, round, heart-shaped etc.

2) After Brazil had made itself independent in 1822, the country no longer had recourse to the countermarking of foreign moneys.

On the contrary, now it was Portugal, who in order to alleviate the scarcity of its circulating medium, by law of 14th July 1847 authorized the circulation in the country of the Gold Pecas of 6400 reis of the Empire of Brazil, weighing 4 oitavas at the fixed value of 8000 reis Portuguese currency.

Another law, of 21st of the same month, extended a similar facility to the Brazilian gold coins of the colonial period of 4000 reis coined from 1749 to 1822 in Rio de Janeiro, Bahia and Lisbon without mintmark, of 12.800 reis coined from 1727 to 1733 in Rio de Janeiro, Bahia or Minas Geraes with the mintmarks R, B, or M, and finally of 24000 reis struck from 1724 to 1727 in Minas Geraes with the mintmark M, with the restriction that this latter coin should be countermarked in the Lisbon Mint with the crowned Royal Portuguese Arms and then circulate in Portugal for 30000 reis.

3) The Portuguese Government by law of 14th June 1871 decreed that the islands of the Azores should countermark with a small crown the 2$, 1$, $500 and $200 silver coins of the Empire of Brazil which were already current in those islands and had full legal weight; after these formalities the coins were to be withdrawn from circulation and melted. This mark is sometimes also found on Brazilian coins of the colonial period.

In spite of the precise terms of this law, it was apparently not obeyed and the coins not withdrawn from circulation?

4) Then on March 4th 1887 a new decree ordered the countermarking of all foreign silver coins in the Azores, to be marked with a small G. P. (Governo Portuguez) below a small crown, and after this law had been complied with a further entry of foreign coins into the islands was not allowed. Thus the Imperial Brazilian silver coins of 2$, 1$, $500 and $200 were again countermarked in those islands, as also were the old colonial silver coins of 960, 640, 600, 320 and 160 reis.

virgil hancock's

FEATURING FAKES

DO YOU HAVE THE ORIGINAL?

The counterfeiter is getting smarter every day!

Especially about countermarks.

The time was when the thief would borrow a genuine counterstamped coin, then make a mold from it, and from that mold he'd cast a completely counterfeit coin.

Sometimes a prospective buyer would spot the coin as being a cast job, and then no sale.

Now, the crook spends a little money and actually buys a hundred or so genuine coins which are NOT counterstamped. Next, with an assortment of counterfeit punches and a hammer, he pounds into the genuine coins an assortment of counterfeit countermarks.

Instant-countermarks, Inc.!

Later, a collector examines one of the freshly-punched coins, finds it's not cast but is a genuine die-struck specimen, and the sale is made. Because the coin itself is genuine, the collector has been lulled into accepting the c/m for what it's supposed to be . . . especially inasmuch as the counterfeiter has given the coin and c/m a slap of black goop.

Exposed by Houston's Dr. George Vogt, four such genuine coins with counterfeit c/m's . . . all offered as genuine c/m's from the era of the war for Mexican independence, 1810-1821 AD . . . you'll see on these pages.

At the top of the opposite page is the counterfeiter's masterpiece . . . for only US$570.00. It's a genuine 1812 Fernando VII 8 reales with three different, home-grown c/m's, vintage about 1970.

One of the fake c/m's on that one coin is the monogram of Manuel Salcedo, governor of Texas, who in 1810 and 1811 validated the coins circulating in his province by so counterstamping them. Another faked c/m on that same coin is of Jose Maria Chico de Linares, who was paymaster of Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, 1810-1811. The third counterfeit c/m on that one coin is the LCM c/m of, Dr. Alberto Francisco Pradeau believes, La Comandancia Militar. All three c/m's for only $570.00!

Pictured at the bottom of the opposite page is another threesome . . . a genuine 1811 Mexican 8 reales of Fernando VII with three faked c/m's. There you see another faked monogram of Texas' Governor Salcedo, a faked VILLA-GRAN c/m of Julian Villagran (who crowned himself Julian I, Emperor of Huasteca), and a faked NORTE c/m of the Army of The North . . . three counterfeit c/m's on one genuine coin for the bargain price of $520.00!

At the top of this page, for $300.00, is a genuine 1813 Mexico 8 reales with only two counterfeit c/m's . . . a faked LCM, and a faked OSRN monogram of Jose Francisco Osorno. Dr. Pradeau says Osorno was an illiterate bandit until the revolution jumped him to a major general, by which time Osorno had learned to scrawl his name. In 1812 Osorno established a mint at Zacatlan, but the mint mainly was used for counter-stamping existing coins.

At bottom of this page, a modestly priced ($175.00) genuine 1809 Mexico 8 reales with only one c/m . . . the counterfeit c/m of the Salcedo monogram.

Add the prices of those four genuine coins bearing their counterfeit counter-marks . . . $570.00, $520,00, $300.00, $175.00 . . . and your total is $1,565.00. Yet the would-be seller quoted a fire-sale price of $1,100.00.

Beware of fire-sale prices . . . beware of black goop! End of sermon.

MEXICAN PATRIOTS AND THEIR PART IN NUMISMATICS

PART III

LINAIRES

(Lee-nah-res)

By DR. A. F. PRADEAU

A rectangular counterstamp, measuring 9 x 12 millimeters, bearing the name LINA-RES* in two lines, within a rectangle of heavy dots, has been found on eight **reales** coins of New Spain dated 1811 and 1813.

In studying this counterstamp one reaches the conclusion that it was made with a punch prepared hurriedly or by incompetent artisans, because the alignment of the letters is imperfect, their width varies, and the size of the dots or beads is irregular.

The first reference to this counterstamp seems to have been made in Fonrobert's catalogue, Berlin, 1878, p. 677, item 6933. The illustration, a drawing rather than a photograph, is of an eight **reales** coin of the L. V. O. type, MONEDA PROVISIONAL DE ZACATECAS, 1811, reveals a trapezoid punch in which the beads appear symmetrical. It is classified under San Felipe Linares.

The second mention is given by Manuel Vidal Quadras y Ramon, in his **"CATALOGO DE LA COLECCION DE MONEDAS Y MEDALLAS,"** Barcelona, 1892, Vol. III, p. 128, specimen 10973. The illustration, Pl. 79, No. 13, seems to be a rubbing of an eight **reales** coin, Zacatecas provisional, L. V. O. type, showing considerable wear and no date visible. It is a known fact, however, that coins of this type were struck from November 14, 1810, to August 31, 1811, only. No attribution is given.

The third reference was found in Herrera's **"EL DURO,"** Madrid, 1914, Vol. I, p. 267, and the reproduction on Pl. XXIV, No. 8, seems to be a copy of Fonrobert's drawing. Herrera, while classifying this piece under the heading of "Mint at San Felipe de Linares," follows with the assertion "there never was a mint in this town; all that was done there was to use a punch to counterstamp coins."

The fourth attempt to classify this counterstamp was made by Medina in his book **"LAS MONEDAS OBSIDIONALES HISPANO AMERICANAS,"**

Santiago de Chile, 1919, p. 147. This writer, while actually admitting that he did not know, quotes the above mentioned works and proceeds to make two statements: that the coin was counterstamped at the village of San Felipe de Linares, and that the 1811, L. V. O. specimen was the only one known.

The last attempt in the classification of this counterstamp is given in **"THE NUMISMATIC HISTORY OF MEXICO,"** Los Angeles, California, 1938, p. 129, written by the author of this article. In it, this counterstamp is attributed to Don Jose Maria Chico de Linares, who was paymaster general of Hidalgo's forces. This assignment is obviously wrong because Sr. Chico de Linares was shot by the royalists on June 27, 1811, and could not have caused the counterstamping of coins struck two years after his death.

After considerable study a new version is here offered. There was a royalist commander, Lieutenant Colonel Antonio LINARES, who in the words of Iturbide, as early as January 9, 1813, had command of the Valladolid post, and as such, attempted to issue orders to the up and coming future emperor of Mexico. (Correspondencia y Diario Militar de Don Agustin de Iturbide, 1810-1823, Mexico, 1923, Vol. I, pp. 141, and 245.)

It is also a fact that the City of Valladolid was under constant siege by the insurgent forces during several months of the year 1813; that during that time coined money became quite scarce; and as may be seen by the illustration that follows, provisional coinage was issued in Valladolid during that year.

Another rectangular counterstamp, as illustrated here, was also used in that city. This one carries the initials P. D. V. which stand for Provisional de Valladolid.

Therefore, it is surmised that Lieut. Col. LINARES of the royalist forces of New Spain, following the custom of the period, found it necessary to revalidate the doubtful coinage that circulated in the besieged city, and in order to assume the responsibility his action would entail, he had a punch made bearing his name.

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Mexican Patriots and Their Part in Numismatics

PART V

by Dr. A. F. Pradeau
ANA 3787

There are — at least — five counterstamps attributed to this chieftain which classified as to the outline of the stamping tool fall into the following categories:

1. The rectangular, measuring 4 x 7 millimeters, without stars or dots above and below the Morelos' symbol.

2. The square, 5 x 6 millimeters, with no stars or dots above or below the monogram.

3. The oval, 7 x 10 millimeters, with a large dot above and below the Morelos' abbreviation.

4. The circular, 12-13 millimeters in diameter, showing a rosette above and below the emblem.

5. The circular, 12-13 millimeters in diameter, with an eight pointed star above and below the monogram.

All of the above present certain variations in the angularities of the letter M, in the curlicue of the first stroke and in the size and thickness of the letter "o," differences difficult to explain or classify.

Up to now, no one has delved into the subject and wishing to clarify the apparent confusion an effort was made to find the Morelos' edict authorizing the validation of coins by means of a counterstamp; the following is a condensed, free translation of the order issued:

"Having learned from different sources of the hardships being endured by individuals and their families whose services and wares were paid with counterfeit copper currency, made by perverse persons of unauthorized issues, which is not acceptable, I, desirous of preventing or ameliorating their suffering, have decided that for a period of three months, anyone having such specie may present it to the office of the Treasury in this city where it shall be valideated by stamping with a punch bearing our monogram between two stars. At the end of that time, the holders of such money not so validated, will have to stand the loss. In the meanwhile the prosecution of counterfeiters shall continue with renewed vigor, more effective means and stiffer penalties. Issued at Chilpanzingo the 30th of September, 1813. — Jose Maria Morelos."

While the edict specifies fraudulent copper specie, numerous silver coins are found so counterstamped, many of which are of the Spanish-Colonial issues, of the Zacatecas L.V.O. type, also cast silver eight reales of the Supreme National Council, crudely made and definitely spurious, none, however, bearing dates later than 1813.

During the preparation of this study, several questions came to mind; the most obvious were:

Why so many punches?

Taking in consideration Morelos' own statement "that he did not want to be overrun with other designs" (letter of December 29, 1812) one would hardly expect him to establish or confirm by authority five different punches for the validation of coins, the first four — as presented in this study — at great variance to the wishes of the commander in chief; therefore, if an expression is demanded as to the genuineness, or lack of it, one would be forced to declare fraudulent those not complying with the edict cited.

Why was validation necessary upon so many genuine varieties and types?

One can only guess that the acceptance of specie issued elsewhere was facilitated if such issue or issues bore the Morelos monogram, easily recognizable by the uneducated.

As to the method employed to make public Morelos' decision, although not specified in the edict, one may surmise that it was effected by the town cryer, a procedure made imperative by the illiteracy of the masses; also by posters pasted upon walls in conspicuous places as this one was.

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Mexican Patriots and Their Part in Numismatics

PART VI

by Dr. A. F. Pradeau
ANA 3787

During the early years of the War for Independence, a number of counterstamps made their appearance, most of which were authorized by insurgent commanders without the formality of a written notice, therefore causing contemporary confusion and abuses. Thus far few revalidations have been authoritatively classified by the lack of documentary evidence; the increased interest that the Mexican series have received has brought about further investigations, and it is hoped that in time, the immense amount of material held in the National Archives in Mexico City, will supply the required documents; for free translation of an important one is here given:

"Doctor Jose Maria Cos, Vicar General, Marshall of the American Armies[1]*, Commander in Chief of*

the Department of the North[2]*, and member of the Supreme National Council," desirous of clarifying the extant uncertainty, issued at La Venta (Jalisco), on March 16, 1813, the following proclamation:*

1. All specie issued by Insurgent commanders must be accepted by all.

2. The imperfect Insurgent coins of Zacatecas, Sombrerete, Durango and Guanajuato, bearing the counterstamp ENSAIE[3]*, that of an EAGLE*[4]*, or the initials of the Captain General Jose Maria Liceaga*[5]*, must be accepted by all merchants and tradesmen.*

3. Anyone not complying with the dictates of this disposition shall be severely punished.

4. Individuals attempting to falsify, imitate or tamper said marks or stamps will be dealt with and punished as counterfeiters.

5. The assaying and counterstamping of doubtful coins shall be effected at no cost to their possessors and specimens not permitted to circulate in the territory of our domain, returned to their owners. — Jose Maria Cos.

J.M.L.

A mint was established on the Island of Yuriria by Don Jose Maria Liceaga, who as commander of the garrison, fortified and defended this island from September 9, to October 31, 1812, withstanding during this short period nineteen attacks made by the Royalist forces. This island is now known as Isla Liceaga in memory of its defender.

Although historical records state that a mint was established on the island, it is the belief of the author that General Liceaga and his men did not have time to mint any coins and confined their activities to counterstamping the Spanish-Colonial coins in their possession by means of a circular die which had in the center

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of the field the initials of the commander J.M.L. Immediately under, there are one, two, or three letters. On the specimens studied the following were found: V., Ds., S.M., S.Y., S.L., Ve., A.P., also crudely inscribed Sca. and s.r.a. Below, are two olive twigs. A banner displaying a cross appears on the upper portion, the staff of which diagonally bisects the field. On some pieces this emblem is quite prominent.

As to the probable meaning of the second row of initials one can only surmise that they were marks of identification or the initials of the die makers. Historical records were checked as to the possibility that they represented the names of towns occupied by Liceaga. Not having been successful in this, the names of the sub-commanders operating with Liceaga were next investigated with equally negative results. S.M. are the initials of the inspector Dr. Jose San Martin.

These counterstamps are found on eight-reales, two-reales and a quarter section of an eight-reales, giving the piece the value of two-reales. This last specimen is most interesting as it is the only example of a larger coin cut in sections to make a fraction found in Mexican numismatic history, a common expedient resorted to in the West Indies.

NOTES:

1. The insurgents always called themselves *Americans*, the antithesis of *Europeans*.
2. The Department of the North, roughly north of the 20th parallel, to distinguish from the Army of the South.
3. At present ENSAYE; indicative that the piece bearing it had been tested as to fineness. See reproduction No. 1.
4. Probably intended as represented in figure 2, with or without the word NORTE as shown in illustration number 3, or perhaps that shown in reproductions numbers 4 and 5.
5. J.M.L. as described; illustrations 6 to 10.

AFRICA, ASIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST

AN UNPUBLISHED PHILIPPINE COUNTERMARK

By F. XAVIER CALICO, Barcelona, Spain

The interesting articles on Philippine numismatics that have been published in *The Numismatist* have awakened a keen interest in Spain for the series of the Philippine Islands, very specially so regarding those coins of different countries countermarked for circulation in the P. I. since all these varieties considerably enrich the Spanish colonial series.

The Filipino origin of the countermark F^0 7^0 surmounted by the Spanish Royal Crown has been well established and documentarily proved originally by Adolfo Herrera in "El Duro"[1] and more recently confirmed by Drs. P. I. de Jesus[2] and Gilbert Perez[3]; the different varieties of the die[4] have been studied, and very considerable knowledge has been gained already which will no doubt increase in the near future, and we hope to be able to contribute to it by the study of a documentary source which has recently come to our notice.

At the present stage in the study of the said countermark, it seems that there is one obscure point which we will now attempt to clear up by taking advantage of a lucky discovery.

In the edict of Don Pascual Enrile, Governor and Captain-General of the Philippines, dated 27th October 1832, it was provided that, in order to replace the die of the countermark ordered in the decree under date of 13th October 1828 which had been damaged, a new die composed of a small *oval* and the Royal Crown with the cipher F. 7 in the centre, should be employed from that date onwards.

According to this regulation, the new countermark was accordingly to be *oval* instead of round which is the form of all the countermarks of this type on the coins, except for some irregular ones that for their resemblance to others of Isabella II might perhaps be considered as of the later period of Ferdinand VII.[5]

For a long time we were puzzled by the evident contradiction between what had been ordered in the above decree and what was to be found on the coins.

The problem admits of two solutions:

1st. The Governor had used the word "oval" but the countermark was really round.

2nd. The countermark the Governor referred to was to be oval, but another of round form was afterwards substituted.

The first solution was hardly satisfactory as we had sufficient reasons to reject it, since it was difficult to admit that the word *"oval"* had been erroneously employed instead of the word "round." Further, it was impossible to admit that the Governor should not know the countermark, as in the same decree it was stated that the "Ministros de las Reales Cajas de las Islas" had submitted the design to him.

The second solution was much more attractive but it had the inconvenience of being only an assumption without any basis.

The question therefore remained unsolved, and it was very little likely that it should some day be clarified, for it was hard to believe that the Governor should have published an edict for an alteration of such little importance.

The only thing therefore that would clear the doubt was the unlikely discovery of the design mentioned in the decree, or failing this, of a coin countermarked in conformity with the description made of it in the same document. Chance has come to our aid in our finding the coin which we reproduce and consider as the missing link in the chain.

The coin in question belongs to the important collection of Don Domingo Sastre, of Madrid and is a 5 lire of 1809, struck in Milan, in the name of Napoleon I.

The countermark is perfectly *oval* and it is located in the centre of the coin, right on the face of the Emperor.

A close examination of the countermark on this coin not only leads us to identify it with the one described in the decree of Don Pascual Enrile, but some of its details suggest the possibility of its being a sort of coining proof of this particular countermark. In support of the foregoing we would adduce the following considerations and subsequent comments:

1st. The design of the Spanish Royal crown is much more accurate than that in the round countermarks.

Doubtless as this was a new monetary design it would have to be submitted not only to the chief authorities in the Philippines but also to the attention of the highly placed in the home Government who would rather judge of its merit by its appearance than by its value in practical use, especially when this countermark was going to take the place of the one established in 1828, which had turned coins into shapeless pieces. So it is not surprising that considerable care was taken in the execution of the new countermark.

2nd. The very central setting of the countermark on the coin.

Indeed if, as we suggest, it is a die proof of the new countermark, it is only natural that in order to create the best possible impression of the whole coin, the utmost attention should be given to the setting or placing of the countermark upon the coin.

3rd. The fact that this countermark appears on a Napoleonic coin.

In order to give due weight to this interpretation, several factors must be kept in mind.

This occurrence cannot possibly be considered as mere chance, because this coin would not circulate in the Philippines since its weight was considerably lower than that of the piece-of-eight current at the time.

The pieces-of-eight, cobs, pillar dollars and milled coins of Mexico and other Latin American countries[6] weighed very nearly 27 grs. whereas the coins of Napoleon I, based on the decimal system of the franc or the lira weighed only 25 grs.

In spite of this, were these coins to have circulated, others would probably have been presented to be countermarked, principally on account of the above mentioned difference in weight, and by now some of them would be known with the later round countermark; nevertheless none has as yet turned up, at least up to the present.

Consequently, if we accept that the coins of Napoleon I were not circulating in the Philippines we shall then be bound to accept that the 5 lire coin of Napoleon I on which the oval countermark is shown, was purposely selected to be countermarked and that there must have been some reason for so doing.

The only reason that seems convincing to us is just the one most closely relating to Don Pascual Enrile, who issued the decree which established the countermark, and it is necessary to recall some traits of his character as well as details from the biography of this personage. Incidentally, the military career of General Enrile began in Spain during the War of Independence against Napoleon I, and he distinguished himself in numerous actions during that campaign, rising to the rank of "Capitan de Fragata."[7] Soon after the war had ended, he was appointed second-in-command of the expedition sent to Central America on the 17th of February 1815[8] commanded by General Morillo, and became famous in this campaign for his passionate enthusiasm in defending the Spanish Cause[9] in consequence of which he was later appointed Captain General of the Philippine Islands.

Having thus given an outline of the circumstances connected with the author of the decree, it seems likely that a coin of Napoleon I would be specially chosen to serve as proof for the new countermark, since the proof would obviously be submitted for the approval of Don Pascual Enrile himself.

On the coin itself some details can be observed from which it is easy to deduce why this oval countermark was finally discarded.

Owing to the excessive size of the countermark die, the coin has become slightly concave in shape, and a portion of the reverse of it is obliterated. This does not tally with the provision made in the decree, which when referring to the countermark so far used particularly states that the adoption of a simpler countermark should cause less damage to the coins.[10]

In conclusion, we consider that the countermark we now publish to be a proof of the die provided for in accordance with the decree of the 27th of October, 1832, that the die was not normally used on account of technical difficulties, and that another die round, smaller in size and of simpler execution was substituted. We believe that the above reasons are sufficient to support our thesis, although do not forget that we lack documentary proofs, probably nonexistent in order to make our arguments decisively unquestionable; time and the valuable opinion of specialists will either confirm our standpoint (in which case we should be gratified), or destroy our theory, in which case our interest would perhaps be increased still more.

1 **EL DURO, Adolfo Herrera. Real Academia de la Historia, 1 vol. Madrid 1914.**

2 THE NUMISMATIST, April 1947, pages 269-284.
3 THE NUMISMATIST, July 1948, pages 445-447.
4 THE NUMISMATIST, April 1947, page 271.
5 THE NUMISMATIST, April 1947, page 277, figures 10 and 11.
6 THE NUMISMATIST, April 1947, page 269.
7 Apuntes de un Archivo particular de documentos referentes a la Guerra de la Independencia. Barcelona.
8 MORILLO, Andres Revesz. Editorial "Gran Capitan."
9 HISTORIA DE ESPANA, Antonio Ballesteros Beretta.
10 Herrera publishes complete text of Decree, volume I, page 113.

ON THE SASTRE PHILIPPINE COUNTERMARK

By GILBERT S. PEREZ and P. I. DE JESUS, Manila, Philippines

The discovery and publication of the Sastre Philippine countermark by F. Xavier Calico[1] is a very valuable and timely contribution to Philippine numismatics. His fine article has stimulated us to write on our varied and meagre experience and readings gathered from whatever books, records and actual specimens are available in Manila in support of our commentaries on the Sastre coin.

The countermark on the Sastre piece is not found in any Philippine collection and is listed for the first time in Xavier Calico's article. In all likelihood, however, the countermark was neither prepared nor struck in Manila nor the Napoleonic coin used intentionally by Governor Enrile himself. At the time the countermark was struck, there were no academically trained engravers in Manila, and the countermark illustrated in the article has all the appearance of having been engraved in Spain by a trained engraver, perhaps a graduate from the Madrid Escuela de Grabado that produced such celebrities as Don Luis Marchioni and Don Antonio Garcia Grande, the grand old man of the Casa de Moneda de

Manila. The latter came to Manila from Spain at a later period and became director of the Philippine mint founded in 1859. He died in Manila and was the teacher of Melecio Figueroa, the greatest academic die sinker that the Philippines ever produced.

As far back as 1750 there were not available in Manila trained die makers in steel, although there were some engravers in copper, notable among whom was Juan de la Cruz Bagay who engraved maps, colophons and copper plates. In the manufacture of the copper quartos and ochavos which were issued from 1780 to 1834, untrained Chinese die sinkers, locally called "panday," were employed. The resulting coins were crude and "barbaric," and as the die cutters knew little or no Spanish or were illiterate some coins bear the inscription HIS9 or IISP instead of HISP, and FENANDO IIII instead of Fernando VII. Later on the coins degenerated even more not only in workmanship but also in weight, so that the government was compelled to withdraw them and replace them with copper coins imported from Spain.

Figure 1. Peruvian dollar with Philippine countermark of the first type

It was only when Don Juan de Escosura, assayer of the Seville mint was appointed by royal decree as Superintendent of the Casa de Moneda de Manila in March of 1859,[2] that Spanish die engravers and graduates of the Escuela de Grabado, came to the Philippines. About this time in Spain Don Luis Marchioni engraved the dies for the first gold and silver coins struck in Manila and also the pattern of the 1854 Philippine peso, although he himself was never in Manila.

The well-known Philippine countermarks issued from 1828 to 1837[3] which antedated the establishment of the mint, were struck at the Intendencia de Manila from dies made by Chinese die sinkers. As the dies were made of poor quality of steel they easily deteriorated or broke and had to be replaced frequently. For this reason we find numerous minor varieties of the F. 7.o and Y.II. countermarks, all of which are very crude compared with the exquisite and finely modeled Sastre specimen.

The Sastre countermark is decidedly not a counterfeit. We agree with Xavier Calico that it is perhaps a pattern piece but we believe that it was struck in Spain, very probably, at the Madrid mint either by the chief engraver or by some student-apprentice of the Escuela de Grabado. It was definitely based on the edict of Governor Enrile which must have arrived in Madrid at least six months after the countermarking of the coins had been ordered in Manila. The designs of the royal crown made by that school of engravers were usually much wider, lower in height, very delicately modeled, and quite different from the crowns of earlier Spanish coins and from the crude thick crowns of the Chinese die sinkers of Manila.

Figure 2. Peruvian dollar with Philippine countermark of the second type

Figure 3. Sombrerete dollar with Philippine countermark of the third type

Philippine numismatists do not believe that the pattern was used in Manila or was ever sent to Manila as a model. When the cumbersome 1828 and 1830 dies were broken, the decision to substitute a smaller and simpler design was made by a vice-regal decree of Governor Enrile[3] without royal orders from Madrid. He issued the decree and it was executed as soon as local dies could be made. Governor Enrile could not have waited until a sailing vessel went to Spain via the Cape of Good Hope or Acapulco and returned to Manila before putting into effect the provisions of his decree. It is true that the edict definitely specified an oval countermark but an oval countermark has not yet been found in Manila. The question as to why a round instead of an oval countermark was used is still a question to be answered in the future.

The conjecture of local numismatists is that when a copy of this edict was sent to the Madrid government which probably arrived in the peninsula six months later, it must have been referred to the mint officials. These officials in anticipation of receiving a request for countermarking dies might have ordered a pattern designed in accordance with the specifications in the edict. That the die was made at the Spanish mint is proven by its style and by the excellence of its engraving. If this design had been sent to Manila as a model, there is no doubt that the Chinese die cutters could have made a more artistic and better modeled countermarks than those which they did make from time to time for the Intendencia de Manila.

Mr. Xavier Calico stated that the decrees on the countermarked coin were first published in Herrera's monumental work "El Duro" in 1914.[4] We must state, however, that long before the publication of this masterpiece, local collectors were aware of these edicts which were first published not in Spain but in the Philippines by Francisco Aguilar Biosca in his book entitled "Legislacion Sobre Moneda Filipina."[5] This book was printed in 1893 at the Tip. Amigos del Pais, a printing establishment in Manila, more than two decades before the publication of "El Duro." This work which was the "vade mecum" of the older group of collectors is unfortunately very rare now, so that the Philippine Numismatic Society is planning to publish a photostatic edition of this curious and interesting volume when funds become available.

Figure 4. Spanish Duro with Philippine countermark of the third type

There was evidently no data on these edicts available in Madrid when Herrera was writing "El Duro," or he would not have had to send to Manila for them. This data was furnished to him by the late Don Manuel Yriarte, then in the Archives Bureau but later curator of the National Museum in Manila, and by Dr. Trinidad Pardo de Tavera of the Philippine Library, who referred the query to local collectors who in turn furnished the three edicts from "Legislacion Sobre Moneda Filipina." At that time the decree of 1837 suppressing further countermarking was not yet found, hence it was not included in Herrera's book. In 1941 this decree was located and published by Bantug[6] and in 1947 was mentioned by De Jesus.[3]

Besides the above-mentioned edicts local collectors have on hand other decrees, various circulars, excerpts from newspapers, and other data relating to Philippine countermarks some of which were published by Bantug.[6] English translations of some of the decrees were first published in *The Numismatist* by Perez in 1931.[7] In spite of the fact that most collectors and dealers listed these countermarks as Cuban and Puerto Rican, Philippine collectors had, for many years, documentary evidence that proved conclusively that these countermarks were used exclusively in the Philippines.

Unfortunately the recent war caused the destruction of a large and irreplaceable part of the official documents of the country but it is hoped that copies of some of these may still be available in Madrid and other cities of Spain. It would indeed be a great service to this former colony of Spain if copies of documents relating to the Spanish regime in the Philippines now found only in Spain could be facilitated to Philippine historians and numismatists, and an exchange of related materials made between the members of the numismatic societies of these two countries.

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COUNTERMARKED COINS IN THE PHILIPPINES

By

Dr. Mena Crisologo, A.N.A. No. 46691

IN 1832, a small circular punch, consisting of a crown of pearls at the center with a tiny cross on top and the inscription F.7°. below the crown, was introduced by the Spanish authorities in Manila, to be used for stamping all crown size silver coins found in circulation. (Only a few countermarked gold onzas are known to exist.) During that period, there was an abundance of old Mexican 8 reales and other Latin-American silver coins circulating in the Philippines, as a result of the heavy importation from Mexico. These coins generally were minted in Mexico and other independent Latin-American countries. These were the so-called rebel coins, having been minted in the countries which had risen in rebellion against Spain.

In order to legalize their circulation in the Philippines, a decree was issued on October 13, 1828, by then Captain-General D. Mariano Ricafort, requiring the countermarking of these coins. The 1828 decree covered the years 1828 to 1832. This countermark consisted of the inscription MANILA and is known as the large Manila die.

In 1832 the Manila die was discarded and a new decree issued on October 27 by D. Pascual Enrile, governor and captain-general of the Philippines. The 1832 decree required a change in the die for countermarking the rebel coins. The new die carried the imprint F.7°., indicating the reign of King Ferdinand VII of Spain, and was used from 1832 to 1834. Under a proclamation of December 20, 1834, this countermark was replaced with one lettered Y.II., for Queen Isabel II, who succeeded to the throne of Spain in 1833.

As the independent Latin-American countries gained the recognition of Spain, the countermarking of their coins no longer was necessary. Countermarking was abolished by the edict of March 31, 1837, proclaimed by Don Pedro Antonio Salazar, captain-general of the Philippines.

The coins most commonly found countermarked F.7°. (1832-1834) are the following:

Mexican Republic, 1824 to 1843; Republic of Peru, 1822 to 1834; Republic of Bolivia, 1827 to 1833; Argentina, 1815 (rare); Independent Chile, 1833; Republic of Colombia, 1820 (extremely rare); Republic of Central America, 1824, 1826 and 1829.

Countermarked Y.II. (1834-1837) very common, are the following:

Mexican Republic, 1829 to 1836 (minor coins, countermarked, are very rare); Republic of Peru, 1822 to 1836; Republic of Bolivia, 1828 to 1835; Republic of Guatemala, 1824 to 1831; Argentina, 1813 and 1815; Independent Chile, 1834; Republic of Colombia, 1835.

A detailed listing of these coins may be seen in *A Catalog of the Countermarked Coins of the Philippines from 1828 to 1837, Philippine Numismatic Monograph No. 6* published by The Philippine Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, 1950.

By the end of the nineteenth century, these countermarked coins were plentiful in the Philippines, but they have been absorbed into collections until very few appear in the market. Due to their scarcity, counterfeits are reappearing.

This paper will describe contemporary counterfeits of the countermarks of F.7°. (1832-1834) and Y.II (1834-1837) which have not been mentioned in current literature. The die in the contemporary counterfeit described below was rather crudely executed, but that of the modern counterfeit was expertly executed. However, in the modern counterfeit the design and the pearl formation of the crown distinguish it from the genuine.

Fig. 1. This schematic diagram illustrates the general configuration of the genuine countermark. Note the regularity in the arrangement of the pearls along concentric circles with the top pearls (1 and 2) in each circle (A and B) closer together than those in the bottom. The top pearls are closer to the cross, giving the appearance of a crown closed at the top.

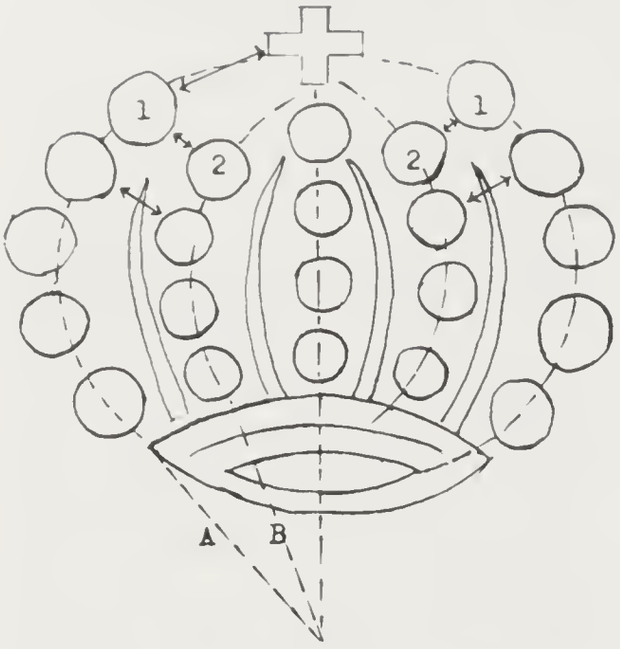

Fig. 1

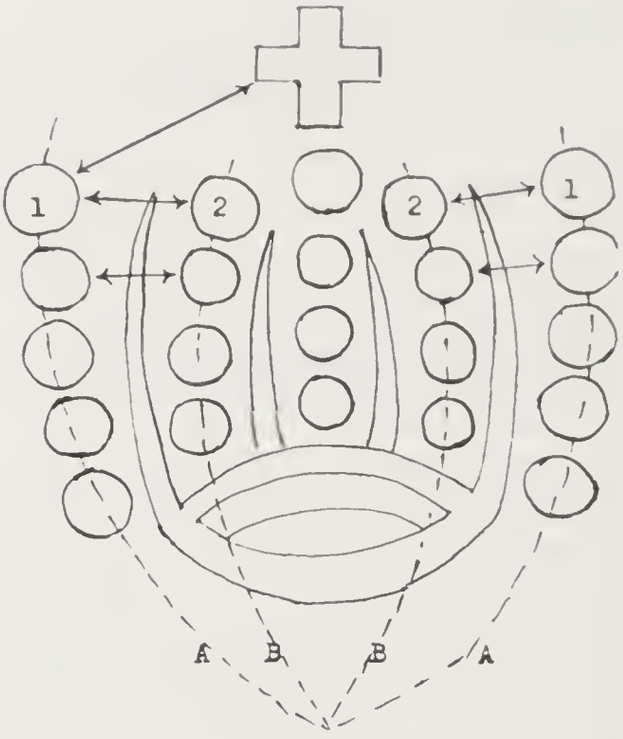

Fig. 2

Fig. 3

Fig. 4

Fig. 5

Fig. 6

Fig. 2. A schematic illustration of the configuration of the counterfeit countermark, showing the irregularity in arrangement of the pearls. There is no attempt at forming these pearls along concentric circles, as found in the genuine countermark. Note the divergence in the linear arrangement of the pearls from top to bottom, with the pearls at the top (1 and 2) quite far apart and at a considerable distance from the cross, giving the appearance of a crown open at the top. The formation simulates the figure of a cup instead of a crown.

Fig. 3. Countermarked F.7°. with a small crown. Diameter of circular depression, 10 mm. Slightly enlarged. Struck on a Republic boliviana, 1827. 8 reales. J.M.

Fig. 4. Countermarked F.7°. with large sized crown, consisting of 19 pearls and a diamond at the center. Diameter 9 mm.

Fig. 5. Countermarked F.7°. with a small crown and a small sized diamond at the center. Struck on a Republic of Peru 8 reales. 1833 M.M.

Fig. 6. Countermarked F.7°. with a large crown and a large diamond at the center. Struck on a Republic of Peru 8 reales. 1832 M.M.

Fig. 7. Fake countermark F.7°. struck on a Republic of Colombia 8 reales, 1835. The crude workmanship can be detected easily by the naked eye. This was fabricated in Europe. (Specimen courtesy of Dr. P. I. de Jesus.)

Fig. 8. Fake countermark, enlarged, showing the poor execution of the crown design. The pearls are rough and irregular. Struck on a coin shown in Fig. 7.

Fig. 9. Countermarked Y.II with a small crown at top. Circular depression, diameter 9 mm. Struck on Mexican dollar, 8 reales, 1822. This is a small type crown.

Fig. 10. Countermarked Y.II with a medium-sized crown and consisting of 22 pearls. Circular depression diameter, 9 mm. Struck on a Republic of Peru, 8 reales. 1834 M.M.

Fig. 11. Countermarked Y.II with a large sized crown consisting of 19 pearls and a diamond at the center.

Fig. 12. Various types of countermarks struck on Mexican dollars. Note crown varieties. The pearls comprising the crown vary in number from 17 to 22. Many of the crowns have four pearls at the center and others have a diamond and a pearl on top of it. The diameter of the circular depressions vary in size from 9 to 10 millimeters.

Fig. 13. A genuine countermarked Y.II, on a Mexican 8 reales, 1832.

Fig. 14. Same countermark illustrated in Fig. 13 but enlarged fourfold.

Fig. 15. A fake countermark. This is a modern counterfeit. Note the pearl formation on the crown at top. The wider spaces between the pearls give the appearance of an open top crown.

Fig. 16. A Mexican 8 reales dated 1840 with a fake countermark (Fig. 15). It was countermarked after the repeal of the decree ordering the countermarking of Philippine coins.

Fig. 17. Another Mexican 8 reales dated 1880 bearing a fake countermark. The countermarking was done after 1837 when countermarking was abolished.

All illustrations are from photographs taken by the author, using the Leica MP and the Leica System. Pieces are from the private collections of Dr. P. I. de Jesus and the author.

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Fig. 7

Fig. 8

Fig. 9

Fig. 10

Fig. 11

Fig. 12

Fig. 13

Fig. 14

Fig. 15

Fig. 16

Fig. 17

Japan, a silver standard country 60 years ago in a world converted to the gold standard, was forced to reform her coinage laws and one of the by-products was a special stamp for the silver yen.

JAPANESE STAMPED SILVER YEN

By Charles V. Kappen, A.N.A. No. 12047

ACCORDING to coinage regulations of the 4th year of Meiji (1871), the coinage system of Japan was a gold standard. In 1878 the 1-*yen* silver piece, which had been coined for use in treaty ports only, was made legal tender. By Imperial Ordinance No. 12 of the 11th year of Meiji (1878), the double standard system of gold and silver came into being, but by 1897 Japan was living under a *de facto* silver standard system.

In 1873, the ratio between gold and silver was 1 to 15.5. In 1876, the ratio stood at 1:17.88. By 1879 it was 1:18; in 1885, 1:19; 1891, 1:20.92; 1892, 1:23.72; 1893, 1:26.49; 1894, 1:32.56; 1895, 1:31.60; 1896, 1:30.66; and in 1897, 1:39.70. The better ratios for silver in 1895 and 1896 were caused by mistaken beliefs that the Chinese indemnity would be paid in silver and that the silver party would win the United States presidential election.

Chief causes for the fall in the price of silver were attributed by the Japanese to the greatly increased output of silver since 1871 and the establishment of the German Empire, which undertook to unify the coinage systems of the various portions of the empire by replacing the silver currency then in use with gold. The Germans adopted a gold standard in 1873 and began to sell vast quantities of silver, causing its depreciation.

In 1873 the U. S. adopted a gold standard and stopped coining silver dollars, except trade dollars. France limited silver deposits at her mints. Norway and Sweden adopted gold standards in 1874, and the Latin Union countries limited silver coinage. In 1875, Holland stopped free coinage of silver and Switzerland ceased minting silver coins entirely. France, Belgium, Spain and Russia followed these examples in 1876, and the United States withdrew the legal tender qualification of her silver trade dollar. All these measures helped bring about a fall in the price of silver.

These fluctuations of silver price in the world's market at once influenced Japan's economic and financial condition, since she was a *de facto* silver standard country. Prices of commodities went up, speculation spread rapidly, and state expenditures increased because of the rapid depreciation in the price of silver.

English currency to be received by Japan as payment of the Chinese indemnity according to provisions of the treaty of peace signed April 17, 1895, paved the way for creation of the gold reserve necessary for adoption of a gold standard. The time was ripe for coinage reform.

Count Matsukata, minister of state for finance, submitted drafts of a coinage law to the cabinet council Feb. 25, 1897. The cabinet adopted the policy contained in the Matsukata memorandum March 1, 1897 and first reading took place in the house of representatives March 3.

The coinage bills introduced were approved in whole by a committee

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of 27 members, who reported to the house of representatives March 10. The bills were passed without amendment.

First reading in the house of peers took place March 15. A committee of 15 members reported the bills March 23, and they were passed without amendment as Coinage Laws 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 of the 26th day of March of the 30th year of Meiji (1897).

Coinage Law No. 16 provided that the weight of two *fun* of pure gold should be the unit of the coinage and should be called *yen*. Japan thereby adopted a gold standard and ceased minting the silver *yen*. Article 16 of the law stated, "The 1-*yen* silver coin hitherto issued shall be gradually exchanged for gold coin, according to the convenience of the Government, at the rate of one gold *yen* for one silver *yen*. Pending the completion of that exchange, *1-yen* silver coin shall be legal tender to any amount, at the rate of one silver *yen* for one gold *yen;* and the prohibition of their circulation shall be announced six months in advance by Imperial Ordinance. If these coins are not presented for exchange within the period of five full years, reckoning from the day on which their circulation is prohibited, they shall be regarded thenceforth as bullion."*

The government set up a coinage adjustment fund for exchange and retirement of the silver *yen*. Careful research was made to determine the amount of silver *yen* which would be brought in for exchange with gold coins. Existing gold coins were given twice the value of gold coins issued under the new laws.

The gold coin quality was established at 900 parts pure gold and 100 parts copper; the silver coins (legal tender to the amount of 10 *yen*) at 800 parts pure silver and 200 parts copper. Nickel and bronze coins were made legal tender up to the amount of 1-*yen*. No provision was made for the minting of 1-*yen* gold pieces as they would be so small in weight as to be inconvenient for daily transaction. Gold pieces of 5-, 10- and 20-*yen* denominations were struck.

Foreign banks at treaty ports feared that if the Japanese retirement policy for the silver *yen* were to proceed as planned, it would lead to a change in the market ratio between gold and silver. They notified their customers, therefore, that after Oct. 1, effective date of the new

coinage laws, they would reserve the right to say whether specie payments could be made in silver or in gold.

This spurred withdrawal of the 1-*yen* silver coin. Coinage Law No. 5 of June 1, 1898, specified that "The exchange of 1-*yen* silver coins shall cease with the 31st day of July of the 31st year of Meiji (1898)."

The aggregate total of 1-*yen* silver coins retired under the laws and of the silver bullion corresponding to the promissory notes of the mint to pay coins, also retired, was 75,093,822 *yen* 4 *sen* 2 *rin*. Of this sum, 27,567,011 *yen* 58 *sen* 4 *rin* went into the minting of subsidiary coins;

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*This and subsequent quotations are from Count Matsukata Masayoshi's *Report on the Adoption of the Gold Standard in Japan,* Tokyo, 1899.

40,786,662 *yen* 45 *sen* 8 *rin* was sold at Hongkong, Shanghai and elsewhere, and 6,740,148 *yen* was sent to Formosa, Korea, and Wei-hai-wei, to be placed in circulation in those places. Final disposal of the retired 1-*yen* silver coins and the silver bullion was completed in December, 1898.

In making the disposal as stated above, according to Count Matsukata, finance minister, "it was feared that if 1-*yen* silver coins were sold abroad in a perfect condition within the period allowed for their exchange, they would return again to be exchanged. For this reason it was decided to have the word 'silver' stamped on their face at the Mint that they should henceforth cease to be legal tender." Count Matsukata instructed the mint bureau Sept. 9, 1897, as follows:

"The one-*yen* silver coin which shall be received by the Government in exchange for gold shall from time to time be forwarded to the Mint. The Mint shall after due examination stamp on its face an impress as shown below and return it to the Government Treasury.

"The Mint Bureau shall make arrangements so that the examination and stamping above mentioned may also be done at the Tokyo Branch of the Mint and submit the same for sanction.

"The Mint shall make an estimate of the expenses incidental to carrying out the above mentioned examination and stamping and submit the same for sanction.

"The form of the stamp to be placed on the silver *yen* shall be as follows: one *bu* and five *rin* in diameter." The stamp illustrated here has been enlarged to twice the diameter.

In accordance with these instructions, 20,450,000 coins were stamped, 18,350,000 at the Osaka mint and 2,100,000 at its Tokyo branch.

As the coinage law of 1897 was to go into effect in October of that year, the policy of Japan in regard to the coinage system of Formosa (Tai-wan Sotoku-Fu) was brought to the fore. Before passage of the coinage reform laws in Japan, however, Imperial Ordinance No. 9 of Jan. 28, 1897, had placed the minister of state for finance in charge of the currency and banking administration of Formosa. The governor-general of Formosa was to act under the finance minister's supervision in matters of currency and banking.

The minister of finance decided to enforce the gold standard in Formosa, but to use silver as far as possible in actual monetary transactions. His policy also was "to permit the existence of a market rate of exchange between gold and silver, in cases of large monetary transactions," and "to permit for the time being the use of silver bullion in public payments to the government."

He believed a government mark should be placed on the 1-*yen* silver piece which was to be retired, and that the coin's use should then be allowed on the island. The minister submitted a memorandum to this effect to the cabinet Sept. 22, which was approved.

Imperial Ordinance No. 374 was issued Oct. 20, 1897, establishing that "The one-*yen* silver coin, with a Government stamp mark on it, may be used in Formosa for payment either to or by the Government. The payment by the Government shall only be made with the consent of the payee." The stamped silver *yen* was not legal tender but was accepted in payment of taxes and other public dues.

First shipment of stamped silver *yen* to Formosa was made Oct. 12, 1897, and shipments continued as needed. When the exchange of silver *yen* was halted in July, 1898, the unstamped silver *yen* was put into circulation again in Formosa. Ordinance No. 19 of the government of Formosa, dated July 31, 1898, put this policy into effect. Shipments of the stamped silver *yen* to Formosa came to an end and the retired unstamped silver *yen* there replaced it.

Of 6,212,973 one-*yen* silver coins disbursed in Formosa at current

valuation under the coinage reform laws, 2,100,000 were of the stamped variety.

Stamped *yen* put in circulation in Korea totaled 330,000. Shipment of the defaced coins to Korea began in fulfillment of a request made in August, 1897, by the president of the First Bank of Korea. Count Matsukata on Oct. 21 ordered the Bank of Japan to obtain 30,000 stamped *yen* from the Osaka government treasury and to deliver them to the First Bank at once for forwarding to its branch at Jinsen (Chemulpo), Korea.

The stamped *yen* were to be exchanged at par value for undefaced ones circulating in Korea, and the unstamped *yen* thus obtained were to be sent back from time to time to the Osaka branch of the Bank of Japan. Expenses involved in the transaction were to be paid by the government. Subsequent shipments of stamped coins were made as requested by the First Bank, until a total of 330,000 had been sent to Korea.

The army of occupation at Wei-hai-wei requested 50,000 *yen* in 1-*yen* silver coin in November, 1898. The government sent that amount in the stamped *yen,* a practice that was repeated as need arose. The total of stamped *yen* sent to Wei-hai-wei was 197,175. Wei-hai-wei, seaport and treaty port of N. Shantung, China, was occupied by the Japanese army as guarantee for fulfillment of terms of the Chinese indemnity treaty of 1895.

The remainder of the stamped silver *yen* was sold or otherwise disposed of as follows: 1,069,825 coins were transferred to the mint bureau to be melted into subsidiary coins; 550,000 were transferred to and sold in Shanghai; 13,953,000 were transferred to and sold in Hongkong; and 2,250,000 were sold to foreign banks. The coinage reform enabled the Japanese to avoid the bad effects of fluctuations in the price of silver.

The story of the stamped silver *yen,* present in crowns of the world, Japanese, Formosan, Korean, and trade dollar collections, is a portion of the story of Japanese coinage reform at the close of the 19th century.

THE COINAGE OF PORTUGUESE AFRICA

by Thomas Faistauer LM 1136

Mozambique, a territory on the East African coast, is 1,200 miles long. It was named after a small island near the mainland where the canal between Africa and Madagascar seems to be most narrow. On his first voyage to India, after passing the Cape of Good Hope early in 1498, Vasco de Gama reached the Island of Mozambique late in March. It apparently was the center of East African trade.

There was a colony of Arabs there under the control of the King of Quiloa (now Kilwa). Following the defeat of the king by the Portuguese in 1505, he was forced to flee the country when he would not pay a tribute and he was replaced by a more friendly vassal. In the same year, Pedro de Anhaya entered the Port of Sofala with six ships and erected the first fortress and factory on the African mainland. Sofala was the residence of Portuguese governors until early in the 17th century when the government moved to Mozambique, remaining there until 1898.

Despite Arabian and Indian dominance of trade, no coined money was used. Goods were exchanged and gold dust was used as currency. One matical (Arabian: MIZKAL, weight 4.83 grams in this area) was worth about 500 reis of Portuguese standard. The monetary situation was chaotic for centuries and only after introducing paper money and a modern administration did the chaos of rupees, sovereigns, Maria Theresa Thalers, ingots, Spanish dollars, etc. finally come to an end.

The first attempt to circulate small change in copper dates back to 1725. By decree of the "Government of India" a coinage of "bazarucos" worth 8,000 cruzados (one cruzado was worth 500 reais) was authorized. Neither metal nor other specifications were given, but it is presumed that the copper coins described as numbers 1, 2, and 3 were then struck at the factory of Mozambique.

The second issue was struck in Goa. The document only mentions "cruzados" which is the 400 reis denomination but we know of 800, 400 and 200 reis coins struck in silver similar to the coins circulating in Goa before 1700. However, they were worth more in Mozambique. These coins are now quite scarce.

The third issue of 1755 was struck in Lisbon. Apparently the gold coins were made first and subsequently shipped to Mozambique. The silver coins were delivered to the "House of India" in Lisbon where they were stored awaiting transportation. An earthquake and resultant fire on November 1 of that year destroyed the building. Most of the coins were destroyed or badly damaged. The remainder, which could still be used as coins, were cooked in acid, mechanically cleaned and sent to Mozambique. All of these coins are in bad shape and, as a result of having been in the fire, most of them look like casts. The specific weight in most cases is much lower, varying from 9.01 to 10.90. The average condition of these fire-salvaged pieces is good-very good. All are scarce.

Following, copper issues were struck during and after the Napoleonic wars in Brazil and later in Lisbon. They were intended for circulation of the St. Thomas and Prince Islands off Guinea, but actually circulated heavily in Mozambique. For this reason, they are included in the following catalog.

Gold ingots, numbers 20 and 21, were made after 1835 and later, in 1851, counterstamped. The small piece, number 21, is of good gold (approximately 22 carats) while the larger piece is only about .750 fine. Many of the latter have been counterfeited and apparently also counterstamped by the authorities. The small piece is scarce.

Private issues are known of the "Companhia Do Luabo" 1895, the "Companhia Do Boror" without date, and the "Companhia Do Nyassa" struck at Birmingham, which is very popular with collectors. These are not tokens. They were struck to match the standards of the coins circulating in Portugal. The silver 500 reis is very scarce.

John V. 1706-50
First issue. Copper (after 1725) struck at the factory of Mozambique. Plain edge.
Obv. Crowned arms between M - E
Rev. ℔ (for Ioannes) and value. Crudely made.

1 30 Reis .....no date .....27.8 grams .....36mm diam.

2 15 Reis .....no date .....15.7/16.2 grams .....30/33mm diam.
3 10 Reis .....no date .....9.3 grams .....27mm diam.

Second issue. Silver. Goa mint. Plain edge.
Obv. Crowned arms between G - A in beaded circle.
Rev. IOAN - value - NES.V.R.P., cross (of Jerusalem)
date in angles of cross.

4 800 Reis .....1735,1737,1743.... 11.6/11.73 grams .....27mm diam.

5 400 Reis .....1735,1737,1743 .....5.8/ 5.9 grams .....20/21mm diam.
6 200 Reis .....1735 .....2.95 grams .....18mm diam.

Joseph I. 1750-77
Third issue. Gold and silver. Lisbon mint. Engrailed edge.
Gold Obv. IOSEPHUS.I.D.G.PORT.REX, crowned arms, value to left.
Rev. ET.DOMINUS.AF.OR.ANNO 1755, (St. George's) cross in quadrilobe. Craig 11-13

7 4000 Reis .....1755 .....5.09 grams .....22mm diam.
8 2000 Reis .....1755 .....2.54 grams .....19mm diam.

9 1000 Reis .....1755 .....1.32 grams .....18mm diam.

Silver, Obv. IOSEPHUS.I.D.G.PORT.REX.ET D.AF.OR. Crowned arms dividing date. Value to left.
Rev. SBQU - SIGN - NATA - STAB. Globe on cross.

10 800 Reis .....1755 .....14.4 grams .....34mm diam.

11 400 Reis .....1755 .....7.30 grams .....29mm diom.

12 200 Reis .....1755 .....3.37 grams .....23mm diam.

13 100 Reis .....1755 .....1.65 grams .....19mm diam.

John Prince Regent. 1799-1816
Fourth issue. Copper. Rio mint. Plain edge.
Obv. JOANNES.D.G.PORT.ET.BRAS.P.REGENS., value under crown. Date below.
Rev. PECUNIA.TOTUM.CIRCUMIT.ORBEM., Globe with zodiac. In center mintmark R.
Craig 51-53

14 80 Reis .....1813 .....14.8 grams .....36mm diam.

15 40 Reis . . . . . 1813,1815 . . . . . .5.4/5.6 grams . . . . . .30mm diam.
16 20 Reis . . . . . .1813,1815 . . . . . .4.1 grams . . . . . .25mm diam.

John VI. (King naw) 1816-1826

Fifth issue. Capper. Mints: Ria, Bahia, Lisbon. Plain edge.

Obv. JOANNES.VI.D.G.PORT.BRAS.ET.ALG.REX., value under crown; date below.

Rev. PECUNIA.TOTUM.CIRCUMIT.ORBEM., arms an glabe. Craig 54-56

17 80 Reis . . . . . .1819,20,25 . . . . . .14.2/15.4 grams . . . . . .36mm diam.

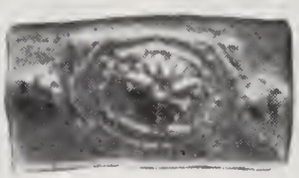
18 40 Reis . . . . . .1819,20,21,22,25 . . . . . .5.6/5.6 grams . . . . . .30mm diam.
19 20 Reis . . . . . .1819,20,25 . . . . . .2.7/4.8 grams . . . . . .25/26mm diam.

Mary II. 1834-1853

Sixth issue, Gald. Lacal fabric (Abaut 1835). Plain edge.

Obv. M in beaded circle between twa rasettes. CM/rasette.

Rev. Value in plain field. Craig 65-66

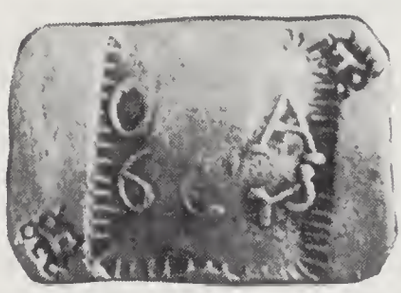


20 2½ Maticaes . . . .no date . . . . . .14.05 grams 24x12mm
21 1½ Maticaes . . . .no date . . . . . .7.01 grams 17x10mm

Seventh issue. Silver. Local fabric. Plain edge. Craig 62

Obv. Similar to foregoing, but date belaw M., CM/rosette.

Rev. ONÇA, belaw 6 CR^{S} (6 cruzados) in taothed square ornament, ornaments stamped in twa carners.



22 ONÇA 1843,45 . . . . . .26/26.5 grams 35x23/32x22mm
(called "CANELO")

Eighth issue. Copper. Lisbon mint. Plain edge. Craig 59-61
Obv. MARIA.II.D.G.PORTUG.ET.ALG.REGINA., crowned arms
Rev. PECUNIA.TOTUM.CIRCUMIT.ORBEM., value over date in wreath

23 80 Reis . . . . . 1840 . . . . . 14.1 grams . . . . 36mm diam
24 40 Reis . . . . . 1840 . . . . . 7.28/7.43 grams . . 31mm diam

25 20 Reis . . . . . 1840 . . . . . 3.5/4.1 grams . . . . . 25mm diam

Ninth issue. Copper. Lisbon mint. Plain edge. Craig 57-58
Obv. MARIA.II.DEI.GRATIA., crowned arms
Rev. PORTUGALIAE.ET.ALGABIORUM.REGINA.-Date. Value in wreath.

26 II (Reis). . . . . 1853 . . . . . 2.68/2.63 grams . . . . . 19mm diam.
27 I (Real) . . . . . 1853 . . . . . 1.25/1.30 grams . . . . . 15mm diam.

Nyassa Company. Founded in 1891.
Obv.-Rev. COMPANHIA DO NYASSA CABO DELGADO 1894., Tower between 500 - REIS.- H below. Silver.

A1 A2 A3

A1 500 Reis . . . . . 1894 . . . . . 12.5 grams . . 30mm reeded edge
Obv.-Rev. COMPANHIA DO NYASSA CABO DELGADO 20 / REIS / 1894 / H. Copper
A2 20 Reis . . . . . 1894 . . . . . 12 grams . . . 30mm plain edge
A3 10 Reis . . . . . 1894 . . . . . 6 grams . . . . 25mm plain edge

Counterstamps

The proper coinage for Mozambique was rather poor compared with India or even Angola. However, the demand for coined currency was heavy and many kinds of foreign were used over the years.

In other Portuguese colonies, counterstamping was, generally speaking, a process of either raising or lowering the value of a coin. In Mozambique it was

a way of controlling the coins in circulation.

During the period of the government of Baltasar Manuel Pereira do Lago (1765-1779) silver and copper coins were stamped with an incuse M. No documents ordering this are available, but on May 28, 1767, an order was given to mark all silver crowns (Patacas) with MR in monogram and a 4. This 4 does not appear on any coin known to the writer. The MR undoubtedly stands for Moçambique and Rios, the official name of the colony according to many documents of the 18th century. This countermark appears mostly on pillar dollars, sometimes in combination with the foregoing M counterstamp. These stamps are quite scarce on European coins.

As shown in the Corpus, all gold and silver ingots were stamped with a rosette in 1851. Since many of the counterfeits were also counterstamped, there was not much confidence in these ingots and preference was given to foreign coins, circulating more and more.

In 1854, the small crown punchmark was applied to copper coins. This is distinctly different from the larger one applied later at the Azores on silver only.

Finally, in 1889, the popular PM countermark was introduced. From January 5 to January 28, 1889, the crowned PM was applied followed by the PM in incuse oval. Of the crowned PM, only one punch was used and possibly only about 135,000 or slightly more coins may bear this countermark. The Maria Thersa Thaler and the British Indian rupees are by far the most common.

Specifications of the six described counterstamps follow:

Cm 1 (1765 and after) Incuse M, quite deep impression, 5mm high, 4mm wide (5½mm by 4½mm; 6½mm by 5mm).

Cm 2 (1767 and after) MR monogram; always quite deep, 7mm high by 8½mm wide (6½mm by 8½mm; 7mm by 8mm; 6½mm by 7mm; 8mm by 9mm).

Cm 3 (1851) Rosette stamped over the M in center of the silver and gold ingots; no ingots without this cm. are known.

Cm 4 (1854) Small crown (5mm high by 5½mm wide) only on copper coins; generally found on coppers from St. Thomas, Mozambique, Brazil, Portugal.

Cm 5 (1889) Crowned PM. Round incuse 7½mm diameter. P and M separated by one dot. Letters high 1.75mm; crown 6.5mm by 4.4mm. The diameter of the punch is 8mm or more, depending upon the application of the punch.

Cm 6 (1889 and after) the letters P and M 4mm high in incuse oval 7½mm by 6mm.

The coins of the Republic of Portugal are covered by Yeoman's Brown Book. The following books have been used by the writer: *Descripscão Geral E Historia das Moedas Cunhadas Em Nome Dos Reis, Regentes e Governadores De Portugal* by A.C. Teixera de Aragão, Lisbon 1880; *As Moedas Da Africa Oriental Portuguesa Moçambique* by J.M. Folgosa, Porto 1956; *Catalogue of the Collection of Henry T. Grogan* by J. Schulman, Amsterdam 1914.

The photographs in this article are of coins in the writer's collection. Numbers 1 and 6 are the only coins not examined by the writer, but their existence is not doubted.

COUNTERMARKED U. S. CENT FOR LIBERIA.

An interesting countermark on a United States cent is illustrated below. The countermark is from the obverse die of a pattern for a coin of Liberia, dated 1847. The cent is dated 1843. In the list of countermarked coins published in this magazine several months ago this stamp was mentioned (No. 1283) as being on a U. S. cent of 1834, as well as on an 8 reals of the Republic of Colombia.

The piece illustrated is in the sale of J. Schulman, of Amsterdam, being held this month, which also contains a piece of Liberia on which this die was used in combination with the reverse die of a pattern 10 cents dated 1864, which is also illustrated here.

Greek Counterstamps on Turkish Coins

I

INTRODUCTION

by
Costas Chr. Hadziotis,
ANA 61979
Athens, Greece

In January 1968, a short paper prepared by the author of the present article and entitled "Turkish Coins Bearing Greek Countermarks—(Unknown emergency issues?)" was published in a numismatic magazine.[1] The paper dealt with some strange countermarked coins, and the readers were invited to give some explanations or information concerning these coins.

The large interest created by that article was a real surprise to the author. In the May issue of the same magazine an article of Professor G. Arnakis[2] attempted to give some satisfactory answers to the questions arising from the paper, while letters from several other readers contributed much important information on this subject.[3] The contributor with the most elucidating information was Kenneth MacKenzie of Tenafly, New Jersey, who mentioned that these coins

Costas Chr. Hadziotis 1970

General view of Potamia

were already reported by two English numismatists, who had visited Greece during the last decades of the 19th or early in the 20th century[4] [5].

The next step was information kindly supplied by N. M. Lowick, assistant keeper at the British Museum, who stated that there were 37 Turkish countermarked coins in the museum's collection and he had arranged for a complete set of photos to be sent to the author. Several of these photos are now reproduced here to illustrate this paper, thanks to the permission kindly granted by the trustees of the British Museum.[6]

Then, in July 1968, the author visited Thasos, an island offshore from Macedonia, and he had the very good fortune to acquire a hoard of 699 coins in this category!

Based on these new figures the author felt it necessary to undertake a new research, the results of which are examined later on in this paper.[7]

[1]See in the "*North American Journal of Numismatics*"—January 1968, pp. 13-16.

[2]G. G. ARNAKIS: "Turkish Coins with Greek Countermarks—An answer to a question" in "*North American Journal of Numismatics*"—May 1968, pp. 144-145.

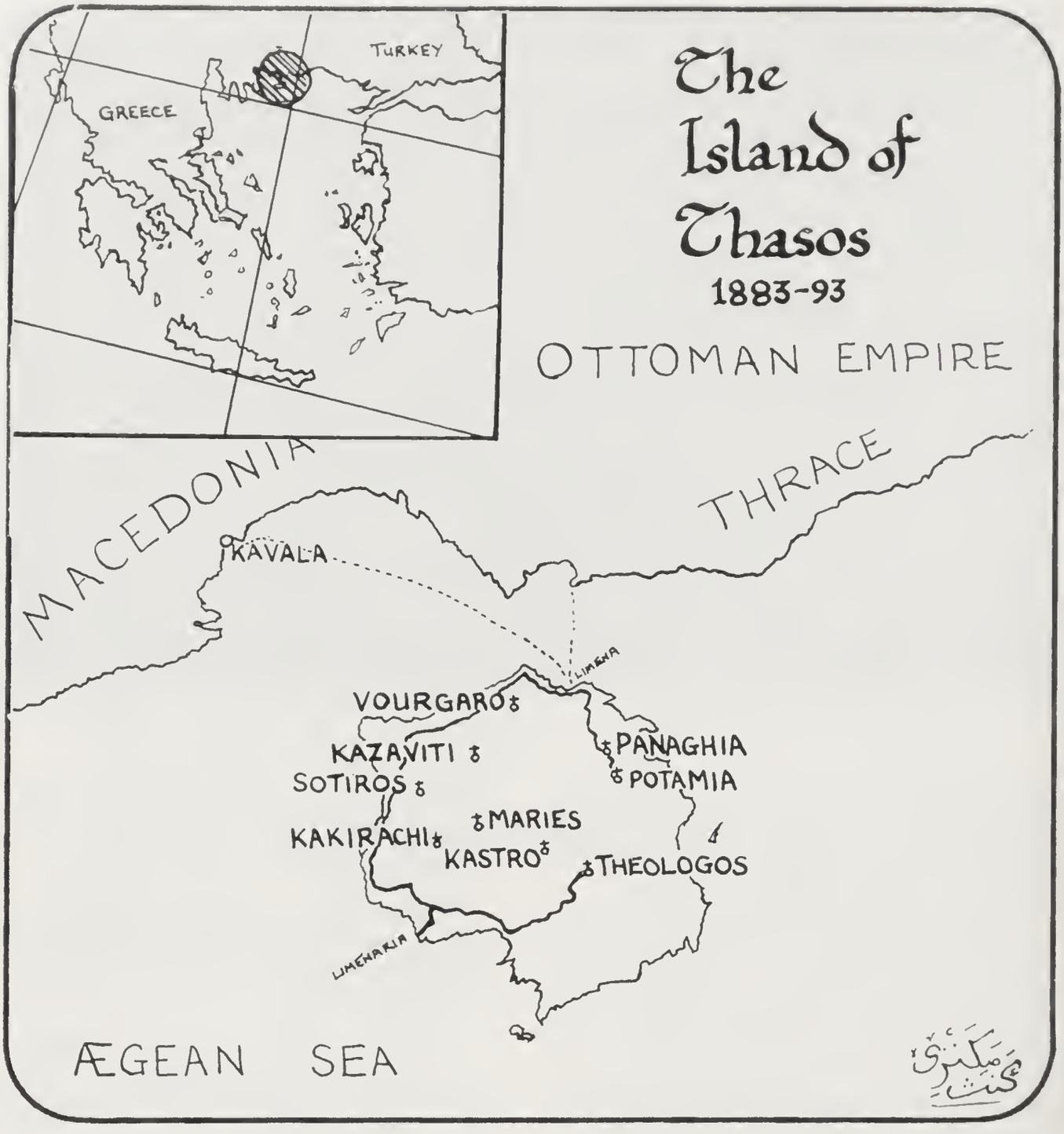
[3]"Readers Report More Greek Countermarks on Turkish Coins" in "*North American Journal of Numismatics*" May 1968, pp. 141-143.

[4]See in "North American Journal of Numismatics"—May 1968, p. 141.

[5]On this occasion the author feels obliged to express his most sincere thanks to Mr. MacKenzie, who kindly accepted to read and check the final typescript of this paper. Several corrections and improvements making the whole text much more clear and precise, are due to his careful study of this article.

[6]Although the British Museum's firm policy is to assist all numismatic researches by supplying photos, information and other relative material, the author wishes, however, to express here his special thanks not only to the Museum's Direction in general but also particularly to Mr. R. A. G. Carson and Mr. N. M. Lowick for their personal interest in assisting him promptly and efficiently.

[7]It is necessary to be mentioned that this paper was ready for publication on October 1968 and appears only now with a delay of approximately two years due to unfortunate circumstances. In fact, the author felt that he should publish the results of his researches in the same magazine in which his first article had appeared and, thus, sent his manuscripts to the "North American Journal of Numismatics." However, this magazine did not appear again after March 1969 and all efforts that the author had undertaken in order to obtain the return of his manuscripts from the publisher of this magazine failed. Therefore, the article was rewritten from the very beginning and this, naturally, took a considerable time because the author had only a few of his original drafts.



II

THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL SITUATION OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE DURING ABD-ÜL-HAMID 11 REIGN

The Turkish Countermarked Coins in question are the result of the peculiar and confused economic and financial life of the Ottoman Empire during Abd-ül-Hamid's reign.[8] In fact, when Abd-ül-Hamid II came to the throne (1876), the whole situation of the Empire was very critical. On the political field an unlucky war against Russia had produced disastrous results, while on the economic field the Ottoman government was quite unable to deal satisfactorily with the constantly growing public debt. On October 6, 1875, the Sultan was obliged to announce the interruption of the servicing of the foreign debt and a few years later (December 12, 1881), the Empire's bankruptcy was confirmed with the establishment of the Otto-

[8]Further information on the economic and financial affairs of the Ottoman Empire can be found in the following fundamental and authoritative studies: C. MORAWITZ: "Les finances de Turquie"—Paris 1902, A. du VELAY: "Essai sur l'histoire financière de la turquie"—Paris 1903, L. DELAYGUE: "Essai sur les finances Ottomanes"—Paris 1911, W. H. VALENTINE: "Modern Copper Coins of the Muhammadan States"—London 1911.

The Church of Potamia. The small building on the right (now in ruins) was the school. It functioned until a few years ago when classes were transferred to a new one. The old one was not destroyed since it symbolizes the very close ties existing between the orthodox church and the communities during the Turkish occupation.

man Public Dept Administration, composed almost entirely of the interested foreign shareholders' representatives. The mission of this institution was to insure the regular servicing of the foreign debt by exploiting various special sources of revenues such as the tobacco taxes, etc.[9]

Under these unfavorable conditions, the mintage of coins had practically ceased since 1876 and inflation appeared.[10]

The shortage of small denominations, on the other hand, created many difficulties in the daily life and affected the commerce especially in the small villages where this shortage was more vigorous. A solution had to be found, although the Ottoman government, preoccupied with other serious and burning problems, was not very concerned about this one.

[9]The first foreign loan of Turkey was issued on 1854 in order to meet the expenses of the war with Russia. It was contracted with Messrs Dent, Palmer & Co. of London and guaranteed by the tribute of Egypt. The nominal capital was L3.000.000 at an annual interest of 6% and the issue price 80% of the nominal one. Since 1854, fourteen foreign loans were contracted by the Ottoman Empire until 1873, representing a total amount of L156.981.783. The loan of year 1873 with a nominal capital of L28.000.000 had an issue price of only 54% while an earlier loan, the 1864 one, had an even lower issue price covering only the 47.5% of the nominal one! Under such unbelievably hard and disadvantageous conditions that the Ottoman Empire had to borrow from the International Capital Market, it is quite natural that a few years later, bankruptcy was the only remaining solution for the Sultan.

[10]During Abd-ül-Hamid's reign only a few 5 p. copper coins were struck but none of the 10, 20 and/or 40 p. coins. However, even the mintage of the 5 p. coinage ceased after 1879.

The Church at Panaghia. No changes have been made in years except for the bell tower,an addition made possible by a donation by a Greek living in America, whose father was born on the island.

III

THE SOURCES AND THE KIND OF LOCAL COINAGE IN THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE DURING THE 19th CENTURY

In these critical circumstances an emergency solution had to be found to cover even temporarily the existing shortage of minor coinage. And since the government was neither able nor prepared to give any solution, some local "authorities" decided to act under their own initiative.[11] These local "authorities" were of three categories:

a. The Christian Orthodox Church

[11]Despite all of the author's researches, he was unable to find out as to whether this initiative was undertaken under the permission of the Ottoman government or not.However, since these coins were usually used in only small and isolated villages, the author is inclined to accept that the whole operation was done without any previous consent of the government. On this point, it is to be noted that JOHN ff BAKER PENOYRE's statement (JOHN ff BAKER-PENOYRE: "Thasos-Part II Topography" in *The Journal of Hellenic Studies*—Vol XXIX-1909, p. 248) following which "The following nine villages of Thasos, Vourgaro, Kakirachi, Kazaviti, Kastro, Panaghia, Maries, Potamia, Sotiro and Theologos had till recently the right to superstrike the ordinary copper coinage of Turkey with seals of their respective churches" is not justified at all by any official document of the Ottoman Empire. On the contrary, F. W. HASLUCK's opinion (F. W. HASLUCK: "The Levantine Coinage" in "*Numismatic Chronicle*"—1921, p. 72) following which "these coinages which circulate in out-of-the way places, have for the most part no legal status" seems to the author as being correct.

b. The Municipalities

c. Various private companies.

Each of the above mentioned entities started by issuing its own "coins" or, in a more correct term, its own tokens. These issues were usually:

a. Turkish coins on which the "authority" stamped its own countermark.[12]

b. Small bronze or brass bracteates minted locally or, more often, abroad and,

c. Small cardboard pieces on which the "authority's" sign was stamped by a rubber stamp.

The above information is given by F. W. Hasluck in his very interesting article "Levantine Coinage.[13]" Unfortunately, despite all efforts we have undertaken it has been impossible to find any token of categories (b) and (c). Therefore, we cannot guarantee the exactitude of this information although it seems that Hasluck's writings are based on his personal experience and, consequently, they must be of an undisputable authority.[14]

IV

VICINITY WITHIN WHICH THE LOCAL COINS WERE CIRCULATING

All of these tokens had only a very restricted local validity.[15] They were usually accepted within the area of a village although in some cases it is reported that tokens bearing the countermark of a village were found in another village sited a great distance from the other.[16] This "emigration," however does not necessarily prove that these tokens were freely circulating beyond the village in which they were originally counterstamped; it can be explained, simply, by the fact that in some places there was a kind of "stock-exchange" where the various local coins were accepted and changed.[17] An additional argument supporting this belief is given by the fact that in several cases the coins bear countermarks of various villages.[18]

V

LIST OF VILLAGES THAT HAVE ISSUED LOCAL COINAGE

The villages that have used this strange kind of coinage seem to be of a very large number. Therefore, it is practically impossible to try to establish a complete list of all Turkish counterstamped coins that have circulated during the last quarter of the 19th century. We can only say that in all except one case the population of these villages issuing local coinage was largely of Greek origin.[19]

If, however, we are unable to establish a complete list of all Turkish counter-

[12]Although we are describing in detail further below the coins used for this purpose, we have, however, to mention here that in some very rare cases foreign coins were countermarked too. In the author's collection there are three such coins.

[13]In this detailed and well documented paper, HASLUCK has included a whole paragraph dealing with the countermarked coinage in question (9: "The Modern Token Currencies of Turkey"—pp. 72-76).

[14]H. F. TOZER, who is the first to mention these coins (H. F. TOZER: "The Islands of Aegean"—Oxford 1890—pp. 295-296 for coinage of Thasos Island and pp. 336-337 for coinage of Samothrace Island) reports that: "The money that is in use in Samothrace is hardly less curious than that of Thasos. In default of small Turkish money, a paper currency has been established, consisting of small squares of thin cardboard, on which are printed the name of the island with that of the principal church, and the value of the piece."

[15]cf H. F. TOZER: op.cit., p. 295. ("Strange as it may seem, every village has its own peculiar coins, and these do not pass current outside the area of that village").

[16]F. W. HASLUCK: op.cit., p. 73. ("I found circulating at Bunar Hissar—Thrace-tokens of Samakovi and Midia, which are not only distant villages but have not even direct communication with Bunar Hissar, and the tokens of Erenkeui in the Troad pass freely alongside the municipal tokens in the Dardanelles").

[17]F. W. Tozer, for example, reports as such a place the small harbour of Thasos Limena "which forms a general emporium for the island" (p. 295).

[18]More than 30 coins of this category exist in the author's collection. The more common combination of countermarks is the one jointing the Plomari stamp (ΔΠ = Municipality of Ploumari) to the Vourgaro one($\frac{\text{ΚΛΘ}}{\text{ΕΠΒ}}$). Other combinations occuring are: ΔΠ and ΚΑΑ , $\frac{\text{ΠΛ}}{\text{ΧΠ}}$ and $\frac{\text{ΕΠΒ}}{\text{ΚΛΘ}}$ etc.

marked coins, we can, at least, present a rather satisfactory classification of the villages that had issued this coinage. Such a classification, based on the geographical situation of each village could be somewhat the following:

Geographic Area & Villages	*Type of issues*
1. *Islands of the Aegean Sea:*	
—Thasos (nine villages)	—Countermarked Turkish coins
—Samothrace	—Paper money
—Samos	—Bracteates
—Mytilini (Municipality of Ploumari)	—Countermarked Turkish coins
—Kalymnos	—?
—Nissyros	—?
2. *Eastern Thrace: (Kirk-Kilisse region)*	
—Bunar Hissar	—Bracteates
—Midia	—Bracteates
—Genna	—Bracteates
—Samokovi	—Bracteates
—Skopos (Ouskioup)	—Bracteates
3. *Troy Region:*	
—Eren Keui	—Countermarked Turkish coins and Bracteates
—Bairamish	—Countermarked Turkish coins
4. *Peninsula of Cyzicus (Kapu Dagh):*	
—Vathy	—Countermarked Turkish and German coins
—Yeni Keui	—Bracteates
—Ermeni Keui (20)	—Bracteates (with Armenian inscription).
5. *Trebizond Region:*	
—Gumush Khané (Gumucane)	—?
—Santa	—Stamped or cast pieces
6. *Proussa (Brousa or Bursa Region):*	
—Karagats (Gouillon)	—Paper Money
—Apollonia (Aboulliond)	—Paper Money

VI

TYPE OF COUNTERMARKS

The type of the countermarks and in general most of the inscriptions used on this coinage is a rather crude one. On this point, it is to be noted that the "reading" of these countermarks and/or inscriptions is a very difficult affair because, as a general rule, only the initial letters of the words are used. Thus, for example, the inscription ΑΓ means "Ἅγιος Γεώργιος" (St. George) and $\frac{\text{Ε}|\text{Β}}{\text{Κ}|\Theta}$ should be read "Εκκλησία Βουργάρου – Κοίμησις Θεοτόκου (Church of Vourgaro-Repose of the Virgin).

Consequently, it is obvious that several problems arise and confusions are created particularly because of the lack of any written document or other authoritative source explaining the real significance of each countermark.

For the time being, the author, although working on this, is not prepared as yet to present a comprehensive general list with explanations of the so numerous countermarks and/or inscriptions of this coinage. Therefore, he is obliged to limit his report to only the coins of Thasos island for which he believes he has succeeded in preparing a rather complete classification, hoping, however, that in a paper, probably to be published later this year, he will have the opportunity to extend this list by including, at least, the coinage of all islands of the Aegean Sea.

[19]To give some examples, Genna (in the Kirk-Kilisse region) had a population of approximately 2,000 people, all of them being of Greek origin; Midia (in this same region) had a 100% population of Greek origin (1,500 inhabitants); more than 2,500 people on a total of 4,000 were of Greek origin in the village Bunar Hissar.

These villages with their pure and secular Greek character do not exist anymore. Following the Greco-Turkish war of 1920-1922 an exchange of populations was decided (treaty of Lausanne 1923) under which more than 1,500,000 of Greeks living within the boundaries of Turkey had to emigrate to Greece.

[20]This is the only known case of a non-Greek "authority" issuing local coinage of this type. In fact, Ermeni Keui was a village whose population was of Armenian origin.

THASOS

TYPES OF COUNTERMARKS IN THE NINE VILLAGES

VOURGARO – Βούργαρο

Type 1

1

2

3

Type 2

4

5

PANAGHIA Παναγιὰ

POTAMIA Ποταμία

KASTRO Καστρο

6

7

8

KAZAVITI Καζαβητί

Type 1

9

KAKIRACHI Κακηράχη

Type 1

11

10

Type 2

Type 2

12

THEOLOGOS Θεολογος

13

SOTIROS Σωτηρος

14

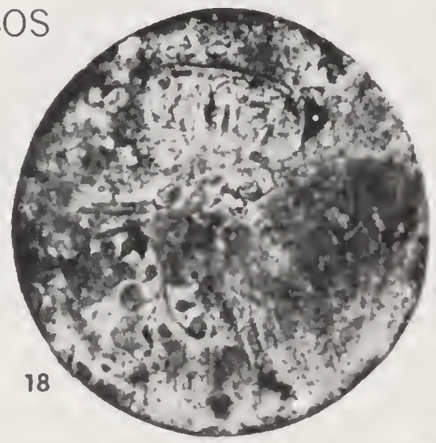
MARIES Μαριες

15

? THASOS

16

17



18

VII

THE COUNTERMARKED COINS OF THASOS[21]

1. *Geographic Situation and History:*

Thasos is a mountainous island of the Thracian Sea, offshore from Macedonia. Actually less than 15,000 people are living on the island but during the 19th century, the population was much more numerous and the island's economy flourishing, at least when compared to the extremely underdeveloped economy of continental Greece.

Thasos was lucky enough to be practically an almost autonomous state since 1814 when the Sultan Mahmoud II had granted to the Viceroy of Egypt, the famous Mohamed Ali Pasha, the island's revenues as a gift for the suppression of the Wahabites' uprising in the Arabian provinces. Since Mohamed Ali had practically not imposed taxes at all and the Turks did not have the right to ask the islanders for any other payment except the military tax and import duties, Thasos was able to develop its natural sources of wealth, mainly the agriculture and the wood production.

The population of the island was living in nine villages. These villages were all situated in a long distance from the seaside because of the fear of the pirates who, during the early centuries, invaded the island frequently. There was only a small harbour on the northern coast called Limena through which all communications with the mainland and the other islands were maintained.

The nine villages were:[22] Panaghia (1900), Vourgaro (1025), Potamia (750), Kastro (1430), Kazaviti (1130), Kakirachi (1510), Theologos (2225), Sotiros (355), Maries (800).

2. *Type of countermarks:*

Each of the above nine villages has, probably during the year 1883-1893, countermarked, by its own stamp. Turkish copper coins (40, 20, 10 and 5 paras) of Abdül Medjid and Abdul Aziz.[23] The known to us countermarks are the following:[24]

(i) Vourgaro $\frac{K|\Theta}{E|B}$ three types:—big size letters (photo No. 1)
—small size letters (photo No. 2)
—crude countermarks (photo No. 3)

$\frac{E|B}{K|\Theta}$ two types: —big size letters (photo No. 4)
—small size letters (photo No. 5)

(ii) *Panaghia:* ΠΑΝΑΓΑ
ΕΑΣΩ
1893
(photo No. 6)

(iii) *Potamia:* $\frac{\Pi E}{X\Pi}$ (photo No. 7)

(iv) *Kastro:* $\frac{A\Theta}{XK}$ (photo No. 8)

(v) *Kazaviti:* ΚΑΛ (photo No. 9)
$\frac{K\Lambda\Lambda}{1884}$ (photo No. 10)

(vi) *Kakirachi:* $\frac{K\Lambda\Delta}{1885}$ (photo No. 11)
$\frac{\Lambda\Delta}{XK}$ (photo No. 12)

[21]In the May-August 1969 (nos 3 & 4) issue of the "*Obol,*" a quarterly magazine appearing in Chicago, a short but interesting paper prepared by Mr. Patrick D. Hogan was published (pp. 20-23). This paper dealt with the countermarked coins of Thasos Island and a tentative list of all known coins of this category was given. However, this list was quite incomplete because Mr. P. D. Hogan was unaware of the existence of the hoard of the 699 Thasian coins that the author of the present article acquired in July 1968.

[22]The figures for each village refer to the population and are based on calculations which are given by Th. SCHINAS: "Travelling Notes on Macedonia, Epirus, New Boundaries and Thessaly"—Athens 1885-1887 (in Greek). More recent statistical data are, of course, available but it was considered as more interesting to give the population existing in Thasos during the period that the coins we describe in this paper were countermarked and circulating.

[23]F. W. HASLUCK (op.cit., p. 72) has incorrectly reported that only Abd-ül-Modjid's (1100)coins were countermarked. See also above note 11 regarding other than Turkish coins countermarked.

[24]Photos Nos 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 are reproduced by the courtesy of the Trustees of the British Museum; photo no 17 was kindly supplied by Mr. Holland Wallace; photos nos 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 10 and 18 are from the author's collection.

(vii) *Theologos:* $A^{+}\Gamma$ / TP / 1888 (photo No. 13)

(viii) *Sotiros:* ΣΓΧ / 1883 (photo No. 14)

(ix) *Maries:* ΜΠ / 18.. (photo No. 15)

There are some further countermarks on coins which, on being found in Thasos, it must be concluded that they, too, were circulating in that island but the "reading" of these is still quite uncertain. These countermarks are the following:

a. (photo No. 16)

b. (photo No. 17)

c. (photo No. 18)

While for the countermarks (b) and (c) no explanation can be given, the author concluded that countermark (a) belongs to the village Theologos and is a monogram of the words "Αγια Παρασκευη" (Saint Paraskevi), the name of the saint honoured in the church of the village.

3. *The "Reading" of the countermarks:*

Following the opinions of H. F. Tozer, J. Baker-Penoyre and F. W. Hasluck, the above described countermarks should be read as follows:

(i) *Vourgaro:*

ΚΘ . Κοιμησις Θεοτοκου
ΕΒ Εγορια Βουργαρου

Repose of the Virgin Committee of Vourgaro (25)

ΕΒ Committee of Vourgaro (25)
ΚΘ Repose of the Virgin

(ii) *Panaghia:*

ΠΑΝΑΓΑ . Παναγια
ΒΑΣΩ Θασου

Panaghia (The Virgin) of Thasos

(iii) *Potamia:*

ΠΕ. Παναγιας Εκκλησια
ΧΠ Χωριον Ποταρια

Church of the Virgin Village of Potamia

(iv) *Kastro:*

ΑΘ . Αζανασιος
ΧΚ Χωριον Καστρον

Athanassios Village of Kastro

(v) *Kazaviti:*

ΚΑΑ · Καζαβήτι Αγιοι Απόστολοι

Kazaviti-Saint Apostoli

(vi) *Kakirachi:*

ΚΑΔ · Κακηραχη Αγιοι Δημήτριος

Kakirachi-Saint Demetrius

ΑΔ . Αγιος Δημήτριος
ΧΚ Χωριον Κακηράχη

Saint Demetrius Village of Kakirachi

(vii) *Theologos:*

$A^{+}\Gamma$ / TP · Αγία Παρασκευή

Saint Paraskevi

(viii) *Sotiros:*

ΣΓΧ · Σωτήρος Γεννησίς Χριστού

Sotiros-Birth of Christ

(ix) *Maries:*

ΜΠ · Μαριές Παναγία

Maries-The Virgin

4. *"Authorities" issuing the coinage of Thasos:*

As it is obvious from the "reading" of the countermarks of the coins that have circulated in Thasos, the Church of the respective village is always mentioned in each case. Therefore, there is no doubt that

[25]There is a slightly different "reading" on the letter "E" of the countermark of Vourgaro between H. F. TOZER (considering this as the initial of the word Εγορια = Committee) and J. ff BAKER-PENOYRE (believing it as the initial of the word Εκκλησια = Church).

[26]This is the reason why the author has entitled a detailed study that he is preparing on this local coinage (in the Greek language) "Church Coinage of Thasos Island," which will be published in Athens in 1970 or 1971.

the superstriking "authority" were the various churches[26] although, taking into consideration the very close links which existed within the Ottoman Empire between the Orthodox Church and the Municipalities of villages with population of Greek origin, it might be more fair to conclude that this was a combined operation.

CONCLUSIONS

As stated above, this is an initial attempt to solve the problem of countermarked Turkish coins. The author's intention is to continue his researches on this field until a satisfactory knowledge covering all aspects of this obsolete and strange coinage is acquired. To this end, all readers and collectors, who have contributed till now to the elucidation of the problem in such a positive way, are invited to continue offering their assistance.

This is the only way to reach to a definite and satisfactory result. The author feels obliged to express to them in advance his gratitude and, once again, his most sincere thanks to the British Museum, as well as to Kenneth MacKenzie, (Tenafly, New Jersey), Holland Wallace (Racine, Wisconsin), and Mr. Patrick D. Hogan, (Iowa), for their continuous and invaluable help.

Countermarked Medieval Islamic Coins

by R. J. Hebert, ANA 44671

Webster's Third New International Dictionary defines the word *countermark* (or *counterstamp*) as "a mark on a coin that is not part of the original design but that has been added as an indication of a change in the coin's value, in its issuing authority, or in its country of circulation." Often, this countermarking is done as an emergency measure when for one reason or another the coinage in circulation in an area is not adequate to meet the needs of the people. Also, as with the Chinese *chop marks* or the Indian *shroff marks*, countermarks are added (according to Webster's) "as attestation of purity or standard of value." There are, of course, other functions. Examples are: for advertising, as with the countermarked United States large cents; for propaganda, as with the date 1690 countermarked on twentieth century Irish coinage to recall the Battle of the Boyne in that year; and to raise money by sale to collectors, as with the recent so-called "Liberty dollars" of Anguilla Island. At other times, a countermark may have existed for no better reason than the die-cutter wanted to test a punch and the coin happened to be the one he pulled out of his pocket.

With Islamic coins, not suprisingly, countermarks have served most of the functions outlined above. While not common except at certain periods and then usually associated with the coins of certain dynasties, countermarks on Islamic coins appear from the earliest times down to the twentieth century. Included among the earliest known Islamic countermarks are those on pieces of Arab-Byzantine fabric dating from the seventh century such as the propagandistic phrases LILLĀ-HI—"To God!," and BISMILLĀH-"In the name of God,[1] and attestations as to the piece's value or purity as ṬAYYIB — "good,"[2] JĀ'ĪZ — "current,"[3] and JHRM — "fourth."[4]

Islamic countermarks may be of various shapes and sizes: round, square, oval, and multifoil. They may consist simply of decorative patterns, e.g., ·⊛· , commonly associated with certain coins of the Seljuqs of Rum,[5] the hexagram or Solomon's Seal,[6] the "star" of Sultan Paku Nata Ningrat of Sumenep on the Island of Madura,[7] the trilobed ֍ that appears on a coin of ᶜAlā ad-dīn struck at Siwas without date,[8] or single letters such as Arabic Ṭ for ṬAYYIB—"good" on an undated, mintless silver square Hafsid dirhem.[9] Where legends occur, these may include the mint-signature with or without date, or words or phrases of a propagandistic nature, such as LILLĀHI—"To God!" on a coin of ᶜAlā ad-dīn struck at Arzinjān in 765 H=A.D. 1363/4,[10] or words such as RĀ'ĪJ—"current" common on many late Persian and Afghan coins.

Because of the manner of counterstriking, these marks are often incomplete or illegible. In some instances, where a piece has been counterstruck more than once, we may have only part of the earliest countermark legible. Nevertheless, despite these problems, countermarks are interesting as records of the vicissitudes of earlier times. And, in a few cases, as with the recently published countermarks of the Inalids and Nisanids of Diyarbakir,[11] they serve as useful epigraphic documents for the names of rulers incompletely known from other sources.

While there does not exist as yet an extensive literature on this fascinating phase of Islamic numismatics, some useful work has been done,[12] and already sufficient data exist in published catalogues, auction lists, and articles to enable the interested student to begin to chart this almost virgin territory.

[1] John Walker, *Catalogue of Muhammadan Coins — Arab Byzantine and Post — Reform Umaiyad* (British Museum), p. 49, fn. B. 6.

[2] Ibid., p. 44, 209.

[3] John Walker, *Catalogue of Muhammadan Coins — Arab-Sassanian*, p. cxlv f., 125.

[4] Ibid., p. cxlv f., 96.

[5] Stanley Lane-Poole, *Catalogue of Oriental Coins in the British Museum*, Vol. IX, p. 292, 266, pl. xvi.

[6] Ibid., Vol. VIII, p. 35, 63, pl. ii.

[7] Adolph Weyl, *Verzeichnis von Münzen und Denkmunzen*, p. 52, no. 579.

[8] Edward von Zambaur, *Numismatische Zeitschrift* (1905), p. 108, no. 187.

[9] H. W. Hazard, *Numismatic History of Late Medieval North Africa*, p. 1102.

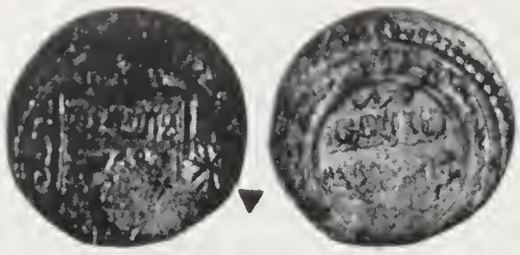
[10] Lane-Poole, Vol. VIII, p. 22, 45, pl. ii.

[11] Ibrahim and Cevriye Artuk, *Istanbul Arkeoloji Müzeleri Teshirdeki Islami Sikkeler Katalogu*, pp. 431-3.

[12] N.M. Lowick, *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1966, and "Some Countermarked Coins of the Shaybānids and Early Moghuls," *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, 27, pp. 157-169. See also Costas Chr. Hadziotis, "Greek Counterstamps on Turkish Coins," *The Numismatist*, October 1970, where he gives references to other published sources on this very interesting series.

CATALOGUE OF THE COINS

What follows is a representative sampling of countermarked Islamic coins. These countermarks are offered in the hope that others may become interested in this somewhat neglected series.



1. Silver, 22.5 mm., mint effaced but first letter (KH-, Ḥ-, or J-) visible, 7 (2) 6 H.=A.D. 1325/6, Mongol of Persia Abu Sa^{c}id 716-736 H.=A.D. 1316-1335. **CM-1** is a six-pointed star at three o'clock.

2. Silver, 22 mm., pierced, mintless, dateless, Mongol of Persia Uljāitū 703-716 H.=A.D. 1304-1316. **CM-2** is a pattern or legend and is obscured by the piercing on the reverse at ten o'clock.

3. Bronze, 24.5 mm. Tabrīz, 725 H.=A.D. 1324/5, Mongol of Persia Abū Sa^{c}īd. **CM-3** is an obscure legend which appears on the obverse margin at three o'clock. (Possibly RUB ^{C}Ā?)

4. Silver, 15.5 mm., mint and date obliterated, Aq Qoyunlu or Qara Qoyunlu (White Sheep or Black Sheep Turcoman) fabric. **CM-4** consists of three diamonds in a row, within a circle of dots with three additional dots above and below.

5. Silver, 25mm., Kirmān, 832 H.=A.D. 1428/9, Timurid Shāh Rukh 807-850 H.=A.D. 1404-1446. **CM-5** is the Persian phrase BEH BŪD—"It is good!" within a quadrilobe. This is a relatively common type as will become obvious as this listing continues. The earliest discussion of the phrase that the author is aware of is by V. Barthold, "Beh Bud," in *Zapiski Vostochnavo Otdeleniya Russkavo Imp. Archaeologicheskavo Obshchestva* 1901 Vol. XIV, p. 0106. More recent discussions will be found in the *BMC* vii, p. ii, p. 44, no. 120, and Lowick, *NC* p. 299, fn 1.

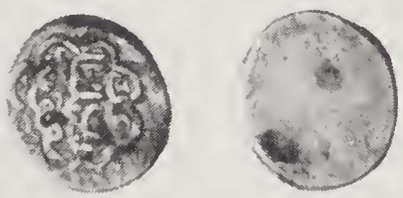
CM= Countermark

6. Silver, 24 mm., Samarqand, date effaced, Timurid Shāh Rukh, **CM-5** over **CM-6** in the reverse field. **CM-6** is a three line signature, GŪREGĒN/ABŪ SA^{C}ĪD/^{C}ADIL SULṬĀN, within a quadrilobular design, of the Timurid ruler Abū Sa^{c}īd 855-872 H.=A.D. 1452-1467. ^{C}Adil Sulṭān may be translated as "just sultan," while the Central Asian title Güregen may be translated as "imperial son-in-law." Generally, it has been transcribed with two syllables, Kürgän,* but it always appears as Güragan in the *Yuan-ch ^{c}ao pi-shi* or *Secret History of the Mongols*. The tri-syllabic form is also attested in the *Muqaddimatu-1-Adab* (Poppe, *Mong. Slovar'*, 220) as well as by borrowings into other languages, viz., Chaghatay görägän (? or gürägän), Azerbaijani körägän, and Tungus·kurakan. In fact, we even have Temir Goracan (read instead Temir Goracan and not Temir Courcan as the editor suggests) in the memoirs of Jean, Archbishop of Sultaniya (H. Moranville, "Memoires sur Tamerlan et sa Cour par un Dominicain en 1403," in *Bibl. Ecole des Chartes*, LV 1894). See also *BMC* vii, p. xxix, 40-1, nos. 113-114, and P. Pelliot's *Notes sur l'Histoire de la Horde d'Or*, 75.

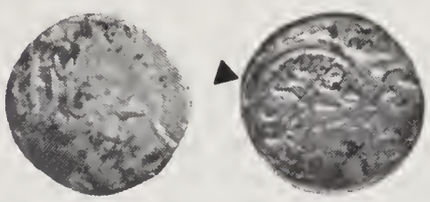
*The ä represents a sound somewhat similar to the a in *bat*, while the ü represents a sound similar to the u in French *tu* or the u in German *uber*.

7. Silver, 26 mm., mint effaced xx3 H., Timurid Shāh Rukh **CM-5** over **CM-6** in the reverse field, and **CM-7** in the obverse field. **CM-7** is a four-line legend, ^{C}ADIL/SULṬĀN/YA ^{C}QŪB/SULṬĀNIYA, in a pentalobular figure with a flat base, of the Aq Qoyunlu ruler Ya^{c}qūb b. Uzun Ḥasan 883-896 H.=A.D. 1478-1490.

8. Silver, 22.5 mm., Herāt, date effaced, Timurid Shāh Rukh, **CM-8**, a four-line legend, SULṬĀN/-JAHĀNSHĀH/ ᶜADIL/870, in a hexagon, of the Qara Qoyunlu ruler Muẓaffar ad-Dīn Jahānshāh b. Yūsuf 839-871 H.=A.D. 1435-1467. The date 870 H. corresponds to A.D. 1465/6. **CM-9**, a totally obscured legend in a circle, occurs in the obverse field.



9. Silver, 16.5 mm., mint and date effaced, Aq Qoyunlu or Qara Qoyunlu fabric, **CM-10** in obverse? field. This is a three-line legend, ᶜADIL/SULṬĀN/YA ᶜQŪB in an eight-lobed circle.



10. Silver, 16.5 mm., mint and date effaced, Aq Qoyunlu Rustam 897-902 H.=A.D. 1491-1496, **CM-11**, a four-line legend, SULṬĀN/SAMARQAND/ ᶜADIL/ḌURIBA in a circle. ḌURIBA may be translated as "it was struck (at)."

11. Silver, 17.5 mm., mint and date effaced, Aq Qoyunlu or Qara Qoyunlu fabric, **CM-12**, a four-line legend ᶜADIL ḌURIBA/RUSTAM/SULṬĀN/899 AL-ḤIṢN, within an octagon, of the Aq Qoyunlu ruler Rustam 897-902 H.=A.D. 1491-1496, in the obverse field. The date 899 H. corresponds to A.D. 1493/4.

12. Silver, 21 mm., mint and date off flan, Timurid Shāh Rukh, **CM-13**, a four-line legend, ᶜADIL/SULṬĀN / 892/YA ᶜQŪB/YAZD, within a square, of the Aq Woyunlu ruler Ya ᶜ qūb, in the reverse field. The date 892 H. corresponds to A.D. 1486/7.

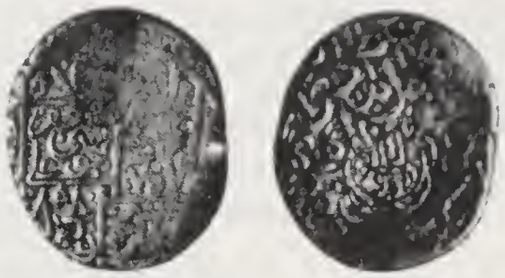
13. Silver, 15.5 mm., mint and date effaced, Aq Qoyunlu or Qara Qoyunlu fabric, **CM-14**, probably to be read as the place name SARI, in the reverse field

14. Silver, 21.5 mm., Sebzewār, 828 H.=A.D. 1424/5, Timurid Shāh Rukh, **CM-15**, a three-line legend, ᶜADIL / JAHĀNSHĀH / ḌURIBA ?, in a quadrilobular figure, of the Qara Qoyunlu ruler Muẓaffar ad-Dīn Jahānshāh, in the obverse margin at approximately ten o'clock.

15. Silver, 21 mm., Jaᶜfarābād, 979 H.=A.D. 1571/2 of the Safavid Ṭahmāsp I, 930-984 H.=A.D. 1524-1576, **CM-16** ᶜADIL/ASTARĀBĀD, within a quadrilobular figure, in the reverse margin at approximately eleven o'clock. The mint-signature Jaᶜfarābād, while known for this particular dynasty and ruler, is by no means common.

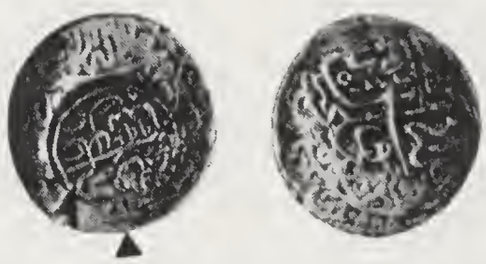
16. Silver, 20 mm., mint and date effaced, Safavid fabric, **CM-16** in the obverse field.

17. Silver, 20 mm., Ganjah 990 H.=A.D. 1582/3 of the Safavid Muḥammad Khudabandah, 985-996 H.=A.D. 1578-1587, **CM-16** in the reverse margin at twelve o'clock.



18. Silver, 23.5 mm., mint and date off flan of the Safavid Ismaᶜīl I, 907-930 H.=A.D. 1502-1524, **CM-17**, a two line legend, BŪD/ASTĀRĀBAD BEH, within a circle within six lobes.

19. Silver, 22 mm., Ganjah?, date obliterated, Safavid fabric, **CM-18**, a two-line legend, ???/ᶜADIL SHĀH 992, within a tear-shaped lobe, in the reverse margin at nine o'clock. The date 992 H. corresponds to A.D. 1584/5.



20. Silver, 19.5 mm., Sebzewār, date obliterated, Safavid fabric, **CM-18**, but within a circle, and **CM-19**, the legend BEH BŪD ᶜADIL BALKH within an obscure figure.

THE LITERATURE

During my study of the countermarked Islamic pieces in my own collection and those which I have had the opportunity to examine, I started to compile a listing of references concerning countermarks to which I might go. While by no means complete, I offer it here for the use of others.

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WISCONSIN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Additional Countermarks of Africa, Asia and the Middle East

Gregory G. Brunk

Little productive research done specifically on countermarks has been produced on these regions. If one has a New World or European countermark it is generally possible — with work — to place official government issues and many private marks as well. Little can be found in common references, or obscure works for that matter, about the history or issuer of most countermarks of Asia and the Middle East. The only general listing of modern countermarks of these regions is contained in Davenport's *The Dollars of Africa, Asia and Oceania,* although Scholten's *Coins of the Dutch Overseas Territories* is very good for Dutch colonial issues.

The problem of information is least acute with Africa: one reason for this is that the smallest number of countermarks were issued by Africa than by any comparable land area. Primarily, however, this is due to Sub-Saharan countermarks having been the work of Europeans. European documents have been crucial in determining the origins of most countermarks we have information about. This is probably for two reasons. First, European archives are in languages more familiar to western numismatists and the dust has been blown off their documents for numismatic purposes. Second, preservation has been better for documents in European languages; Europeans recently were the governments in many of these countries and less time has passed for the materials to disappear.

An example of heavy reliance on western materials is the current knowledge of Chinese chop marks. "Chop" originally meant a

seal impression and dates in western languages from a 1537 Portuguese Far Eastern treaty, which was "chopped" to sign it. The first reference to a coin being chopped comes from the 1776 "Journal of the British East Indies Co."

Many general surveys of a particular oriental nation's coins note countermarks by cataloging them if they appear on the particular coins described, but there are notable exceptions to this. Such countermarks are usually not attributed. There is only one extensive listing of Islamic countermarks. This is found in Rabino's *The Coins of the Shahs of Persia*. He has listed, in Persian, the individual phrases found on Iranian coins from the 16th to the 20th century.

The saving virtue of Islamic countermarks is they often contain enough information in themselves to identify each mark. Unlike many western countermarks, which are series of abbreviations, Islamic marks are often full sentences. A fair number of such countermarks can be attributed to a city, as that is often part of their legend. Similarly, about an equal number of countermarks carry either a date, in the form of a regal year or an A.H. year, or the titles and name of the particular ruler who issued the countermark. The coin itself will allow the countermark to be placed to a particular region and historical period, unless it was a general trade issue such as the Austrian and Spanish dollars.

A problem with Moslem countermarks is that of inscriptions which translate as glittering generalities such as "This is a Good Coin" or "For God!" — what does one then do? If the underlying coin is undecipherable there is little at the moment that can be done. A number of such general phrases were used repeatedly by a variety of dynasties and this presently precludes their being accurately placed.

Because of the dirth of information on countermarks of these areas, the following brief summary of known information is presented in alphabetical order. A few warnings are necessary. Most of this information has been culled from varied sources,

with a heavy reliance on auction catalogs — not known for their high reliability. An attempt has been made to sift out dubious issues, but some incorrect information undoubtedly appears here.

Islamic coins are assigned to the modern nation-state which most corresponds to the historical state that issued a particular countermark. This is not really correct. A better way would be to identify each issue by dynasty, but that would convey little information to anyone but a specialist in Islamic history. For a summary of Islamic dynasties and rulers see Cliford Bosworth's *The Islamic Dynasties* (Edinburgh, 1967) or Patrick Hogan's "A List of the Islamic Dynasties" (*India-Asiatic Numismatic Society Journal*, Vol. II, No. 3), which also specifies dynasties known to have issued coins.

Afghanistan

Afghanistan did not emerge as a country until the latter part of the 18th century. Since then only two dynasties have ruled the state, the Durranids (1747-1842) and the Barakzais. The Afghans are typical of peoples of Central Asia in that they have both been ruled over by others and have expanded and conquered territory. At its height, Afghan control extended into India. Because of the overlap of governmental jurisdictions, what is said of Afghanistan countermarks will also apply to an extent to Persian and Indian issues.

Bronze coins from the 16th to 19th century are found with various Persian countermarks. Many of these were probably issued in connection with Durrani invasions of Hindustan. This is particularly true of the most common countermark "RAIJ," which means "Current." That does not tell us much. Because of the commonness of this particular phrase it is all but impossible to assign it a specific location and date, as it was issued many times. The city names of Kabul and Kandahar often appear as part of countermark legends, at times with A.H. dates.

Figure 1.

Figure 2.

Figure 3.

Figure 4.

Figure 5.

Figure 6.

Figure 7.

Figure 8.

Anatolia and Syria

The history of the last four centuries of the Byzantine Empire is that of the Turks slowly conquering Asia Minor until the fall of Constantinople in 1453. During the period a number of Islamic States were set up in Anatolia, and Byzantium was split into independent principalities, such as Trebizond. Finally the Byzantine emperor was only the ruler of the city of Constantinople.

Because of the fluidity of governments in Anatolia, it became necessary for various Islamic groups to countermark bronze Byzantine coins if they were to continue in circulation. Work has only recently been done on this phenomenon by Herbert. (See the Supplementary Bibliography at the end of this anthology.) Some of the identifiable issues are listed below.

Fig. 1. "SHAMS/*·*" in Rectangle. It is thought this is an issue of Jamal ad-Din Shams al-Mulk Mahmud (1141-1183 A.D.), King of Ahar. Illustrated is a follis of Constantine and Eudocia.

Fig. 2. "JAMAL AD-DIN MAHMUD" in Oval. This appears on a bronze follis, which is an Islamic copy of the Byzantine types of Theodora. The countermark is of the same King of Ahar.

Fig. 3. Obscure Inscription in Octagon, perhaps intended to be read "MUHAMMAD." On a follis of the Crusaders.

Fig. 4. Perhaps "ADIL" for "Just." Also on a Crusader follis.

Fig. 5. "LILLAHI" in Oval, "For God!" On a follis of Constantine X.

Fig. 6. "LILLAHI" in Rectangle on a follis of Nicephorus III.

Fig. 7. "LILLAHI" in Circle. An earlier issue, possibly of Syria, which appears on a follis of Justin I.

Fig. 8. "ATABEK" on a bronze of Theodora.

From a later period, c. 16th-19th centuries, an anonymous countermark appears on Venetian gold ducats which is often assigned to Anatolia. It reads "SAHIH" or "Genuine."

Angola

As a result of the flight of the Portuguese court to Brazil, a decree was issued in 1809 to revalue both Brazilian and Angolan coins. Angolan pieces were countermarked with a shield (Fig. 9), of which there are thought to be more than 100 varieties. In fact, the countermarked pieces are so common, uncountermarked coins command a premium.

Figure 9.

Australia

The holey dollar and plug of New South Wales are well known (Figs. 10, 11). There are also a number of private countermarks which appear on Australian bronze tokens. Typical of these are

Figure 10.

Figure 11.

"J.T. THOMAS/AGENT/GEELONG" and "A.S.N.CO." The latter is from Sidney. All are very rare.

Azores

Besides the better known "G.P." Crowned, Small Arms, and Falcon countermarks, the Azores had an issue consisting simply of a Crown (Fig. 12). This perhaps circulated in other Portuguese colonies as well.

Figure 12.

British East Africa

Uganda, Kenya, and Zambia were governed by the Imperial British East Africa Company before World War I. The reason for the company's countermarking a small number of coins is not known. It is to be seen on a rare gold kroon of the Orange Free State. The countermark consists of the initials "I.B.E.A.CO. 1818" around a Scales, below which is the Arabic word for "Justice."

Figure 13.

Figure 14.

Figure 15.

Figure 16.

Byzantine Empire

After the fall of Rome and the western part of the empire, Byzantium tried to maintain universal rule from Asia Minor and strongholds in Europe. In the succeeding thousand years, various parts of the empire were cut off at times from the capital by incursions of other states or wandering tribes. It is thought these two causes, conquest and separation, lead to the issue of most Byzantine countermarks.

The countermarks which appear on Byzantine bronzes have been moderately studied, but there are still a number of issues to be discovered. Various types of punch marks are found on the small module 40 Numnia (follis) issues of Anastasius (491-512 A.D.). Their purpose is unknown, even though the punches are to be seen on one-fifth of the extant coins.

Four types of countermarks were issued in the early seventh century in connection with activity in Sicily. These consist of monograms of the Emperor Heraclius (610-641) and "Sicily" (this is also sometimes interpreted as the monogram of a town) and the busts of Heraclius and Heraclius Constantine. One combination (Fig. 13) has the bust of Heraclius and his monogram on the obverse and the letters "SCL^{S}" on the reverse. These countermarks will be found on folles of Anastasius, Justin I and Justinian I.

During the reign of Constantine IV (668-685) countermarks consisting of his monogram, which resembles an anchor, were issued on Cyprus. A monogram issue is known from Bosphorus in the Crimea that resembles the letter "P" with a bar through it (Fig. 14 blowup).

The origins of a number of these countermarks are not known. One of these is the Rosette (Fig. 15 enlarged), often found on folles of Theodora (1055-1056). For a long time the mark was ignored because it blends in so well with the general fabric of the coin. The countermak "P" with bar through it and "Lambda" is known from a follis of Isaac I (Fig. 16). There are probably a number of other countermarks that have not as yet been recorded.

In 1658 the Dutch captured the Ceylonese town of Jaffna from the Portuguese, one of a series of Dutch successes in a century-long struggle between the two empires. The currency systems of the two were incompatible. The Dutch raised the value of the fanum in Ceylon from 4½ to 5 stivers after they took Jaffna. The countermark "I" over "VOC" Monogram (symbol of the Dutch East Indies Co.) signified the revaluation of Indo-Portuguese silver coins to the new standard (Fig. 17).

A similar countermark of "C" above the "VOC" Monogram is known to be an issue of the town of Columbo. This appears on Indo-Portuguese silver, but additionally is seen on Persian silver coins and Dutch gold ducats. It was issued at various times between the years 1661 and 1688.

In 1655 the town of Galle countermarked Indo-Portuguese silver coins to show they were current for either 10, 6, or 5 stivers, depending upon the original weight of the pieces. There are two types of this countermark. It is seen either as a "GAL" Monogram or "AC" Monogram.

In 1823 the Dutch imported Arcot rupees and 1/4 rupees from India. These were countermarked with a Crown as authorization for their circulation on the island. While a number of governments have issued crown countermarks, this is the only crown that will be found on Arcot rupees.

Two merchant countermarks from Ceylon are known. The first is the "GS&C" of George Steuart and Co. It is found on English pennies, English farthings, and stivers. A second countermark consists of the letters "TC" incuse. This is possibly an issue of Tantham and Co. and appears on a wide variety of bronze coins.

Figure 17.

China

There are no known official Chinese countermarks issued for general circulation on coins. The early Formosa dollars appear at first glance to be countermarked. The method of their production was a combination of casting and compression. Characters were added to the molds which now appear to be countermarks, but are the names of the makers of the coins. A similar instance is offered by the "CHI LOE" pieces of Chile.

The merchants of southern China adopted the practice of chopping silver coins. The chops acted as private guarantees of the coins' fineness and correct weight. Chop marks were primarily used in the Canton region and not at all in the north of China (Fig. 18).

Figure 18.

The first records of their occurrence date from the late 18th century. Multiple character chop marks are rare. Relief chops are very rare, but are often seen as counterfeits on later imitations. Chops on other than silver coins served no purpose and are also rare, being the result of someone playing with the punch used to chop silver coins (Fig. 19).

Figure 19.

Figure 20.

Figure 21.

Figure 22.

Figure 23.

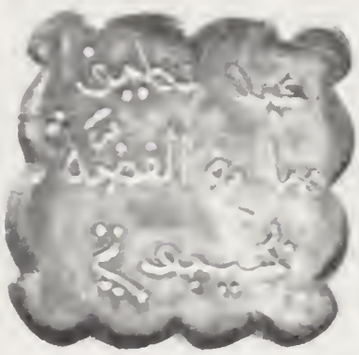

Figure 24.

This countermark is sometimes found on Maria Theresa talers with an additional stamp.

Chinese dollars have been noted engraved for celebrations (Fig. 20), or with political propaganda. As such the authenticity of these pieces can never be proved. A similar instance is offered by a Bolivian 8 Reales (Fig. 21). It is engraved in Dutch with an inscription claiming the coin came from the treasury of the Sultan of Lombok.

Chinese copper cash coins have been used in the United States as adverisement pieces by countermarking them. Two known examples are: (1) WORLD'S FAIR AT CHICAGO 1934 and (2) Obv: LYON, HALL & CO JAPAN-CHINA-BALTIMORE, Rev: CHINA-INDIA-JAPAN MATTING IMPORTERS.

Crusaders

At least one countermark is attributed to the Crusaders. The Knights of Rhodes countermarked gold coins of the Seljuks (Fig. 22). Coins were also countermarked by the Venetians during their occupation of Cyprus, but probably the Venetians should not be called Crusaders, although it is often done.

Djibouti

The city of Djibouti served as capital of French Somaliland. The country is located where the Red Sea meets the Gulf of Aden. A countermark attributed to the silversmith of this town is a good example of how little is known about Moslem countermarks. The identity of the issuer is known only from a reading of the Arabic inscription (Figs. 23, 24 blowup). One story is these were made to sell to tourists! It is sometimes found on Maria Theresa talers with an additional countermark of numerals in rectangle, which is stamped twice. This reads "830" and is generally interpreted as indicating the coins it appears on are of 830/1000 fineness.

During the reign of Georgia's Queen T'amar (1184-1223) there were two series of bronze coins in circulation. The "regular" pieces were of good workmanship and more or less round. The "irregular" series consisted of coins hurriedly stamped for the numerous territories conquered during her reign. It would seem the Georgian letter "D", which resembles an orb, was used to validate "irregular" coppers for general circulation beside the better-produced coins.

The Georgian letter "D" and the Arabian "Sin" are found countermarked together with a rectangle (Fig. 25) on a regular issue bronze of T'amar. Queen Rusundan (1223-1254) issued two types of monogram countermarks. Figure 26 shows an "irregular" issue countermarked with the Georgian letter "D" and a separate Small Monogram of Rusundan in Circle. It is thought that when the larger monogram countermark was combined with the "D" countermark, this revalued the coins to 1/4 dirhem.

Two unidentified symbols appear together in square indentations as associated countermarks on Georgian coins. Although they have yet to be identified, it is thought they are from the first Mongol occupation (1247-1253). A further symbol contained in a rectangle has not been attributed.

During the 18th century, Heracles II (1762-1798) countermarked his own copper coins and silver issues, along with some Persian pieces, with two countermarks. The first was a symbol in oblong hexagon and the second was his monogram in a square.

Figure 25.

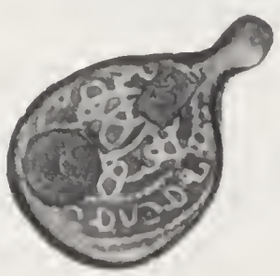

Figure 26.

Goa

Copper coins in Goa were countermarked "PR 809" in an attempt to validate pieces for continued circulation in 1831 and 1832 (Fig. 27). There is a wreathed shield with small cross above

Figure 27.

it that may be a countermark issued by Goa. Value countermarks consisting of the numerals "60," "30" (Fig. 28), or "15" in circles were applied to copper coins in 1846.

Figure 28.

Guinea

Coins of the colony of Guinea are found countermarked with the Shield of Portugal. Davenport tentatively attributed the mark "BG", which is found on French ecus, as standing for "Benin and Guinea." This almost certainly has nothing to do with Guinea and is likely a mutilation.

Figure 29.

Figure 30.

Figure 31.

Figure 32.

Figure 33.

Figure 34.

Figure 35.

Figure 36.

Hejaz

"AL-HEJAZ" in Arabic appears on a variety of silver, nickle, and copper coins of Austria, Egypt, and Turkey (Fig. 29). There is also a so-called "misspelled variety" in which the left most letter is found in the loop of the second (Fig. 30). The purpose of these countermarks, and similar issues of Nejd, is not known. It has been suggested they may be propaganda issues of the rebellion against the Turks. Hejaz became independent of Ottoman control in 1916, but was later conquered by Nejd and consolidated into Saudi Arabia. A large number of these countermarks on crowns are probably later counterfeits, but as their original purpose is not clear this is hard to say.

India

There has been virtually no work done on countermarks appearing on coins of the native states of India. It is often said that few exist, but a fair number may be found in any search of copper dumps. These countermarks consist primarily of various letters in relief or incuse (Figs. 31, 32, 33). The countermark of Jaswant Singh (1637-1680) of Jodhpur is found on Moghul dumps (Fig. 34). The countermark "SHAH" appears on issues of Ja'afar Ali Kanji of Cambay (1880-1915) (Fig. 35). Janjiri state primarily used the rupees of Wai, which were countermarked with a Nagari "Ja" in order to circulate in Janjiri.

Silver coins of the Kings of Delhi and Moghul Emperors often have small "shroff" marks on them. The shroffs were merchants and their countermarks are analogous with Chinese chops as guarantees of authenticity (Fig. 36). These often appear on the edges of silver rupees and in this respect are almost unique.

Figure 37.

Figure 38.

Figure 39.

Figure 40.

Figure 41.

Figure 42.

Figure 43.

Japan

Two Japanese issues of countermarks were produced on crown-size coins. Most are familiar with the Gin issue (Figs. 37, 38 enlarged), which appears on crowns meant for circulation in Formosa, Korea, and China. Of considerable more rarity is the Ansei trade dollar. In 1859 Mexican 8 Reales were countermarked with four Japanese characters for use as a trade coinage.

Japanese coins have also been used as advertising pieces, but not as extensively as Chinese cash. One example on a copper cash reads: Obv: BURTON'S OLD CURIOSITY SHOP, FALMOUTH, Rev: KNOWN THROUGHOUT THE CIVILIZED WORLD.

Java

Batavia was a principle city of the Netherlands East Indies and it is thought that here were issued countermarks reading "DJAWA". There are a number of varieties of these. The most common appears on Maria Theresa talers (Fig. 39) and various minors, principally Maldive Islands larins (Fig. 40). Another variety is to be seen on Dutch silver coins (Fig. 41), although some attribute this to Soumenep. A concoction that appeared at the end of the 19th century consists of three stamps: JAVA, 1809, and LN script (Fig. 42). A variety of genuine "DJAWA" countermark also appears on gold coins.

Kiao Chao

The German possession of Kiao Chao in China issued copper-nickle five and ten cent pieces in 1909. The 10 cent coins have been noted with a Chinese countermark, which may be "NIEN" or "Year" (Fig. 43). No explanation of this has been advanced.

Mozambique

Besides the better known countermarks of Stars and "M," "MR" Monogram, "PM," and "PM" Crowned (see Faistauer article), it has been suggested that one other countermark be attributed to Mozambique. Due to the similarity to the "PM" Crowned countermarks, the "L.M." Crowned (Fig. 44) may be an issue of Lourenco Marques, a plantation owner in southern Mozambique.

Figure 44.

Muluka

The town of Muluka on the island of Borneo issued copper duits in the second decade of the 19th century. A countermark which appears on some of these issues is believed to be the Dharmacakra, or Buddhist Wheel of Law. It appears as an eight-spoked wheel.

Muscat and Oman

Three examples of this countermark have been traced on 1/4 Annas of Muscat and Oman (Fig. 45 enlarged). There have been

Figure 45.

two suggestions for the meaning of the countermark. The first is that the word is a corruption of the Hindustani "SAT" or "Seven"; the second is that the legend is meant to represent "RESHT," a Persian city on the Caspian Sea that is known to have countermarked coins. Neither explanation is satisfying.

Nejd

The countermarks of Nejd are like those of Hejaz in many respects. It is not known if they are official issues or the marks of merchants. "NEJD" in Arabic occurs on a variety of coins (Fig. 46). Various sizes of the countermark are known, generally with smaller varieties appearing on lower denomination coins (Fig. 47). A possible explanation for the Nejd counter-

Figure 46.

Figure 47.

marks is that the country did not have a mint until it captured Mecca from Hejaz in 1924.

Netherlands East Indies

In 1763 the United Dutch East Indies Company had Japanese kobans countermarked with a Rampant Lion Left in Square. Between 1686 and 1700 a number of Netherlands, Hungarian and Venetian gold ducats were countermarked with the letter "B." In 1659 silver coins were countermarked with a Rider on Horseback Left, which raised their value. The stamp is found in both square (Fig. 48) and round forms on European and Moghul silver coins of India.

Ottoman Empire

In 1880 all bronze coins of the Ottoman Empire were withdrawn from circulation. After this time some 40, 20, 10 and 5 para pieces continued to circulate, having been locally countermarked. The most common of these marks is the Toughra for Thasos (Fig. 49). It appears many of the marks were applied by religious bodies. There are better than sixty different known types in this series, most of which have yet to be identified as to locality. Countermarks of this nature are also known in Hebrew and Turkish (Fig. 50), although most appear in Greek.

Figure 48.

Figure 49.

Figure 50.

The largest hoard yet discovered consisted of 1360 pieces, although most pieces can be considered rare. Occasionally these countermarks appear on coins of nations other than Turkey. F.W. Hasluck in his 1923 article in the *Numismatic Chronicle* reported some countermarks on German jettons. In the author's collection is a 20 Stotinki of Bulgaria (1906-1913) with an "Alpha Lambda" countermark, probably a part of this series.

Pemba

Pemba, just to the north of Zanzibar, is also known by the name "Clove Island." An inscription reading "PEMBA" appears in a Clove Bud indentation (Fig. 51 enlarged). This is found on a variety of silver coins.

Figure 51.

Figure 52.

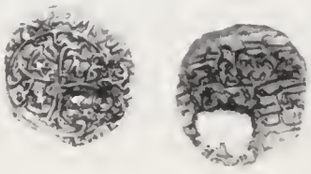

Figure 53.

Figure 54.

Figure 55.

Figure 56.

Penang

The 1805 tin cents of Penang are countermarked with "G.F." in script, which stands for Governor Farquhar and appears with another Chinese character countermark, "CH'I." Cents of 1809 are countermarked "A&C" for Anderson and Clubley and another Chinese character, "MEI."

Persia

The earliest medieval countermarks on Persian coins, or those imitating Persian types, are perhaps on issues of the Hephtalites or White Huns. The most common countermark found on these pieces is a double diamond (Fig. 52). Most of the Hephtalite coins, which are imitations of Sassanid dirhems, are found countermarked.

Persian coins, in all metals, are extensively countermarked. Various combinations are seen involving date, city of issue, affirmation of value, or religious formulae. Many contain enough information to date and place them correctly by reading the inscription alone. There is an extremely wide variety of these. Herbert's article in this volume is a good beginning for detailed study of these countermarks. A listing in Persian of the phrases found countermarked on coins will also be found in Rabino's book (see Supplementary Bibliography). A few more pieces are illustrated here.

Fig. 53. Gold coin of Ismail I (1502-1524) of the Safavid Dynasty, countermarked "ADIL SHIRAZ."

Fig. 54. Another type of countermark found on bronze coins of the Mongols of Persia.

Fig. 55. Three separate countermarks: (1) "ADIL SULTAN 892 (A.H.) YA 'QUB," (2) BEH BUD" (It is Good), and (3) an unidentified inscription in a quatrafoil.

Fig. 56. Sun countermark, a common issue of the Afghan Dynasty of the late 18th century.

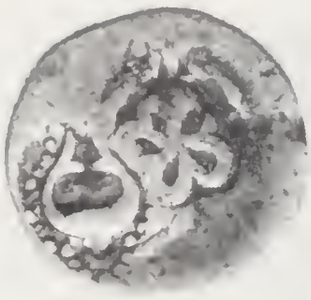

Figure 57.

Figure 58.

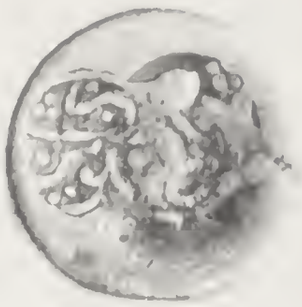

Figure 59.

Figure 60.

Figure 61.

Figure 62.

Figure 63.

Figs. 57-60. Various anonymous and city bronzes of the last four centuries.

Fig. 61. Bronzes of Khoi of the late seventeenth century are often found countermarked with a star on the back of the lion.

Fig. 62. This countermark is similar to one found within a rectangle on Venetian gold ducats. When on gold ducats it has been attributed to Ottoman territories, but perhaps should be instead assigned to Persia.

Fig. 63. Small copper bars were countermarked for use as currency. Some bear only symbols, but the common countermark "RAIJ" also appears.

Persian dumps on rare occasions are observed with a double-headed eagle countermark like that on coins of the Russian Empire. This is an issue of the invading Russian armies of 1722-1723 and is exceedingly rare.

Philippines

There was considerable trade between Latin America and the Philippines that did not stop simply because the Latin American states revolted from Spanish rule. The Philippines remained a colony of Spain until 1898. The importation of South American coins with propagandist slogans proclaiming the cause of independence proved a challenge to the legitimacy of the authorities in Manila. The problem was solved by countermarking pieces with large dies on both sides of the coins, effacing most of the original piece. The obverse of these reads "HABILITADO POR EL REY N.S.D. FERN. VII" around the Royal Arms of Spain. The reverse is dated either 1829 or 1830 with the word "MANILA" above. The entire center is surrounded by rays at the edge of the coins. The countermarks also rarely appear on gold coins.

In 1832 a change was made to a small type countermark. It is thought the countermark illustrated in the Calico article in this volume is a pattern for the 1832 piece. Original specifications called for an oval mark. The Crowned "F7^{O}" appears

Figure 64.

Figure 65.

Figure 66.

Figure 67.

Figure 68.

primarily on silver crowns, although it is known on gold pieces and silver minors in rare instances. The "F7°" stood for Ferdinand VII and was replaced by a Crowned "YII" when Isabel II succeeded to the Spanish throne in 1834.

It was common to hole coins for marriage ceremonies in the islands, but these were declared illegal in 1834. Coins that were holed could be made legal tender again by being countermarked over the hole. A wide variety of fraudulent dies are known for these various issues.

Quaiti

A number of types of silver and copper coins are known countermarked with either the large (Fig. 64) or small (Fig. 65) stamps of Quaiti. These were issued in 1307 A.H. (1889 A.D.) by Sultan Monascar bin Abdullah.

Sheikh Said

Very little is known of this unusual countermark. (Fig. 66). It is said to have been issued by invading forces from French Somaliland when they occupied this fort, which is located at Cap Ras Bab El Mandeb in southern Arabia.

Saudi Arabia

In an attempt to break the monopoly of money lenders, who were changing new coins at less than their legal rate of 65 girsch, Ibn Saud countermarked them with the numerals "65" in Arabic. This occurs in both relief (Fig. 67) and incuse (Fig. 68) types on 1/4, 1/2 and 1 Ghirsh copper-nickle coins.

Sierra Leone

In 1832 a proclamation was issued in Sierra Leone in an attempt to combat the passing of 1/5th segments of 8 Reales as 1/4 segments. This was done by countermarking the pieces with a "WR" Crowned, which also appears on a few other types of coins (Fig. 69). There is some dispute over which pieces should legitimately be seen countermarked, since only the authorization for 1/4 segments has been traced. It is certain, however, that countermarks other than the "WR" Crowned are not legitimate issues of Sierra Leone. The letters stand for William Rex, King William III of Great Britain. Some countermarks appear as "WP" due to defective workmanship in the die used for the countermarking.

Soumenep

The sultanate of Soumenep on the island of Madura, off the northeast coast of Java, is credited with a number of countermarks. There is apparently no documentation that any of these originated on Soumenep, except what can be gained from a reading of some of the scarcer countermarks themselves.

The "Star" of Sultan Paku Nata Ningrat (Fig. 70) is perhaps intended to represent three crossed swords. It is claimed this

Figure 69.

Figure 70.

originated in the middle 1850s. There is an oval variety of the same countermark. The star and legend countermarks which appear on the Cob 4 Reales in Figure 71 are also attributed to this sultanate. The "SOUMENEP" in native script is found in both square and rectangular forms on cob silver and gold coins.

Figure 71.

Sudan

W.H. Valentine, in his *Modern Copper Coins of the Muhammadan States*, attributed to Sudan 40 para coins of Egypt countermarked with five stars. This, Valentine contended, made them current for 20 piastres in Omdurman.

Thailand

Thailand's early bullet money customarily was punch-marked with seals of the reigning ruler and dynasty. As western round

Figure 72

Figure 73.

Figure 74.

Figure 75.

Figure 76.

Figure 77.

coins were introduced, the punch-mark system was at first continued. These countermarks were applied to 8 Reales (Fig. 72) in the form of the Chakra, or sharp-edged discus, and crown. The first was the mark of the Bangkok Dynasty and the second that of King Mongkut (1851-1868). Each Mexican dollar was worth 3/5th bat when countermarked.

About 1857 an attempt was made to countermark every shipment of foreign silver coins entering Thailand with an import batch number on each coin. This served no useful purpose and was soon stopped. To date batch numbers 3, 4, 11, 13, 15 and 66 (probably 6 double struck) have been observed.

Yong Kim Hong was the proprietor of an assay company in Bangkok. It was his practice to countermark coins destined to be melted. His countermark appears both in Chinese (Fig. 73 enlarged) and in Siamese (Fig. 74 enlarged) script. The dies for these countermarks were later sold and it is probable most specimens available today are restrikes.

Tonga

In an attempt to pick up some fast bucks the government of Tonga had collectors' coins struck. Finding they were unable to sell such issues in quantities sufficient to deplete stocks, the remainder were variously countermarked to create a new series for the collector. These countermarks (Fig. 75) are: 1918/TTIV/1968; IN MEMORIAM/1965 1970; Oil Rig 1969/OIL SEARCH; INVESTITURE 1971; and COMMONWEALTH/1970/MEMBER 1970.

Tunis

Copper coins of Abdul Mejid (1839-1861) are found with small countermarks indicating their reduced value in kharubs. These are the Arabic "1" (Fig. 76) or "2" (Fig. 77) countermarked

under the decrees of 1872. Similarly, a "Star" is found on silver 1, 2, 3, 4, and gold 5 and 10 piastres of Abdul Aziz (Fig. 78). The latter were countermarked in 1878 to reduce their value. An additional countermark of an incuse dagger is known from a 2 kharub copper coin of the next ruler, Abdul Aziz.

Figure 78.

Yemen

The dies of the 1/16 Ryal of 1948-1949 were used to countermark Maria Theresa talers (Fig. 79). A holey dollar is known with inscription reading in Arabic, "Not of Same Value."

Figure 79.

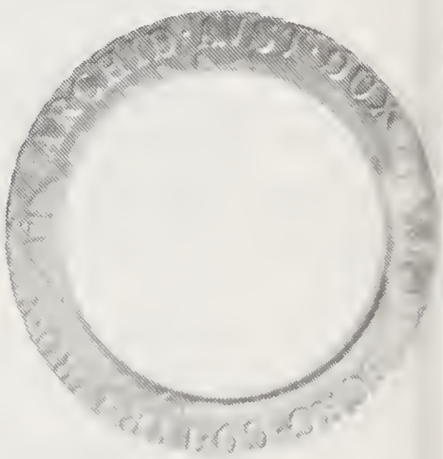

Figure 80.

APPENDIXES

Supplementary Bibliography

Included here is a listing of the most important works describing or pricing countermarked coins. The majority of material available on countermarks is hidden in short magazine articles or in detailed catalogs relating to the coins of particular countries, such as Rabino's *Coins, Medals, and Seals of the Shahs of Iran.* Generally, country catalogs are not listed here unless they contain a great deal of information on countermarks. If you have a coin from the 17th century onward which is countermarked, but the countermark is not listed in any of the following sources, or in major catalogs of the coins of the country it appears on, it is virtually certain the piece is not an official government issue.

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For those who wish a more detailed bibliography, a typescript containing over 1000 source listings has been placed in the American Numismatic Association Library by the author.

Price Guide

Most catalogs simply give estimates of value, without any information as to how these values were obtained. This leaves the reader up in the air over how accurate the estimates are. Due to the complexity of pricing countermarked coins, the method used to obtain estimates for this price guide is stated below.

There are at least three distinct factors that enter into the value of a countermarked coin: (1) the condition and rarity of the countermark itself, (2) the condition and rarity of the coin, and (3) the overall attractiveness and rarity of the coin-countermark combination. This last factor is best explained by an example. The Japanese "Gin" countermark is not rare. It is normally found on Meiji yen and reduces their value to 80% of similar, uncountermarked coins. When found on earlier coins, which is unusual, it increases their value.

To arrive at these prices 350 auction catalogs and illustrated price lists for the years 1973 and 1974 were surveyed. About one-third of these were European and the remainder were primarily from the United States. It was found that 2,165 significant countermarks came up for sale in this group. While this is not a large enough sample to establish a general rarity guide, it is apparent there are four modern world countermarks that are the most common: (1) Guatemalan 1/2 Real Dies of 1894, (2) Philippines Crowned "YII", (3) Great Britain Oval Head of George III, and (4) Philippines Crowned "F7^{O}".

Each time a countermark came up for sale, the price realized was recorded. It was originally intended to simply find the average sale price for each countermark and present this as its value. A number of the common countermarks' prices realized distributions were graphed and it was seen a simple average of all prices a

particular countermark has sold for is not a reasonable method by which to obtain its value. Some pieces of every countermark type realized markedly more than the majority of such countermarks, due primarily to all countermarks being found occasionally on coins that are rare in their own right. This, of course, unrealistically inflated an average value.

For these reasons those countermarked coins whose sale price reflected the price of the basic coin, rather than the countermark itself, were eliminated. An average of the remaining pieces is presented as the countermark's value. It is felt the resulting price is what one would expect to pay today for an average circulated specimen of each countermark found on a common coin type.

Where the countermarked coins have not been split by denomination, the value given is an average of all denominations of coins the countermark appears on. Not all countermarks were issued by denomination. Many countermarks simply validated all types of coins on which they are found. It is not fair to say that larger silver coins are more valuable when found countermarked than are minor denominations. The minor coins may be less often found countermarked, but this is different for each countermark type.

A number of authors, Craig, Elizondo, Krause, and Davenport, to name a few, have produced works which estimate the prices of countermarked coins. In some instances, especially for the West Indies where all undisputed countermark types (except for certain rare gold issues) have been included here, it was not possible to find enough sales prices to estimate values directly. For such estimates the values given in other reference works are prorated by the percentage increase the general series seems to reflect.

Some Warnings

Counterfeits. A number of factors influence the price of countermarks. Not the least of these is the number of counterfeits of each series. The more counterfeits there are, the lower the price realized for each countermark because some of the counterfeits are residing in collections and reducing demand. The value of West

Indies countermarks varies greatly from one reference work to another. This is certainly because of the large proportion of counterfeits available. Reasonable estimates of the proportion of counterfeits for specific issues runs higher than twenty-five to one! Such rampant counterfeiting will throw any rarity scale into chaos. It is suggested that authenticated specimens of some of the rarer West Indies countermarks are worth more than the prices listed here.

Merchants Issues. It was impossible to set up a general price guide for merchants countermarks. It seems most collectors have not recognized the value of these pieces and they simply do not appear in sales lists or auction catalogs.

Low Countries. Countermarks of the Netherlands and certain German states appear on an amazingly wide variety of coins. This is in part because they were issued many times during sieges and all available coins were countermarked. Many of the Dutch states revalued the issues of other states in order to raise funds for war. Prices in auctions for these coins primarily represent the value of the original coin. The prices presented here for Low Countries issues reflect an educated guess as to what the different countermarks would bring if found on common Dutch coins.

Portuguese Colonial. The issues of Portugal are exceedingly difficult to place in a specific geographical region. Authorization to circulate the same countermark would often be made in what are today a number of different countries. The specific authorization for other countermarks attributed to African and Oceanic colonies of Portugal has not been found. It is possible some attributions are wrong, although they are listed for the areas to which they are most commonly assigned.

Countermarks on United States Coins. Forgers prefer United States coins to place false countermarks on. Genuine countermarks of other countries on United States coins are rare, except for chop

marks on trade dollars. Any countermark that purports to be the official issue of another government found on an American coin should be authenticated.

D = Duffield, "A Trial List of the Countermarked Modern Coins of the World."

W = Wood, "The Coinage of the West Indies with Especial Reference to the Cut and Countermarked Issues."

"Spanish 8 Reales" is a term used to refer to the Spanish American colonial crowns and pieces of the Latin American states during, and immediately after, the revolutionary period. If a particular coin of Spain is refered to, it will be "8 Reales of Spain."

Country	*Description*	*Coins Found On*	*Number*	*Value*
ANGOLA	Crowned Arms	1/4, 1/2, 1 Macuta	D-4-7, 11, 1616-1617	$ 10.00
ANGUILLA	ANGUILLA LIBERTY DOLLAR JULY/11/1967	Various silver and gold coins, mainly crowns		25.00
AUSTRALIA	Obv: NEW SOUTH WALES/1813 Rev: FIVE SHILLINGS	Spanish 8 Reales with center hole	D-740, 741	1750.00
	NEW SOUTH WALES/Crown/1813	Center of Holey Dollars	D-742	150.00
AZORES	G.P. Crowned	Various silver coins	D-38-60, 1252	50.00
	Crown	Various silver coins	D-61-67	75.00
	Crowned Shield	Crowns	D-812-815	125.00
BRAZIL	Shield	Copper Coins	D-85-88, 96-97	Lowers Value
		Silver Coins	D-81-101	Slight Increase in Value
	Numerals 10, 20, or 40 in well defined circles	A wide variety of Brazilian copper coins	D-89-97	Lowers Value 50%
	Obv: Globe Rev: Wreathed Shield, 960	Spanish 8 Reales	D-119-121	75.00
	Crowned Numerals	Various silver coins	D-73-84	Varies by Coin
Ceara	CEARA in Star	Genuine c/m's on copper coins of Brazil are rare. This c/m is probably fake on all silver pieces. (D-102!)	D-103-106	100.00
Cuyuba	Obv: Globe and C Rev: Shield	Spanish 8 Reales	D-122, 123	550.00
Ico	ICO	This was a revolutionary movement in Ceara, 1829-1832. Most pieces offered for sale are counterfeit.		60.00
Maranhao	V	Brazilian copper		20.00
	X	Same		10.00
	XX	Same		10.00
	M	Same	D-107, 108, 1509, 1651	15.00
	M/X	Same	D-109, 1652	15.00
	M/XX	Same	D-110	15.00
Matto Grosso	Obv: MATTO GROSSO/Globe Rev: Shield	Spanish 8 Reales	D-125, 126	900.00
Para	Crude 10 in depression	Brazilian copper		10.00
	Crude 20 in depression	Same		10.00
	Crude 40 in depression	Same		7.50

Country	*Description*	*Coins Found On*	*Number*	*Value*
Piratina	Two hands Grasping Pole on which is Liberty Cap	Most examples are later copies, originals rare. (Baumann's figure #16 is a later jeweler's copy.)	D-131-133	$150.00
Private Issues:				
1932 Finance Committee of the Revolution	Helmet/1932 C.O.	Various		50.00
Numismatic Expositions	A Wide Variety of such C/M's exist	Various		30.00
BRITISH GUIANA	Script B in Oval	Gold 6400 Reis	D-151	600.00
	E & D/3 G.^{L} in Oval	Spanish 8 Reales with Hole	D-152, 153, W-120	800.00
	E & D 3 B^{TS}	Center Plug of Holey Dollar	D-154, W-121	200.00
BRITISH HONDURAS	GR Crowned (Three types)	Spanish 8 Reales. (GR Crowned in Octagon is a concoction.)	D-1089-1091, W-108-110	300.00
BYZANTIUM	Rosette	Byzantine 40 Numnia		30.00
	Greek Letters of Symbols	Same		25.00
	Punch Marks	Small Module Folles of Anastasius (491-518 A.D.)		Slight Premium
Arab Issue	Various Arabic Inscriptions	Byzantine Folles		20.00
CANADA	J.O.P.	Montreal Jeweler's c/m on Canadian Canoe Dollars		150.00
	DEVINS & BOLTON MONTREAL	U.S. Large Cents, Canadian Half-penny tokens, etc.	D-167-172, 1254-1255, 1398	10.00
	J.McK	Lauzon Steamer Tokens	D-173	175.00
	J.T.	Lauzon Steamer Tokens	D-174	200.00
Other Merchants	Various	Various copper coins	D-175	17.50
Prince Edward Island	10 Rayed Sunburst	Spanish 8 Reales with Hole		1500.00
CEYLON	Crown	Indian Arcot Rupees		50.00
		1/4 Arcot Rupees		35.00
Columbo	VOC Monogram	Persian Rupees and other silver coins		100.00
CHILE	CHIL, CON, VALD, VALP, SAN below Mountains	Spanish 8 Reales	D-226-229	600.00
Chiloe	CHI LOE	Actually not a c/m, but part of the molds used in copying 8 reales by royalists on the island of Chiloe until 1826.		500.00
COLUMBIA	Pomegranate in Oval	South American Crowns	D-760, 928-930	100.00
COSTA RICA	Lion in 5 mm Circle, Legend	Various silver coins	D-219-221	15.00

Country	*Description*	*Coins Found On*	*Number*	*Value*
COSTA RICA	Lion in 6 mm Circle, Legend	Gold coins (price is for 2 Escudos)	D-217-218	$200.00
		English Shillings and Six Pence	D-215, 216, 1263, 1264	17.50
	Radiant Star in Circle	Various silver coins	D-202-206	30.00
	Obv: Shield, Legend Rev: Lion, Legend	Columbian 50 Centavos and 5 Decimes	D-222-223	35.00
	Obv: Liberty Head, Legend Rev: Tree, Legend	2 Reales	D-207, 208	35.00
	One Real Die of 1846	Cob Reales	D-214	30.00
	Two Real Die of 1846	Cob 2 Reales	D-212, 213, 1262	30.00
	Two Real Die of 1846 and "4" in Square	Cob 4 Reales	D-211	100.00
	Two Real Die of 1846 and "8" in Square	Cob 8 Reales	D-209, 210, 504	200.00
	Obv: UN COLON in Circle Rev: 1923 in Circle	Costa Rican 50 Centimos		7.00
	Obv: 50 CENTIMOS in Circle Rev: 1923 in Circle	Costa Rican 25 Centavos		3.50
CUBA	Outline of Key incuse	19th century Mexican silver coins	W-115a	50.00
	Tic-tac-toe and Star	Spanish American 2 Reales and Spanish 4 Reales of the Napoleonic Occupation	D-208, 995-997, W-85	12.50
CURACAO	5 Leafed Rosette	1/4 Segments of 8 Reales	D-973-975, W-97	60.00
		1/5 Segments of 8 Reales	W-98	45.00
	And additional 21 in Circle	1/5 Segments of 8 Reales	D-976, W-99	45.00
	5 in Circle	1/3 Segments of 8 Reales	D-164	250.00
	3 in Plain Circle	1/5 Segments of 8 Reales	D-166, 979, 982-984	30.00
	3 in Serrated Circle	1/5 Segments of 8 Reales	D-165, 978, 981, W-100	25.00
DANISH WEST INDIES	Crowned F VIII incuse	Bronzes	D-1001, 1269	35.00
		Minor silver coins	D-1267, 1268	80.00
		Crowns	D-999, 1000, 1266, W-59	275.00
DJIBOUTI	Arabic Inscription in Crenelated Square	Various silver coins		60.00
DOMINICA	Crowned 16	Spanish 8 Reales with Hole	D-1006, W-6	300.00
	Crowned 12	Same	D-1007, W-7	325.00
	Radiate Script D	Center Plug of Holey Dollars	D-1005, W-4, 5	60.00
	Crowned 6	Same	W-8	120.00
	Crowned 4	Holed Center Ring of Holey Dollars	W-10	60.00
	Crowned 3	Cut Half Center of Holey Dollars	W-9	100.00
	2.6	1/4 of 8 Reales		150.00

Country	*Description*	*Coins Found On*	*Number*	*Value*
EQUADOR	MQ Script	Crowns of Latin America		$120.00
FRANCE	Small Fleur-de-lys in Oval	Low denomination billon coins of France pre 1640	D-354, 708-714	10.00
	UN	2 Decimes of L'AN 4 and 5 Era of the Revolution	D-357	12.50
Perpignan	Head of St. John	Small silver coins	D-359-362	50.00
Strasbourg	Incuse Fleur-de-lys over the Arms of Strasbourg	Various medium size silver coins and crowns	D-471-477	400.00
GALAPAGOS ISLANDS	AR Script	Equadorian silver coins		120.00
GEORGIA	Various Georgian Letters and Monograms	Medieval Georgian bronzes	D-1631	20.00
	Monogram in Georgian	18th century Georgian coppers		12.50
GERMANY	BILLION or TRILLION or 100000 and MARK	Found on various German silver coins, these are the work of an enterprising coin dealer during the inflation period.		25.00
Bremen	Key in Shield	Prague Groschen and German states Groats	D-375, 376	45.00
Cologne	COLN Script in Oval	Large size silver coins	D-380, 381	200.00
Franconian Circle	60 N above the Florate letters "FC"	2/3 Talers and Gulden	D-385-402	110.00
Halberstadt	h	Silver Groschen	D-435	30.00
Kassel	IX	Groschen		70.00
	X	Groschen		70.00
Lippe	Rose	17th century 6 Pfennigs	D-465, 1639	40.00
Osnabruck	Wheel	Various silver and copper	D-427-430	40.00
Paderborn	FA Monogram in Circle	Paderborn copper coins		25.00
	P	Mid 17th century copper	D-431	50.00
	32	Copper revalued in 1632	D-434	20.00
Rostock	Ro	Double Schillings	D-439	40.00
GOA	PR 809	Goa copper coins	D-1632-1634	12.00
	15 in Circle	Same	D-1637	15.00
	30 in Circle	Same	D-1636	15.00
	60 in Circle	Same	D-1635	15.00
GREAT BRITAIN	Greyhound Running Right	Edward VI Base Shillings	D-240	325.00
	Portcullus	Same	D-237-239	250.00
	Head of George III in Oval	Spanish 8 Reales	D-241-254, 1270-1271	115.00
	Head of George III in Octagon	Spanish 8 Reales	D-255-260, 1272	160.00
Advertising Pieces	PEAR'S SOUP	Various foreign bronzes	D-365	7.50
	EMPIRE THEATER IMMENSE SUCCESS	Various foreign and British bronzes	D-1545	10.00

Country	*Description*	*Coins Found On*	*Number*	*Value*
Poor Houses	BRADFORD WORKHOUSE as two separate stamps	Bronze tokens	D-264	$ 6.00
		English silver coins	D-265, 266	65.00
	KEIGHLEY	Various bronze tokens		10.00
Coin Weights	Various, usually a "laver pot," which resembles a tea kettle and validated the weight for use in the city of London	English coin weights representing other nations' gold coins		7.50
Private Issues on Foreign Silver	CROMFORD DERBYSHIRE around 5	Spanish 8 Reales		150.00
	CROMFORD DERBYSHIRE around 4/9	Same	D-267-268	150.00
	DC and 12 Pointed Star	Same		300.00
	DEANSTON COTTON MILLS around 5/	Same	D-270	250.00
	PAYABLE AT DALZELL FARM	Same	D-269	175.00
	A GIBSON & CO LOCHWINNOCHS around 5/	Same	D-272	200.00
	+GLASGOW BANK around 5/	Same	D-273	200.00
	THOS KIRK DUNDEE 4/6	Same	D-274	300.00
	M^{C}FIE LINDSAY & COY GREENOCK around 4/6	Same	D-281	175.00
	PAYABLE AT LANARK MILLS around 5/	Same	D-277-279	150.00
	PAYABLE AT LANARK MILLS around 4/9	Same	D-276	300.00
	PAYABLE AT LANARK MILLS around 2/6	French Half Ecus	D-280	200.00
	JOHN MORRIS PAISLEY	Spanish 8 Reales	D-283	300.00
	J & A MUIR GREENOCK around 4/6	Same	D-282	150.00
	HENRY REID CALTON around 5/-	Same	D-285	300.00
	ROTHSAY COTTON WORKS around 4/6 and 1820	Same	D-286	150.00
	PAYABLE AT ROTHSAY COTTON MILLS around 5/-	Same	D-287-289	125.00
	PAYABLE AT ROTHSAY COTTON MILLS around 2/6	Half section of Spanish 8 Reales	D-290	150.00
	PAYABLE AT ROTHSAY COTTON MILLS around 1/8	Third section of Spanish 8 Reales	D-291	110.00
	A STEVEN & SONS P^{T} GLASGOW around 4/6	Spanish 8 Reales	D-293	275.00
	Obv: THISTLE BANK around 4/9 Rev: Thistle in Circle	Same (but many are found on base counterfeits)	D-294-297	175.00
	WG & CO, 4/9 in Rectangle	Same	D-271	300.00
	Cancellation Grids for the Above	Same		100.00
GREECE	Tau Epsilon Lambda	Various Turkish bronzes	D-1740	25.00
	Crude Letter A	Same		12.50
Thasos	Incuse Toughra	Same		7.50

Country	*Description*	*Coins Found On*	*Number*	*Value*
GRENADA	Incuse G (Appears to be the Letter "C")	1/11th Segment of Spanish 8 Reales	W-60	$ 60.00
	IW and three "G's"	Gold 6400 Reis	W-62, 63	1000.00
	WS and three "G's"	Same		1000.00
	JR Script and three "G's"	Same		1000.00
	TR G 6	1/2 Segment of 8 Reales		150.00
	TR (or GS) G 4	1/3 Segment of 8 Reales	D-993, 1215	125.00
	TR (or GS) G 2	1/6 Segment of 8 Reales		100.00
	TR (or GS) G 2	1/3 Segment of 8 Reales		90.00
GUADELOUPE	R.F. in Garlanded Oval	*Legitimately found only on French 2 Sous.* All others are concoctions. (W-49, D-1274-1276.)	D-1028, W-48	30.00
	Crowned C	Some such pieces will be seen to actually have been minted with only a crowned C, after the French mint ran out of old French coppers to countermark. Light weight specimens are contemporary imitations from Birmingham, England.		5.00
	Radiate G	Gold 6400 Reis. *On all other coins this is a fake.* (W-47.)	D-1026	1250.00
	20# and Small Head	Gold 6400 Reis		1000.00
	22# and Small Head	Gold 6400 Reis	W-38	1000.00
	G Crowned in Oval with "82 10" separate stamp	Gold 6400 Reis	W-56	1250.00
	G Crowned	Spanish 8 Reales with Hole	D-1031-1042, W-50, 51	80.00
	G Crowned three times	1/4 Segments of Spanish 8 Reales. *All other type segments are concoctions.* (W-55.)		60.00
	Radiate G	Center Plug of Holey Dollars	D-1043	200.00
	G Crowned in Square	English, French and Spanish silver, perhaps also some copper coins	D-1048-1055, W-57	60.00
GUATEMALA	Sun over Mountains	Various Spanish silver coins	D-496-501, 504	110.00
	Obv: Sun over Mountains Rev: Sun, with Quiver, Bow and Arrow behind	Various Spanish silver coins	D-747-753, 764	125.00
	1/2 Real Dies of 1894	Crowns of Latin America (These are also collected by date and country.)	D-506, 507	25.00
Hacienda Tokens	Various Initials	Guatemalan Centavos of 1871 and 1881	D-505, 1614	10.00
GUINEA	Shield	5, 10, 20, and 40 Reis		5.00
HAITI	Anchor and "C"	Various silver coins	W-111	75.00
	B.P.1G/G^{L}H	Gourds of 1889	D-1078, 1638	200.00

Country	*Description*	*Coins Found On*	*Number*	*Value*
HEJAZ	"Al-Hejaz" in Arabic	Austrian or Egyptian Crowns		$ 35.00
		Minors		2.50
HEPHTHALITES (WHITE HUNS)	Double Diamond	Imitations of Medieval Sassanid Dirhems		40.00
INDIA				
Cambay	"Shah" in Persian	Late 19th century copper dumps of the native states		7.50
IONIAN ISLANDS	Bust of George III over 25	Sicilian and other worn European silver coins	D-1076, W-112	350.00
	Bust of George III over 30	Same	D-1075	350.00
	Bust of George III over 50	Same	D-1074	350.00
IRELAND				
Cork	CORK	Various foreign bronzes	D-509	75.00
Kilkenny	Castle over K	Copper coins	D-510	100.00
	Five Castles in Circle	Copper coins	D-511	75.00
JAMAICA	Florate GR in Circle	Minor Spanish silver	D-1082-1088	250.00
		Spanish 8 Reales	D-1079-1080, 1089-90, W-107	400.00
		Spanish Gold 8 Escudos		2000.00
JAPAN	Characters for "Gin"	Japanese crowns		Reduces Value 20%
JAVA	"Djawa" in Native Script	Maldive Islands and similar Minors		35.00
		Dutch, Austrian and other Crowns		120.00
		Dutch Gold Ducats		300.00
LOW COUNTRIES				
Estates General	Bundle of Arrows	Dutch silver coins	D-697-704	40.00
Brabant	Golden Fleece Hanging from a Steel	8, 4, and 2 Spanish Reales	D-715-721	200.00
Friesland	Two Lions in Shield Left	Dutch silver coins	D-694	45.00
Groningen	GO in Rectangle	Dutch silver coins	D-695-696	60.00
Holland	HOL in Rectangle	28 Sous of other states	D-684-690	35.00
	Rampant Lion in Oval	Dutch silver coins	D-634-678	30.00
Leyden	Star in Shield or other countermarks	Coins issued during the siege of 1573		140.00
Zeeland	Rampant Lion Left on Chevrons in Oval	Dutch silver coins	D-679-683	45.00
Utrecht	UTR in Rectangle	Dutch silver coins	D-691-693	45.00
MADEIRA	F.I.	40 and 50 Reis Tokens of I.W. Phelps and Company	D-1641-1646	30.00

Country	*Description*	*Coins Found On*	*Number*	*Value*
MALTA	Various Countermarks	Copper 4 and 2 Taris	D-529-535, 1647-1650	$ 30.00
MALUKA	Eight-spoked Wheel	Bronze coins of Maluka		7.50
MARTINIQUE	20 over Eagle and other associated c/m's	6400 Reis Gold	D-1094, W-87	625.00
	22 over Eagle and other associated c/m's	6400 Reis Gold	D-1094, 1172, W-88	625.00
MEXICO	J.M.	Brass 1/4 Real of 1831	D-599	20.00
	UTIL* in Rectangle	Various Spanish silver, but primarily Mexican 8 Reales of the Revolution	D-558	250.00
Army of the North	Eagle on Cactus above NORTE	Same	D-630	85.00
Chihuahua	T and Pomegranate between Pillars in two separate countermarks	Cast 8 Reales of Chihuahua	D-548-551, 573, 909	115.00
Congress of Chilpanzingo	Eagle on Cactus above Bridge	Various Spanish silver, but primarily Mexican 8 Reales of the Revolution		500.00
	Bow and Arrows above Bow, Arrows and Quiver	Same	D-560	85.00
Antonio Linares	LINA/RES* in Dotted Rectangle	Same	D-560	400.00
Jose Maria Liceaga	J.M.L. and Banner	Same	D-554-559	600.00
Military Commander	L.C.M. in Rectangle	Same	D-537-539	300.00
Monclova	MVA/1812	Same	D-543, 544	425.00
Don Jose Morelos	*/M/* in Circle	Cast Morelos 8 Reales	D-562, 563 571	30.00
Jose Francisco Osorno	OSORNO Monogram	Various Spanish silver, but primarily Mexican 8 Reales of the Revolution		425.00
Manuel Salcedo	MS Script	Same		800.00
Sombrerete?	L.V.S. in Rectangle	Same	D-536, 537	1000.00
Veracruz	L.C.V. in Rectangle	Same		400.00
Villa Gran	VILLA GRAN in Circle	Same		900.00
Municipal Issues	Various c/m's, including Z^{A}. in Circle and 1/8 in Circle, both for Zamora	Municipal 1/4 and 1/8th Reales	D-589-618, 1557, 1558 1653-1699	5.00
Haciendas	Various, usually initials	Federal and State coppers	D-Same	5.00
MONTSERRAT	Coupled Cross	Various Silver coins	W-27	200.00
	M in Square	1/4 Segment of 8 Reales	W-27	150.00
		1/8 Segment of 8 Reales	D-1112	125.00
		1/2 Segment of 2 Reales	W-28	100.00
		1/4 Segment of 2 Reales		100.00
	M in Relief in Circular Indentation	Cayenne 2 Sous	D-1107, W-95	25.00

Country	*Description*	*Coins Found On*	*Number*	*Value*
MOZAMBIQUE	Stars and M	Silver Oncas		$ 35.00
		Gold Oncas		90.00
	MR Conjoined (Read incorrectly as NR)	Various silver coins	D-743-746	65.00
	P.M. Crowned	Various silver coins	D-631-633	60.00
	P.M.	Various silver coins		55.00
NEJD	"Nejd" in Arabic	Various Austrian, Egyptian and Turkish crowns		45.00
		Minor silver coins		20.00
		Bronzes		3.50
NEVIS	NEVIS and incuse 9	Various silver coins	D-1127	100.00
	NEVIS and incuse 7	Various silver coins	D-1125, 1126, W-23	100.00
	NEVIS and incuse 6	Various silver coins	D-1124	100.00
	NEVIS and incuse 4	Various silver coins		100.00
	NEVIS	Cayenne 2 Sous	D-1128, 1129, 1145, W-24	25.00
PARAGUAY	"1" in Lined Hexagon	1/5 Bolivian 4 Sols		100.00
PEMBA	"Pemba" in Native Script in Clove Bud Indentation	Austrian and Spanish Crowns		65.00
		Indian minor silver coins		30.00
PERSIA	Various Medieval c/m's	Silver Persian coins		25.00
		Bronze Persian coins		15.00
	"Sahih" in Persian?	Venetian Gold Ducats		500.00
PERU	Crown	Spanish 8 Reales		180.00
	Crown over 1824	Spanish 8 Reales	D-763, 764	140.00
PHILIPPINES	MANILA/1828	Various 8 Reales	D-768-773	120.00
	$7F^{O}$ Crowned in Circle	Same	D-963-966, W-113	50.00
	YII Crowned in Circle	Same	D-967-973, W-114	45.00
POLAND	Crown/SA Monogram between "15" and "74"	16th century European crowns and half-crowns	D-778-780	165.00
Danzig	Crown/Cross/Cross in Oval	15th and 16th century European gold coins	D-775-777	250.00
Riga	Crossed Keys	16th century talers		300.00
PORTUGAL	G.C.P.	Copper 40 Reis	D-816	30.00
	Crowned Numerals	Various Portuguese silver coins	D-786-811	Varies By Coin
PUERTO RICO	Fleur-de-lys incuse	U.S. and Spanish silver	D-1277-1279, W-125	120.00
QUAITI	Large or Small Arabic Countermark	Bronzes of India, Mombasa and Zanzibar		20.00
		Austrian or Indian silver		60.00

Country	*Description*	*Coins Found On*	*Number*	*Value*
RUSSIA	Two Countermarks: (1) Tzar on Horseback (2) 16SS	17th century foreign talers. (Government re-strikes also collected.)	D-817-823	$400.00
Beard Tokens	Eagle	Copper Beard Tokens		130.00
SHEIKH SA'ID	Arabic Inscription	Austrian crowns		300.00
SAINT BARTHOLOMEW	Shield incuse	Bronzes	D-1297, W-43-44	25.00
		Minor silver coins	D-1131-1139	75.00
		Crowns		335.00
	Crown/18/M	Small silver and billon coins		200.00
	Crown/9/M	Same	D-1113-1115, W-31	200.00
	Crown/7/M	Same	D-1119	200.00
	Crown/4/M	Same	D-1116-1118	200.00
	Crown/3/M	Same		200.00
SAINT EUSTATIUS	P in Circle of Dots	Worn silver coins	W-39	150.00
	SE incuse	Cayenne Sous	D-1146	35.00
	Same, with additional "P" in relief	Cayenne Sous	D-1147-1148, W-10, 41	25.00
SAINT KITTS (CHRISTOPHER)	S incuse three times	1/2 Segment of 8 Reales	W-20	150.00
		1/4 Segment of 8 Reales	W-22	100.00
		1/8 Segment of 8 Reales		100.00
	S incuse once	Cayenne 2 Sous	W-21	30.00
	SK incuse	Cayenne 2 Sous	D-1144-1145, W-25	20.00
SAINT LUCIA	Three SL Monograms	1/2 Segment of 8 Reales	D-1153	100.00
		1/3 Segment of 8 Reales	D-1154, W-71	100.00
		1/4 Segment of 8 Reales	D-1155	75.00
		1/6 Segment of 8 Reales		75.00
	Two incuse Circles	1/3 Segment of 4 Reales		70.00
		1/4 Segment of 4 Reales	D-1149	70.00
	One incuse Circle	1/3 Segment of 2 Reales	D-1150, W-70	80.00
	S:LUCIE or S·LUCIE	Center Segment of 8 Reales	D-1156-1157, W-72	125.00
		Side Segment of 8 Reales	D-1158, W-73	100.00
		Center Segment of 4 Reales	D-1159	100.00
		Side Segment of 4 Reales	*All known examples of these last three are probably fakes.* (D-1160)	
		Center Segment of 2 Reales		
		Side Segment of 2 Reales		
SAINT MARTIN	S^{t}M or SM in Dotted Circle with additional Fleur-de-lys	French copper coins	D-1163, W-34	40.00
	St MARTIN in Rectangle	Wedge Segment of 8 Reales	D-1168, W-36	150.00
	CC incuse with Seven Bonded Arrows additional c/m	1/4 Segment of 8 Reales	D-1168, W-37	150.00

Country	*Description*	*Coins Found On*	*Number*	*Value*
SAINT MARTIN	M incuse	Coppers	W-30	$ 50.00
SAINT THOMAS	Monogram, 1854 in Circle and ST. THOMAS incuse	British 1797 Cartwheel Pennies		100.00
SAINT VINCENT	SV Monogram three times	1/2 Segment of 8 Reales		100.00
		1/4 Segment of 8 Reales	D-1173-1177, W-64, 65	75.00
	IS (or GS) SSS	Gold 6400 Reis	W-69	1000.00
	S/XII	Spanish Dollars with Hole	D-233, 1178, W-66	225.00
	S/IX	Spanish 4 Reales		250.00
	S/VI	Center of Holey Dollars	D-234, 1013, W-67	400.00
	S/IV½/B	Spanish 2 Reales	D-908, W-68	400.00
	S Retrograde incuse in Octagon	Cayenne 2 Sous and billon coins		50.00
SALVADOR	R in Circle of Dots	Guatemalan silver coins of 1859-1862	D-863-867	35.00
	National Arms Consisting of Crossed Draped Flags	Spanish and English silver coins	D-845-862	30.00
	Monogram SAL in Circle of Rays	Spanish silver coins	D-839	50.00
	Triangular Mountain over 1839	Spanish silver coins	D-842-844	175.00
Hall Mark	Zigzag Line	Silver coins and plate	D-501, 840	40.00
SANTO DOMINGO	Early Key	Early copper Maravedis	W-115	30.00
SAUDI ARABIA	Arabic Numerals "65": Incuse "65"	1/4, 1/2, 1 Ghirsh of 1937		1.75
	Relief "65"			1.50
SCOTLAND	Star in Diamond	Billon Placks	D-881	20.00
	Crowned Thistle	Scottish silver coins	D-869-880	35.00
SIERRA LEONE	WR Crowned	1/4 Segment of 8 Reales	D-884, W-131	175.00
SOUMENEP	Variations of "Madura Star" in Shield or Oval	Spanish, Austrian and other silver coins	D-1641-1646	100.00
	"Soumenep" in Native Script	Various large silver coins		100.00
SPAIN	Various "Tattoos"	Copper Maravedis	D-887-903, 1716-1732	5.00
Barcelona	Arms Consisting of a Diamond Divided into Small Squares	Gold 2 and 4 Ducats	D-885-886	600.00
SPANISH AMERICA	Various initials (F. G, L, O, T) crowned, 1652 crowned or simply a crown in circle (sometimes dotted) or in octagon	Spanish 8 Reales of circa 1652		325.00

Country	Description	Coins Found On	Number	Value
SWITZERLAND				
Bern	Obv: Arms of Bern Rev: 39 BZ in Shield	French Ecus	D-923-924	$175.00
Vaud	Obv: Arms of Vaud Rev: 39 BZ in Shield	French Ecus	D-925	650.00
THAILAND	Chakra and Mongkut	Mexican 8 Reales		200.00
Yong Kim Hong Assay Marks	"Yong Kim Hong" in Chinese	Foreign silver coins		40.00
	"Yong Kim Hong" in Siamese	Foreign silver coins		30.00
TOBAGO	Radiate T	Center of Holey Dollars	D-1210-1211, W-83	350.00
	TB incuse	Cayenne 2 Sous		25.00
	TB/O (Other variations of TB/O, such as O/TB are contemporary or later imitations.)	Billon coins	D-1192-1193, W-79	40.00
TONGA	1918/TTIV/1968	1967 20 and 50 Seniti, 1 and 2 Pa'anga		9.00
	IN MEMORIAM/1965 1970	1967 50 Seniti and 1 Pa'anga		3.00
	Oil Rig 1969/OIL SEARCH	1968 1 and 2 Pa'anga		6.00
	COMMONWEALTH/1970 MEMBER/1970	1968 1 and 2 Pa'anga		5.00
	INVESTITURE/1971	1968 1 and 2 Pa'anga		5.00
TORTOLA	TORTOLA in Rectangular Indentation. (Countermarks in Shaped Indentations are worth 1/2 of these prices.)	1/2 Segment of 8 Reales	D-1200, W-12	80.00
		1/4 Segment of 8 Reales	D-1202, W-13	60.00
		1/8 Segment of 8 Reales	D-1206	80.00
		1/2 Segment of 2 Reales		60.00
	TIRTILLA (crude letters) or the same inscription ending in a very crude Lambda	1/2 Segment of 8 Reales		40.00
		1/4 Segment of 8 Reales	W-22	30.00
		1/8 Segment of 8 Reales	W-15	30.00
		1/2 Segment of 2 Reales		30.00
Arthur Hodge	H in Diamond	Cayenne 2 Sous	W-18, 19	20.00
TRINIDAD	T incuse	Octagonal Centers of Holey Dollars	D-1213, W-75, 76	125.00
Francois Declos	FD incuse	Various foreign bronzes	D-1216-1218, W-86	30.00
TUNIS	Arabic "1"	1 Kharubes	D-1741	5.00
	Arabic "2"	2 Kharubes		5.00
	Star	Tunesian silver coins		15.00
		Tunesian gold coins		50.00
UNITED STATES	E incuse	These letters appear above the head of Liberty on 1815 and 1825 quarters (usually the over 1823 variety). Average condition is XF. Purpose unknown.	D-1345	350.00
	L incuse		D-1346	350.00
	R incuse			350.00

Country	*Description*	*Coins Found On*	*Number*	*Value*
UNITED STATES	CAL	Quarter Eagle of 1848	D-1347	$9000.00
Private	Obv: GEORGE WASHINGTON with head left Rev: GENERAL LAFAYETTE 1824 with head right	Various coins	D-1338-1341, 1524	150.00
	VOTE THE LAND FREE	Large Cents		30.00
Merchants Issues	Attributable countermarks. This will usually imply the entire countermark is from the same punch.	Large Cents		15.00
		Silver coins		75.00
VENEZUELA	IC/PP or variation	1818 Caracas 1/4 Reales	D-1244	25.00
	Arabic type inscription in Rectangle	Same		25.00
WEST INDIES GENERAL	Plugged Gold pieces with Various initials	6400 Reis Gold		150.00
YEMEN	1/16 Ahmadi Die	Austrian crowns		150.00

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